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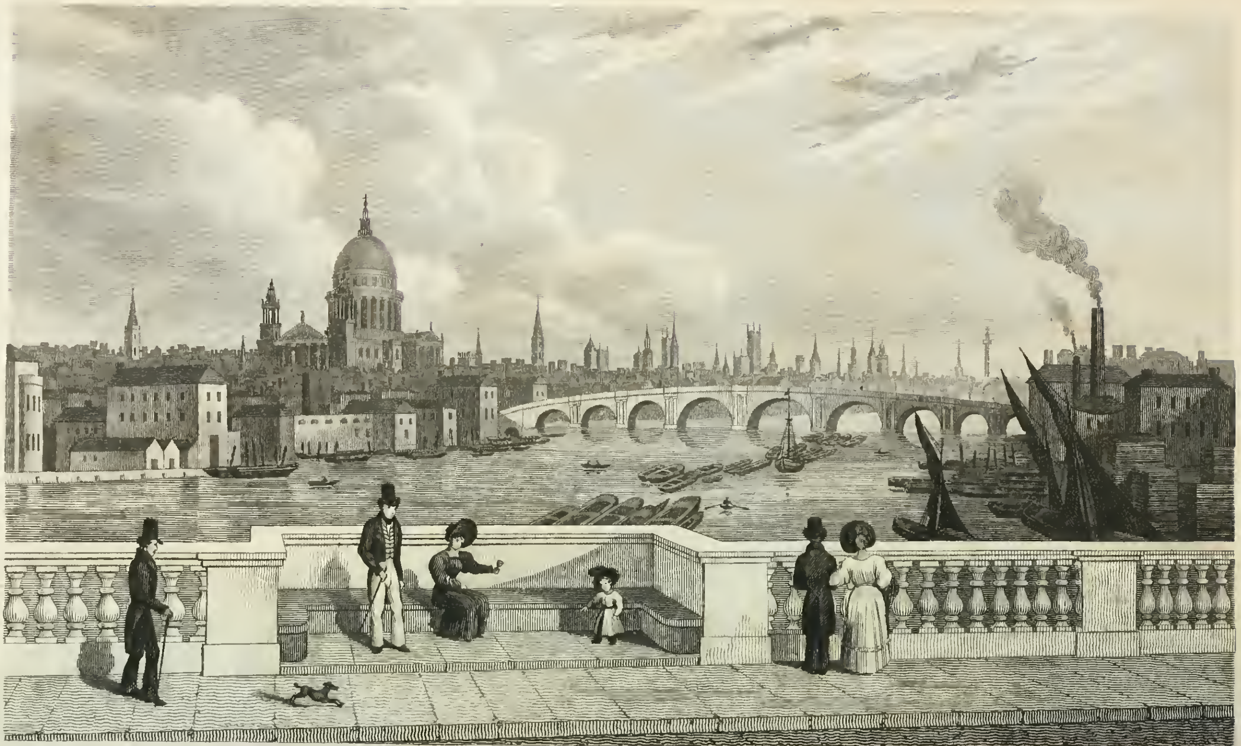
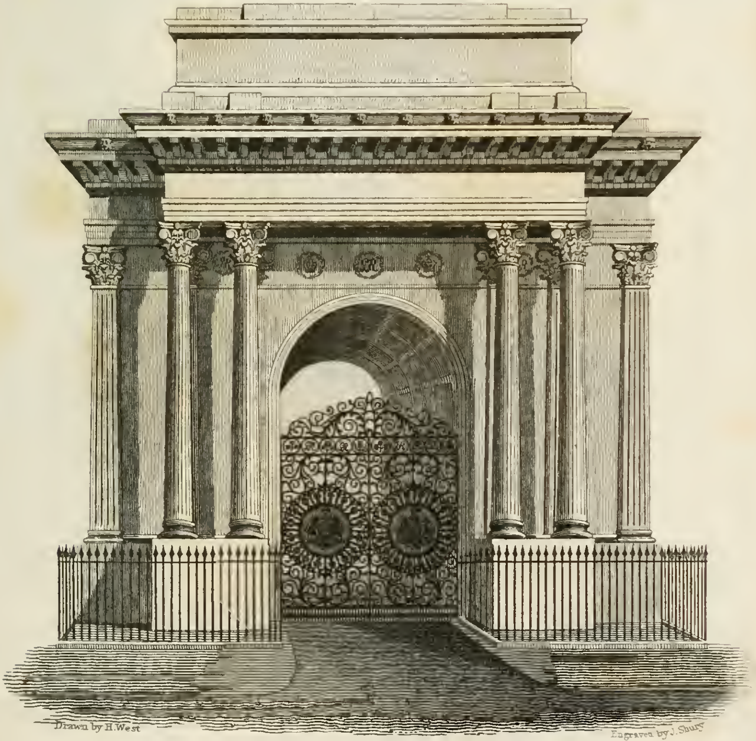


Drawn by H West

Engraved by J. Shury

VIEW OF LONDON,

NATIONAL
History and Views of London
WITH ITS ENVIRONS
Including its Antiquities
Modern Improvements &c.
from Original Drawings
BY EMINENT ARTISTS



Drawn by H. West

Engraved by J. Shury

ENTRANCE TO THE GREEN PARK.

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STATIONERS HALL COURT,
1832.

NATIONAL HISTORY

AND

VIEWS OF LONDON

AND ITS ENVIRONS;

EMBRACING THEIR

ANTIQUITIES MODERN IMPROVEMENTS,

&c. &c.

FROM ORIGINAL DRAWINGS BY EMINENT ARTISTS.

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HISTORICAL

AND

TOPOGRAPHICAL ILLUSTRATIONS

OF

London and its Environs.

LONDON may well be considered as the metropolis of the world. It has been the liberal foster-parent of the *elegant* no less than the *useful arts*,—and in point of wealth and commercial prosperity it exceeds every other city on record. When "Domesday-Book" was compiled in the reign of William the Conqueror, London consisted but of a few houses near Middle-Row, on the banks of the *Old-bourne*, a stream which flowed into the river Fleet; and it must have made most rapid strides towards maturity, as we find William of Malmsbury in the reign of king Stephen, speaking of the Metropolis as "a noble city renowned for the opulence of its inhabitants."

"But it is at the era of Elizabeth," says Mr. Britton, "that we are presented with the most curious picture of London, in the first *map* of a Metropolis then thought *too large*, and, in consequence, positively forbidden to be further extended by that imperious sovereign. From this map it appears, that the greater part of the Metropolis was then contained within the walls, in which narrow limits there were many gardens, which have since been converted into lanes, courts, and alleys. The whole of the buildings were bounded on the east by the monastery of St. Catherine; East Smithfield was open to Tower Hill, and of the buildings now beyond there is no appearance. The Minories were built only on the east side, which fronted the city wall; cattle grazed in Goodman's Fields; and Whitechapel extended but a little beyond the bars, and had no houses to the north; for Spital *Fields*, now built upon, and extensive enough to compose a very large town, were then really separated from each other by hedges and rows of trees. Houndsditch consisted only of a row of houses fronting the city wall; and the little yards and gardens behind them also opened into the fields. Bishopsgate Street, Norton Falgate, and the street called Shoreditch, were then, however, built as far as the church; but there were only a few houses and gardens on each side, and no collateral streets or alleys. Moorfields lay entirely open to the village of Hoxton; and Finsbury *Fields*, in which there were several *windmills*, extended to the east side of Whitecross Street. Chiswell Street was not erected; St. John's Street extended, by the side of the priory of St. John of Jerusalem, only as far as the monastery of Clerkenwell; and Cowcross Street opened into the fields. On leaving the city walls, the buildings were even less extensive; for, though the *village* of Holborn joined London, the backs of its houses, particularly on the north side, opened into gardens and fields; a part of Gray's Inn Lane included the only houses that extended out of the main street; the greater part of High Holborn had no existence; St. Giles's was another village, contiguous to no part of London; the Strand had gardens on each side, and, to the north, fields behind these gardens, with the exception of a few houses where the lower end of Drury Lane now stands; and on the south side of the same street the gardens generally extended to the Thames, though some of the nobility and prelates had houses at the backs of their gardens, next to the water side. Covent *Garden*, literally such, and so called because it belonged to the *Convent* at Westminster, extended to St. Martin's Lane, and the fields behind it reached to St. Giles's. That lane had few edifices besides the church; for Covent Garden wall was on one side, and a wall which enclosed the King's mews on the other; and all the upper part was a lane between two hedges, which extended a little to the west of the village of St. Giles's. Hedge Lane, now Crown Street, was a lane between two hedges. The extensive street now called the Haymarket, was bounded by fields; neither Pall Mall, St. James's Street, Piccadilly, nor any of the streets or squares in that part of the town, were built; and Westminster was a small town on the south-west and south sides of St. James's Park.

London, in respect to its position on the globe, is in latitude 51 degrees 31 minutes north; and in longitude 18 degrees 36 minutes; or 5 minutes 37 seconds west from the Royal Observatory Greenwich. It is distant from Edinburgh 396 miles south, and from Dublin 338 miles south-east.

The immediate site of the city of London is about forty-five miles from the sea, westward, in a pleasant and spacious valley, stretching along the banks of the Thames, which river, as it flows through the metropolis, forms a bold curve or crescent. On the northern side the ground rises with a quick ascent, and then more gradually, but unequally, heightens to the north-west and west, which are the most elevated parts. On the south side of the river the ground is nearly level, and was anciently an entire morass of many miles in extent; this has been reclaimed through the artificial embankment of the river, probably commenced by the Romans, which must have been the work of ages. The average breadth of the river, in this part of its course, is from four to five hundred yards; its general depth at low water about twelve feet; but at spring tides it rises from ten to twelve feet above that level. The tides used to flow to the distance of fifteen miles above London bridge, but since the alteration at London bridge by the demolition of the old structure, it goes much higher.

Considered in the aggregate, London comprises the city and its liberties, with the city and liberties of Westminster, the borough of Southwark, and upwards of thirty of the contiguous villages of Middlesex and Surry.

The *extent* of this district is, from east to west, or from Poplar to Kensington, near eight miles; its breadth from north to south is very irregular, and may be said to vary from three to four miles. The circumference of this immense congregation of buildings may be estimated at about twenty miles. The principal streets range from west to east, and in that direction the metropolis is intersected by three great thoroughfares; the one which is most adjacent to the river commences at Hyde-park-corner, and traverses east, under the names of Piccadilly, Haymarket, Cockspur-street, Strand, Fleet-street, Ludgate-hill, St. Paul's Church-yard, Watling-street, Cannon-street, Eastcheap, Tower-street, Tower-hill; this line pursues its route for three miles further by East Smithfield, Ratcliffe-highway, Upper and Lower Shadwell, to Poplar and the East and West India docks. The middle line of road commences at Tyburn-turnpike, and thence under the appellations of Oxford-street, High-street St. Giles's, Holborn, Skinner-street, Newgate-street, Cheapside, Cornhill, Leadenhall-street, Aldgate, and Whitechapel, leads by Mile-end and Stratford-le-Bow into Essex. The great northern thoroughfare commences at Paddington, and traverses east by the names of the New-road, Pentonville, City-road, Old-street and Hackney-road to Leyton, and the northern parts of Essex. The principal thoroughfare which intersects London from north to south commences at Kingsland, thence by Shoreditch, Norton-falgate, Bishopsgate-street, Gracechurch-street, Fish-street-hill, London-bridge, High-street Borough, Blackman-street, and Newington-causeway, to the Brighton and other roads. Besides this there are five other main avenues into Surry and Kent, over the bridges of Westminster, Waterloo, and Blackfriars, which meet at the obelisk in St. George's-fields, the

Southwark-bridge, which enters Newington-causeway near the Elephant and Castle, and Vauxhall-bridge.

The metropolis is computed to contain upwards of 60 squares, 12,000 streets, lanes, courts, &c.; and the whole formed by near 300,000 buildings of various descriptions, as public structures, churches, dwelling-houses, warehouses, shops, &c. The churches and other public edifices are generally built of stone; the dwelling-houses, with the exception of some of the mansions belonging to the nobility and gentry, are almost wholly of brick, though latterly the fronts of many of the more respectable ones are covered with compo, or mastic. But few wooden houses are now to be seen, and these are principally of a date anterior to the great fire of 1666. Many of the squares are very spacious, and elegantly laid out in parterres and shrubberies, for the recreation of the inhabitants of the surrounding houses.

All the streets are regularly paved, and divided into a carriage-way and a foot-path on each side. The carriage-way is generally paved with small blocks of Scotch granite. The foot-paths are usually laid with large thick flags, or slabs, either of Yorkshire free-stone, moor-stone, or lime-stone, and are finished with a kirb raised a few inches above the carriage-way. The mud and soil which accumulate in the streets are taken away at stated intervals, by scavengers employed by the different parishes; and the waste water, &c. runs off through iron gratings fixed in the kennels at proper intervals, into arched sewers or drains constructed beneath the street (and communicating by smaller drains with the houses), and having various outlets, through larger sewers, into the Thames. Through these means, and from the ample supply of water which the inhabitants derive from numerous sources, the general cleanliness is very considerable, and materially tends to the present salubrity of the metropolis.

Notwithstanding the sudden and strongly-contrasted changes of the weather in London, compared with the state of the atmosphere in other climes, and although multitudes of its poorer classes live in poverty and wretchedness, the general healthiness of this capital may be deemed fully equal to that of any other in the world.

The *temperature* of the air of London and its vicinity, is sensibly affected by the influence of the coal fires, which warm and dry the atmosphere; and it is a remarkable fact that vegetation is earlier by ten days or a fortnight on the west and south-west sides of the metropolis than at the northern and eastern sides. This is attributable, says Mr. Howard, to the severity of the north and north-east winds being mitigated in their passage over London by the warmth of the coal fires. The excess of temperature is greatest in winter, and at that period seems to belong entirely to *the nights*, which average three degrees and seven-tenths warmer than in the country; while the heat of *the days*, owing, without doubt, to the interception of a portion of the solar rays by the dense smoke inseparable to so great a metropolis, falls, on a mean of years, about a third of a degree short of that on open plains.

The more prevalent winds blow from the north-east and south-west; and these, with little variation, occupy about ten or eleven months in the year. "The westerly winds," says Fordyce, "are generally pregnant with rain, the greatest falls coming from a few points west of the south; the easterly winds are sharp and piercing, but almost always dry. The heat of the atmosphere is very variable, it seldom remaining equal for many days; and every year differing from the preceding one, as well in respect to heat and cold as to moisture and rains. Sometimes the winter is severely cold, with frosts from November till May, with little interruption: sometimes the water is not frozen for more than ten or twelve days. Most commonly there is a little frost in November and December; but otherwise these months (and particularly November) are very foggy [gloomy] and moist. The principal frost is generally in January; February is commonly a mild, open, moist month; March is generally cold [windy] and dry. The summer months vary as much; sometimes there are three months very warm, sometimes not more than a week [in continuance]; the latter half of July [and beginning of August] is commonly the hottest. In August heavy rains often fall, especially in the last half of the month. The thermometer sometimes rises to above 80° of Fahrenheit's scale, very rarely to 84°; but the most common summer heat is from 65° to 75°. In winter it sometimes falls to 15°, but the most common winter heat, when it freezes, is between 20° and 30°; it has been known to fall below the point marked 0, but very rarely; the most frequent, when it does not freeze, is between 40° and 50°." On the 13th of July, 1808, the thermometer, in the open air, in the shade, and with a northern aspect, near St. James's-park, rose to 94°; and in various parts of London, in the shade also, it varied from that degree upwards, to 103°. On the same day in particular local situations, in the sun, the quicksilver rose to the extraordinary height of from 120 to 140°! The contrast between this day and that of the 24th of January, 1795, is most striking; on the latter the thermometer fell to six degrees below zero!

It appears from Mr. Kirwan's "Estimate of the Temperature of different Latitudes," 8vo. 1787, that taking the mean of the observations made at the house of the Royal Society, from the year 1772 to 1780, the annual temperature of London is 51° 9′, or in round numbers, 52°.

The situation of London is so very favourable, that *springs* which yield large quantities of water, are found on digging almost every where. The main sources of that plentiful supply of water which the inhabitants receive are the Thames and the New River. This is effected by means of iron pipes laid beneath all the streets from four to five feet below the surface, and having small bores connected with leaden pipes, that lead to the kitchens and cisterns. Attached to the main pipes, at convenient distances, are fixed plugs, which can be immediately opened in case of fire, &c. In some parts of the metropolis, also, over the ancient wells that have been preserved, pumps are fixed for the conveniences of the public.

Until the general census of the population was taken in the commencement of the present century, political economists differed widely in their estimates of the number of inhabitants the metropolis contained, and of the progressive ratio of increase. In the year 1377, London is said to have contained about 35,000 inhabitants. Howell, in his Londinopolis, says, that when Charles I. wished to ascertain the number of papists and strangers resident in the city, he sent a precept, in 1636-7, to Sir Edward Bromfield, then lord-mayor, who caused an account to be taken of the whole population within the walls, which, at that time, is said, evidently erroneously, to have amounted to 700,000. Howell having no suspicion of the inaccuracy of this calculation, and inferring that the population had increased one-third, during the twenty years that had elapsed before he published his work; and adding to this the population of the city of Westminster and the suburbs, estimates the whole to amount to a million and a half of men, women, and children.

Sir William Petty, the ancestor of the present Marquis of Lansdown, formed an equally fallacious opinion as to the increase of population in London. In 1682, he calculated the number of houses at 84,000; and that there were eight persons in each house, which would give a population of 672,000. Sir William expected that London would go on increasing until the year 1800, when he thought the population would amount to five millions three hundred and fifty-nine thousand persons!

An historian, who wrote in 1746, calculated the number of houses at 124,000, and the population at 992,000; but eight years after Dr. Brakenbridge fixed it at only 751,812 persons, and there is strong reason to believe that this estimate was nearly correct.

But to come to more certain data, we find that, according to the census of 1801, London, at that time, contained 121,229 houses, inhabited by 216,073 families, making 864,755 persons. In 1811, it had increased to 1,099,104, and in 1821 to 1,225,964 persons. By the last census of 1831, it appears that a still further increase had taken place of no less than 248,105, thus making the present population of the metropolis, 1,474,069.

The vast *consumption of provisions* in this immense capital must excite surprise, when duly considered, as to the means by which it is so regularly supplied. There are, however, no particular laws to effect this purpose; but all is left to the simple mechanism put in force by the expectation of profit, and the assured certainty with which every dealer can dispose of his goods.

The consumption of animal food is very great; but, to form a proper idea of its extent, the average weight, as well as the number of the animals, must be ascertained. About the year 1700, the average weight of the oxen sold in the London market was 370 lbs.; of calves 50 lbs., of sheep 28 lbs., and of lambs 18 lbs.: the present average weight is, of oxen 800 lbs., of calves 140 lbs., of sheep 80 lbs., and of lambs 50 lbs. The number of oxen annually consumed in London has been estimated at 110,000, calves 50,000, sheep 800,000, lambs 250,000, hogs and pigs 200,000; besides animals of other kinds. Smithfield is the principal market for the above articles; and the total value of butcher's meat sold there annually is stated at £8,000,000.

The quantity of fish consumed in the metropolis is comparatively small, on account of the high price which it generally bears; but this will probably be remedied, though some kinds of fish at particular seasons are cheap and of good quality. There are, on an average, annually brought to Billingsgate market 2,500 cargoes of fish, of forty tons each, and about 20,000 tons by land carriage: in the whole 120,000 tons. The supply of poultry being inadequate to a general consumption, and the price consequently high, that article is mostly confined to the tables of the wealthy.

The annual consumption of wheat, in London, may, says Mr. Britton, be averaged at 900,000 quarters, each containing eight Winchester bushels; of porter and ale 2,000,000 barrels, each containing thirty-six gallons; spirits and compounds 11,000,000 gallons; wines 65,000 pipes; butter 21,000,000 lbs., and cheese 26,000,000 lbs. The quantity of coals consumsd is about 1,200,000 chaldrons, of thirty-six bushels, or a ton and a half to each chaldron. About 10,000 cows are kept in the vicinity of the metropolis, for supplying the inhabitants with milk, and they are supposed to yield nearly 7,900,000 gallons every year; even this great quantity, however, is considerably increased by the dealers, who adulterate it, by at least one-fourth, with water, before they serve their customers. See Picture of London, p. 69.

The *Port* of London is acknowledged to be one of the first in the world; and the manufacturing importance of the city, is but little, if at all, inferior to any. It is the centre of European traffic; and every article, whether of necessity, convenience, comfort, or luxury, may be here obtained.

The Port as actually occupied by shipping, extends from London-bridge to near Deptford, a distance of at least four miles, and is from four to five hundreds yards in average breadth. It may be described as consisting of four divisions, called the upper, middle, and lower pools, and the space between Limehouse and Deptford: the upper pool extends from London-bridge to Union-hole, about 1,600 yards; the middle pool from thence to Wapping New-stairs, 700 yards; the lower pool from the latter place to Horseferry-tier, near Limehouse, 1,800 yards; and the space below to Deptford about 2,700 yards. The number of vessels belonging to this port in September, 1800, was ascertained, by the official documents laid before parliament, to be 2,666, carrying 568,262 tons, and 41,402 men. Comparing this number with the number returned in January 1701-2, the increase will be seen to be astonishing. At that period the vessels amounted only to 560, carrying 84,882 tons, and 10,065 men. On the quantity of tonnage it is nearly in the proportion of six to one; and on the amount of men and ships as upwards of four to one. The East India Company's ships alone carry more burthen by 21,166 tons than all the vessels of London did a century ago. The average number of ships in the Thames and docks is 1,100; together with 3,000 barges employed in lading and unlading them; 2,288 small craft engaged in the inland trade; and 3,000 wherries for the accommodation of passengers; 1,200 revenue officers are constantly on duty in different parts of the rivers; 4,000 labourers are employed in lading and unlading; and 8,000 watermen navigate the wherries and craft. The aggregate value of the goods shipped and unshipped in the course of a year, in the river Thames, has been computed at seventy millions sterling. The vast system of plunderage that was formerly carried on with impunity, in consequence of the crowded state of the river, led to the construction, in the early part of the present century, of those grand deposits of commercial wealth, the West India, East India, London, and Commercial docks. The present annual value of the exports and imports may be stated at upwards of sixty millions, and the annual amount of the custom and excise duties at more than six millions sterling.

The *government* of the city is vested in the lord-mayor and aldermen, and that of Westminster in a high-constable and subordinate officers. The police of the metropolis are very numerous, and since the passing of the Act of the 10th of George IV., have been arrayed in a more systematic manner than formerly. The police is under the superintendence of two commissioners, appointed by the secretary of state for the home department.

The *military establishment* of the metropolis was considerably changed by an act of parliament passed in 1794, under which two regiments of militia are raised in the city by ballot, amounting together to 2,200 men.

The officers are appointed by the commissioners of the king's lieutenancy for the city of London, and one regiment may in certain cases be placed by the king under any of his general officers, and marched to any part, not exceeding twelve miles from the capital, or the nearest encampment.

The household troops, comprising three regiments of foot-guards, containing about 7,000 men, including officers, and two regiments of horse-guards, consisting of 1,200 men, form the principal military establishment for the metropolis: but none of these troops are permitted to enter the city without especial leave of the lord-mayor.

It is difficult to ascertain the exact number of churches and chapels belonging to the establishment in the metropolis, but, we believe, it is not far short of 200.

The number of religious edifices belonging to the dissenters in the metropolis is above that number. There are eighty chapels, or places of worship, for the Independents, among whom are included the Scotch Presbyterians. The Baptists have near fifty chapels; the Methodists, or followers of Whitefield and Wesley, twenty-three; the Unitarians nine; the Arians two; the Quakers six; the Swedenborgians four; the Huntingtonians three; the Sandemonians, the Moravians, the New Lights, and the Freethinkers, have one chapel each. In the metropolis there are six Jewish synagogues, fifteen Roman Catholic chapels, and nineteen foreign Protestant churches.

London contains forty-five free-schools, with perpetual endowments for educating and maintaining near 5,000 children; seventeen other schools for poor and deserted children; near 250 parochial schools, supported by voluntary subscription, in which about 15,000 children of both sexes are constantly clothed and educated; four colleges; twenty-two hospitals for sick, lame, and pregnant women; 120 almshouses for the maintenance of aged people; eighteen institutions for the support of the indigent of various classes; and above fifty dispensaries for the gratuitous supply of medicine and medical aid to the poor. Exclusive of these important establishments, each parish has a workhouse for the maintenance of its own distressed poor, and the livery companies of the city distribute a portion of their immense wealth among their poor members. In conclusion, the sums annually expended in public charities have been estimated at near £900,000.

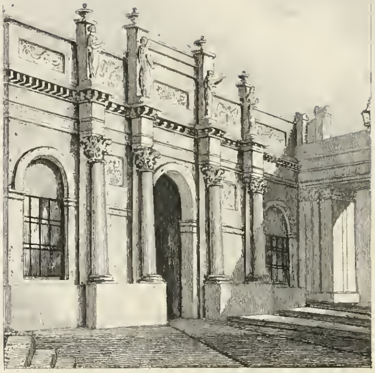
A stranger could select no better point for viewing our great metropolis, and estimating its extent and commercial prosperity than the one adopted by our artist for his first graphic illustration. Standing on Waterloo Bridge, itself a monument of the art of engineering unequalled out of England, the observer sees innumerable edifices dedicated to the worship of "the living God," and views charitable institutions intended for the relief of almost every ailment to which humanity is liable. As, however, all the public edifices worthy of particular notice will be illustrated in the course of this work, it will not be adviseable unnecessarily to occupy the reader's time by general remarks, but proceed at once to the

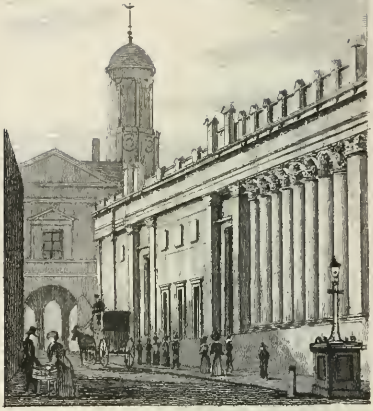
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

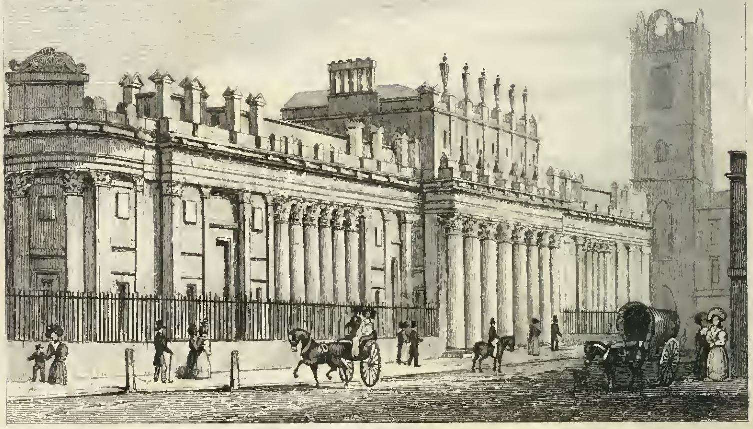
This celebrated company was instituted in 1694, being incorporated by charter, July 27, in that year. It is the most important institution of the kind that exists in any part of the world, and the history of banking furnishes no example that can at all be compared with it, for the range and multiplicity of its transactions, and for the vast influence which it possesses over public and national affairs.

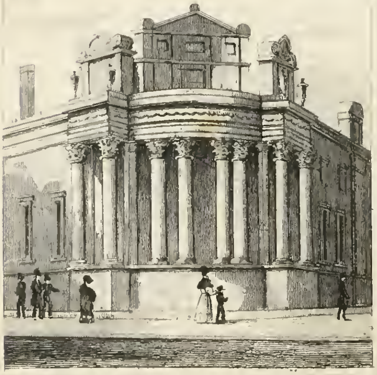
This extensive pile covers an irregular area of about eight acres. The exterior extent in front, or on the south side, measures 365 feet; on the west side, 440 feet; on the north side, 410 feet; and on the east side, 245 feet. Within this space are nine open courts, a spacious rotunda, numerous public offices, court and committee rooms, an armoury, &c., engraving and printing offices, a library, and many convenient apartments for principal officers and servants. The principal suite of rooms occupies the ground-floor, and the chief offices being furnished with lantern lights and domes, have no apartments over them; the *basement* story consists of a greater number of rooms than there are above ground. The site of a portion of the edifice being a marshy soil in the course of the ancient stream of *Walbrook*, it was found necessary to strengthen the foundations by means of piles and counter arches.

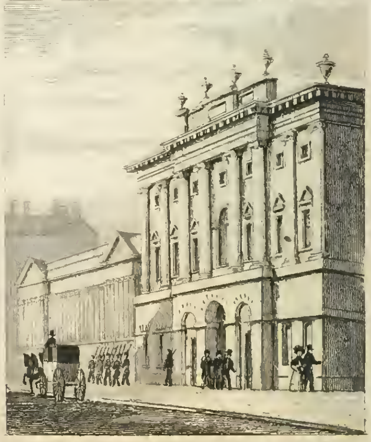
An act of parliament was passed in 1694, incorporating certain subscribers, under the title of "*The Governor and Company of the Bank of England*," in consideration of a loan of 1,200,000*l*, granted to government, for which the subscribers received almost 8 per cent. So eager were the public to share some of the advantages of this concern, that the subscription for the whole sum of 1,200,000*l*. was completed in the course of ten days. The charter directed that the management of the bank should be vested in a governor, deputy-governor, and twenty-four directors; thirteen, or more, to constitute a court, of which the governor or deputy-governor must be one. They were to have a perpetual succession, a common-seal, and the other usual powers of corporations, as making by-laws, &c., but were not allowed to borrow money under their common-seal without the authority of parliament. They were not to trade, nor suffer any person in trust for them to trade in any goods or merchandise; but they might deal in bills of exchange, in bullion, and foreign gold and silver coin, &c. They might also lend


BULLION COURT


EAST FACADE


THE BANK OF ENGLAND


LOTHBURY FACADE


THE OLD BANK

Drawn by T.H. Shepherd.

Engraved by J

London Published by Allan Bell & Co. July 1832.

money on pawns or pledges, and sell those which should not be redeemed within three months after the time agreed. But this has since been little acted upon. No dividend was to be made but by consent of a general court, and that only out of the interest, profit, and produce arising by such dealing as the act of parliament allows. These important privileges have been often renewed to the great advantage of the mercantile interests. The erection of this celebrated bank, according to the declaration of one of its first directors, not only relieved the ministry from their frequent processions into the city for borrowing money on the best public securities, at an interest of ten or twelve per cent. per annum, but likewise gave life and currency to double or triple the value of its capital in other branches of public credit.*

THE BULLION COURT.

This court of the Bank exhibits a singular yet interesting display of architectural designs after some of the best specimens of Grecian and Roman art. "This court," says Mr. Brayley, "forms an irregular quadrangle; the brick buildings on the east and west sides are partially masked by open screens, constructed of stone, and consisting of a lofty entablature, surmounted by vases, and supported on fluted columns of the Corinthian order, the vases of which rest on the upper part of a double flight of steps: these were copied from the beautiful temple of the Sybils near Tivoli. On the south side, forming the entrance to the Bullion Court, is a magnificent arch and façade, designed on the model of the triumphal arch of Constantine at Rome.

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* The company has carried on their "dealings in bills of exchange" to a very great extent. They *discount* bills for the merchants and bankers, at four per cent. interest; and there is an amount of several millions, constantly floating, devoted to this object. The business is reduced to a complete system, as regular as it is liberal. The bills must not have more than three months to run: the bankers or merchants who present them (for persons engaged in retail trade are not admitted to the direct benefit of these discounts) must be able to swear that they are worth at least 12,000*l.* or 15,000*l.*; the town bills must be sent in every Wednesday, but the country bills are admitted every day, each party possessing such privilege being limited to a certain weekly amount, which however is great, and the next day the bills are punctually discounted or returned; and where any bill is dishonoured, the party on whom the bill is drawn cannot expect his bills to pass there in future. Although the discounting of some bills may be refused on one Wednesday, they may be attended to the succeeding week—the refusal may possibly have been occasioned by the party having previously been accommodated with the prescribed amount. Each merchant has a fair proportion of the amount set apart for the discounting of notes; and no deposits are required. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the company for the benefits rendered to the commercial world by this laudable practice, which has enabled merchants and bankers to embark in undertakings for their own advantage, the success of the revenue, and the prosperity of our general commerce."—*Leigh's Pic. of London.*

"The entablature is supported by Corinthian columns, fluted, and crowned with statues, emblematical of the four quarters of the globe: the intercolumniations are enriched by basso-relievo in panels, executed by the late T. Banks, Esq., R. A., and allegorically representing the Thames and Ganges. The great roses in the vaulting of the arch are exact copies from those of the Temple of Mars the Avenger, at Rome." The entire of this court is from the designs of Sir J. Soane, R.A.

EAST SIDE OF THE BANK.

This front of the Bank was erected in its present style a few years ago. It is in a plainer style of architecture, but corresponds with the south or principal front, and contains the entrance to the Rotunda.

LOTHBURY FAÇADE.

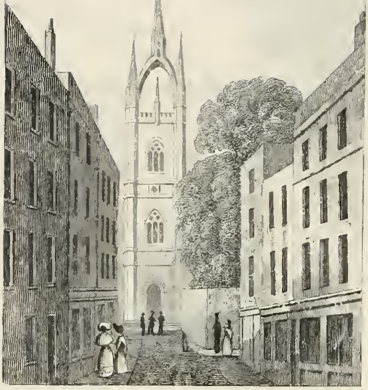
This portion of the Bank has always been regarded, and with great justice, as a splendid architectural composition. An eminent architectural critic thus describes it: "It consists of a stylobate, semicircular in plan, and sustaining six columns, four of which in front are disposed in the same form as the stylobate, and sustain the main entablature, which is here brought out into a bow, and the frieze splendidly enriched with the skulls of oxen, connected by festoons of foliage suspended from the horns; the two other columns are situated in the rear, which, in due subordination to the principal range, have plain shafts, and in the wall at the back is a false entrance. The entire composition is flanked by two pair of insulated columns, over which the entablature breaks, the finish is an attic wall and turrets in a rich style of detail."

OLD FRONT OF THE BANK.

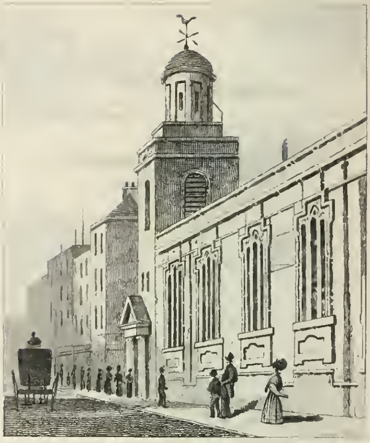
This view exhibits the appearance of the Bank, a few years ago, previous to Sir J. Soane's alterations. The original architects were G. Sampson, Esq. and Sir R. Taylor. In their designs there was much of simplicity and grandeur to admire, though the present façade eclipses its predecessor.

THE TOWER OF LONDON.

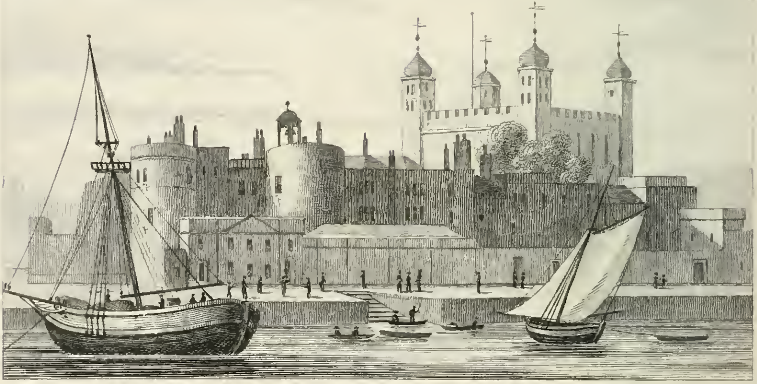
This celebrated fortress is situated on the east side of the city, a short distance from London bridge, near the banks of the river Thames. It at first consisted of no more than what is at present called the White Tower, traditionally reported, without any authority, to have been built by Julius Cæsar, though there is the strongest evidence of its being marked out and a part of it first erected by William the Conqueror, in



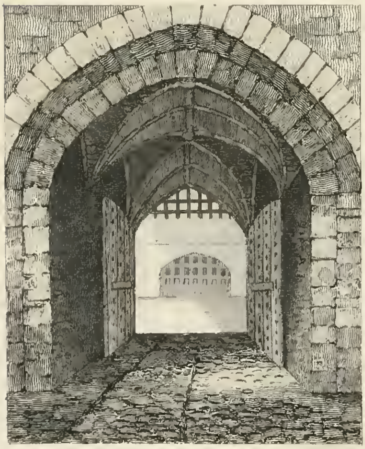
ST DUNSTAN IN THE EAST



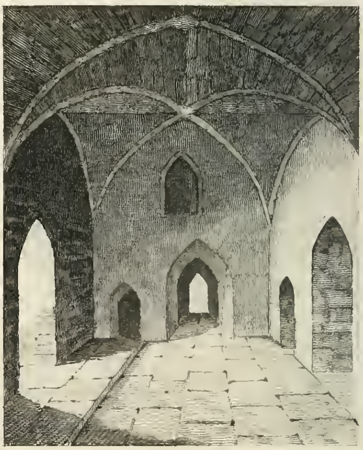
ST MARY CREE CHURCH



THE TOWER



GATEWAY BLOODY TOWER



INTERIOR BOWYER TOWER

Drawn by T.H. Shepherd

Engraved by J. Shury.

London Published, by Allan, Bell & Co Jul. 18

the year 1076, doubtless with a view to secure to himself and followers a safe retreat, in case the English should ever have recourse to arms to recover their ancient possessions and lost liberties.

The death of the Conqueror, however, in 1087, about eight years after he had commenced this fortress, for some time prevented its progress, and left it to be completed by his son William Rufus, who in 1098 surrounded it with walls, and a broad and deep ditch, which is in some places about 120 feet wide, into which water from the river Thames was introduced. Henry III., in 1240, ordered a stone gate, bulwark, and other additions to be made to this fortress, and the ancient tower to be whitened, from whence it was called the White Tower. In 1465, Edward IV. greatly enlarged the fortifications, and built the Lion's Tower, for the reception of foreign beasts, birds, &c. presented to the kings of England. By the command of Charles II., in 1663, the ditch was completely cleansed, and the esplanade rebuilt with brick and stone, and sluices were erected for admitting and retaining water from the Thames, as occasion might require; the walls of the White Tower have been repaired, and a great number of additional buildings have been added.

The Tower is in the best situation that could have been chosen for a fortress, it lying near enough to protect the metropolis and the seat of commerce from invasion by water. It is parted from the river Thames by a commodious wharf and narrow ditch, over which is a draw-bridge. Upon this wharf is a noble platform, on which are placed sixty-one pieces of cannon, nine pounders, mounted on handsome iron carriages, which were fired on state holidays, and, in time of war, when any glorious victory attended his majesty's arms: small pieces are now used for those purposes.

Parallel to the middle part of the wharf, upon the walls, is a platform, seventy yards in length, called the Ladies' Line, from its being much frequented in the summer evenings, as on the inside it is shaded with a row of lofty trees, and without affords a fine prospect of the shipping, and of the boats passing and repassing the river. The ascent to this line is by stone steps, and being once upon it, there is a walk almost round the walls of the fortress without interruption, in doing which the visitor passes three batteries: the first called the Devil's Battery, where there is a platform on which are mounted seven pieces of cannon; the next is named the Stone Battery, and is defended by eight pieces of cannon; and the last, called the Wooden Battery, is mounted with six pieces of cannon.

The wharf, or esplanade, which is divided from Tower-hill at each end by gates, is opened every morning for the convenience of a free intercourse between the respective inhabitants of the Tower, the city, and its suburbs. From this wharf is an entrance for persons on foot over the draw-bridge already mentioned; and also a water-gate under the Tower-wall, commonly called the Traitor's-gate, through which it has been customary, for the greater privacy, to convey traitors and other state prisonors by water to and from the Tower; the water of the ditch having here a communication with the Thames, by means of a stone bridge on the wharf. Over this water-gate is a regular building, terminated at each end by a round tower, on which are embrasures for pointing cannon.

The principal entrance into the Tower is by four gates to the west, one within another, and each large enough to admit coaches and heavy carriages. Having passed through the third of these, you proceed over a strong stone bridge, built over the ditch to the fourth, which is the strongest: it has a portcullis, to let down on occasion, and it is guarded not only by some soldiers, but by the warders of the Tower.*

The officer to whom the government and care of the Tower is committed is the constable of the Tower, who is always a person of the highest rank. Under him is a lieutenant, a deputy lieutenant, a major of the Tower, (commonly called governor,) a chaplain, a physician, an apothecary, gentleman-porter, yeoman-porter, gentleman-gaoler, four quarter gunners, and forty warders. The warders wear the same uniform as the king's yeomen of the guard.

The principal buildings are the church, a small edifice, dedicated to St. Peter ad Vincula, the White Tower, the Governor's House, the Bloody Tower, the Offices of Ordnance, of the Keepers of the Records, the Jewel Office, the new Spanish Armoury, the new Horse Armoury, the grand Store-house, in which is the small armoury, the train of artillery, and the tent room; the new Store-house, wherein are three armouries; handsome houses for the chief and inferior officers;

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* The gates are opened at five o'clock in the morning during summer, and as soon as it is well light in winter. The time for shutting them is eleven o'clock every night. On the occasion of opening or shutting the gates, the following ceremony takes place: the yeoman-porter, with a serjeant and six men, goes to the governor's house for the keys; having received them, he proceeds to the innermost gate; passing which, it is again shut. He then opens the three outermost gates, at each of which the guards rest their firelocks, while the keys pass and repass. On his return to the innermost gate, he calls to the warders on duty to take in King William's keys; when they open the gate, and the keys are placed in the warder's hall. At night the same formality is used in shutting the gates; and as the yeoman porter, with his guard, is returning with the keys to the governor's house, the main guard, with their officers, are under arms, who challenge him with "Who comes there?" he answers, "The keys:" the challenger replies, "Pass keys." The guards, by order, rest their firelocks; and the yeoman-porter says, "God save King William!" the soldiers all answering, "Amen." He then goes on to the governor's house, and there leaves the keys. After which no person can go in or out without the watch-word for the night.—*Tower Guide.*

the Mess-house for the officers of the garrison, and the barracks for the soldiers. In addition to these, there is a street called the Mint, which includes nearly one-third part of the Tower. The principal part of the houses were formerly inhabited by the officers employed in the coinage, but now by the military.

The principal building is the White Tower. It is a large square stone building, situated almost in the centre of the fortress, no one side answering to another. Its architecture is the most ancient of any edifice in the metropolis. It was new cased by the command of King Charles I.; but in Leland's time it had four round turrets, three of which have since been made square: they all seem to have had staircases to go to the several offices. The building itself consists of three very lofty stories, under which are spacious and commodious vaults, formerly filled with saltpetre, &c. In the first story are two noble rooms, one of which contains arms for more than 30,000 volunteers, curiously displayed. In the other room are many closets and presses, some are filled with warlike weapons and instruments of death, the others with armourers' tools, &c. Over these are two other rooms, one of which is a small armoury for the sea service, the other is the cavalry armoury, and contains many thousand of pistols, swords, &c. The upper story, including a chapel, is occupied by an amazing number of valuable records, &c.

The Ordnance Office is a little southward of the White Tower. It is a large modern building of hewn stones and bricks.

The Record-Office is opposite the platform already mentioned, and has a curious carved stone door-case. All the rolls, from the time of King John to the beginning of the reign of Richard III., are kept here in wainscot presses. These rolls and records contain the ancient tenures of land in England, the original of laws and statutes, the right of England to dominion over the British seas, leagues and treaties with foreign princes, the achievements of England in foreign wars; ancient grants of our kings to their subjects, the forms of submission of the Scotish kings, writs and proceedings of the courts of common-law and equity, the settlement of Ireland as to law and dominion, privileges and immunities granted to all cities and corporations during the period before-mentioned, with many other important records, all regularly disposed by the diligence of the keeper, and others under his direction. Beside the records a number of other curious and valuable documents are to be found here, as also the first edition of the Common-Prayer Book, as settled upon the restoration of Charles II.

The Grand Store-house, north of the White Tower, is a noble building of brick and hewn stone, extending in length 345 feet, and in breadth sixty feet. It was commenced by James II. and finished by King William.

On the first floor of this grand edifice is that magnificent room called the small armoury, in which he, with Queen Mary, his consort, dined in great form, having all the warrant-workmen and labourers to attend them dressed in white gloves and aprons.

There are so many other buildings besides those already mentioned, that it now seems rather a town than a tower; its extent is thirteen acres and one rood. The circuit round the ditch is about a quarter of a mile.

BLOODY TOWER.

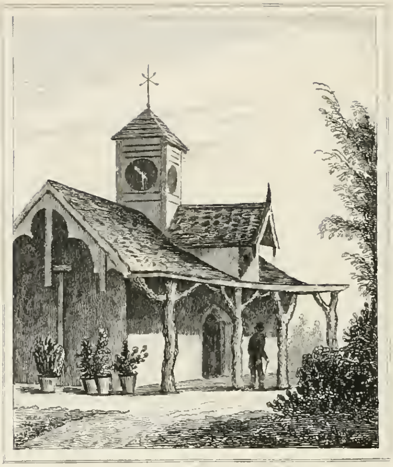
This portion of the edifice is in the style of architecture common to the fourteenth century, and was most probably erected by Edward III., at which period many alterations and additions were made to the fortress. The *bloody tower* is about thirty-four feet long and fifteen wide, and the fine groining and tracery, which adorn the vaulting, rise from grotesque heads. At the southern end the gates and portcullis still exist: they are extremely massive, and carry with them the appearance of high antiquity. The upper part of the edifice contained apartments for the wardens.

INTERIOR OF THE BOWYER TOWER.

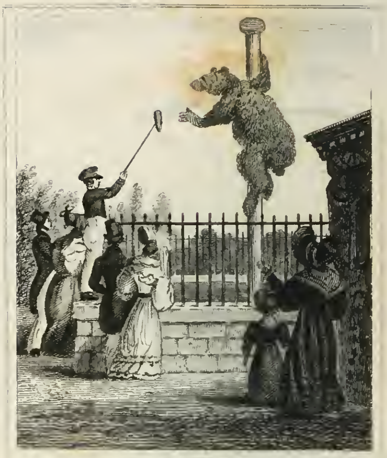
So named from having been in early times the residence of the master and provider of the king's bows. The basement-floor, which is the only part of the original building, is represented in the annexed view. It is vaulted and groined, and in the walls, which are about ten feet thick, are three recesses, in each of which was a narrow embrasure. There is a tradition that it was in this room that George, duke of Clarence, brother to Edward IV., was secretly put to death by drowning in a butt of Malmsey wine.

ST. DUNSTAN'S CHURCH, TOWER-STREET.

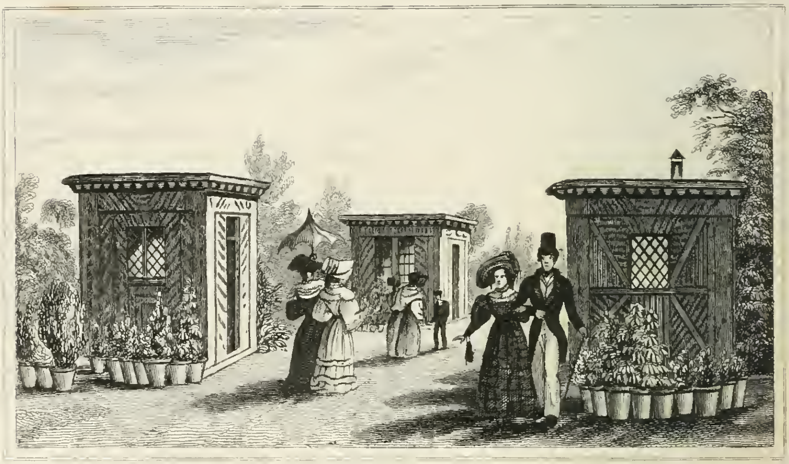
The body of this church (which had been restored by Sir Christopher Wren about 1700) was rebuilt a few years since by Mr. Laing, in the pointed style of architecture. The spire, which is celebrated for its airy lightness, was repaired at the same time. This springs from open arches, rising from the angles of the towers, and is very similar in principle and appearance to the spire of St. Nicholas's Church at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The interior is elegantly fitted up, and the east window is decorated with painted glass, exhibiting figures of Moses and Aaron, and above them those of Jesus Christ and the four Evangelists.



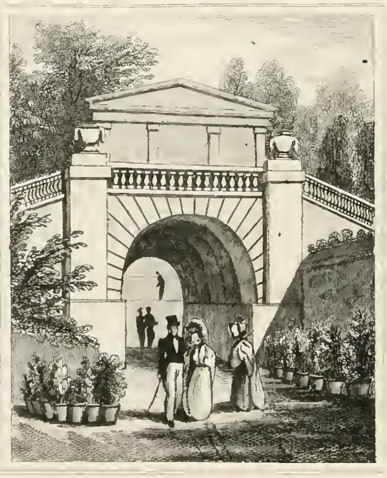
LAMA HUT



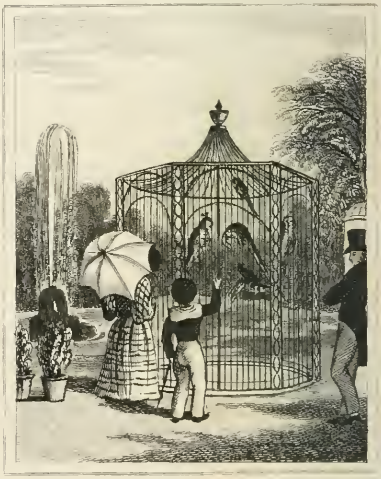
BEAR PIT



ENTRANCE TO THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.



TUNNEL



AVIARY

Drawn by T.H. Shepherd

Engraved by J. Shury

London. Published by Allan Bell & Co. July 1832

ST. CATHERINE-CREE CHURCH, LEADENHALL STREET.

This church derives its additional name of Cree, or Christ Church, from being situated in the cemetry of the conventual church of the Holy Trinity, which was originally called Christ Church. The architecture of this church displays a singular mixture of the Italian and pointed styles. The east window is entirely filled with stained glass, the gift of Sir S. Staines, knt., lord-mayor, in the first year of the reign of George I. The church was erected in 1630, and re-edified in 1805. Holbein, the celebrated painter, was interred in this church.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.---ENTRANCE

The original projector of the Zoological Society was the late Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, who, on his return from the government of Bencoolen, in 1820, so earnestly interested himself in the formation of a society, that it was established in 1825. Two years afterwards they obtained from government a piece of land in the Regent's Park, which was immediately converted into gardens for the reception of rare animals, birds, &c. The whole of the buildings are from the designs of D. Burton, esq. The rustic lodges have a very pleasing appearance on entering the grounds.

AMA HUT.

This edifice is appropriated as a residence for two lamas, beasts of burthen, very common in South America, particularly in the mountainous parts of Peru. It is built in the Swiss style, and is by far the most picturesque object in the grounds.

BEAR PIT.

This is a great point of attraction to the visitors, on account of the sagacity of the bears, especially a Russian black bear, christened "Toby," who is remarkable for his docility. He was presented to the society by the Marquis of Hertford, who had previously kept him at Sudborne, the seat of the noble lord, where he was noted for his amusing tricks.

These gardens, which form one of the principal features of attraction to the visitors in the Regent's Park, are admissible by tickets, and the payment of one shilling each person.

THE TUNNEL.

About two years ago the Zoological Society obtained a further grant from government, by the accession of a large piece of ground on the north side of the road, and on the south bank of the Regent's Canal. To unite the two portions of the grounds, Mr. Burton projected a tunnel, which was formed with considerable celerity, and is a great ornament to the gardens.

AVIARY.

There are several beautiful wire enclosures similar to the one represented in the annexed plate. They contain the hardier kind of birds, especially, eagles, vultures, kites, owls, &c.

TEMPLE CHURCH.

The early history of this venerable edifice is enveloped in obscurity. Weever, in his "Funeral Monuments," on the credit, as he states, of British story, refers to a tradition, that on this site was a temple founded by a British monarch as a place of refuge and sanctuary for thieves and other offenders, about the year of the world 4748, and many British kings are reported to have been buried here: this, however, is only a tradition. The authentic history of the church can be traced to as early a period as 1185, in which year it was dedicated in honour of the Virgin, by Heraclius, patriarch of Jerusalem, who, at the above period, was entertained in the Temple by the Knights Templars, whilst on a mission from Pope Lucius III. to Henry II. king of England, in order to invite that monarch to ascend the throne of Jerusalem.

This edifice narrowly escaped destruction in the great fire of 1666; in 1682, it was repaired and beautified, and a curious wainscot screen was set up. In 1695, the south-western part, which had suffered by fire, was rebuilt. It has been since that time partially repaired in various parts; the last and most extensive was in the years 1826 and 1827, under the direction of R. Smirke, esq.

The plan of this church exhibits two distinct portions of buildings. The westernmost consists of the ancient circular * church, formerly insulated, and constituting the only church of the Templars, by whom it was erected. The eastern portion is a long square, with three aisles.

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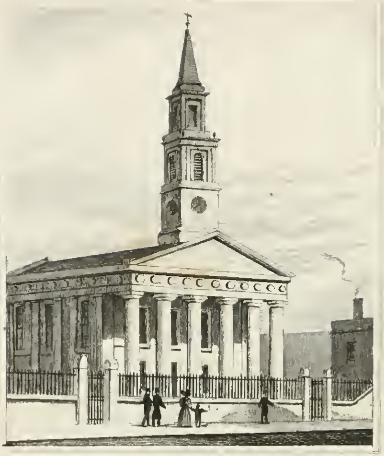
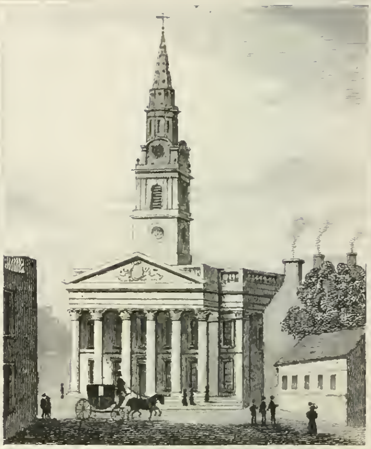
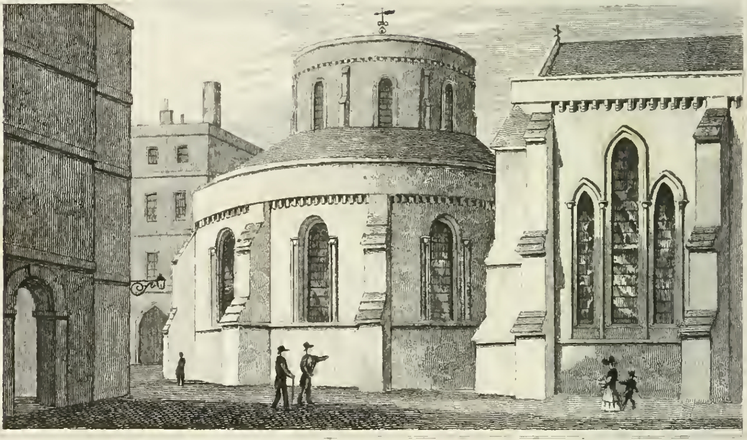
* "The temples of the heathens were circular, and the rude and irregular structures of the Druids approached that shape. It was not, however, until the crusades had made the sepulchre of Jerusalem known to the romantic adventurers, that churches built in this form were introduced into this country. The first round church built in England is supposed to be that of St. Sepulchre, Cambridge, which was erected in the reign of Henry I. between the first and second crusades. The round church of St. Sepulchre, Northampton, built by the Knights Templars, exceeds that of Cambridge in beauty of proportion; but both these are infinitely surpassed by the Temple Church in London. This church is supposed to have been first erected in the year 1185, and was afterwards partially or wholly rebuilt in the year 1244. It forms a complete circle of six clusters, and pillars with fillets on the shafts, and Saxon capitals. In raising the superstruction of the circular part, the architects appear to have mixed the new with the old style of arches."—*Percy Histories*, vol. ii. p. 255.



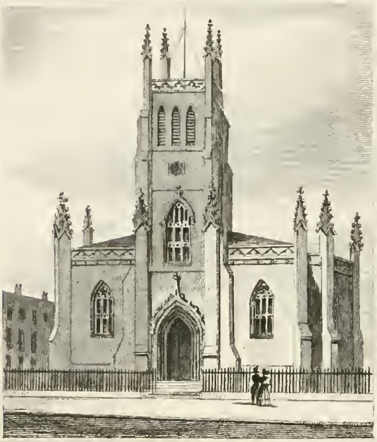
ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, WATERLOO ROAD



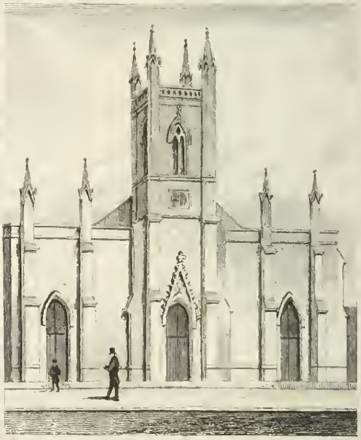
ST. MARTIN IN THE FIELDS



TEMPLE CHURCH



ST. MARK THE EVANGELIST, CLERKENWELL



ST. MARY'S CHAPEL, SOMERS TOWN

Drawn by T. H. Shepherd

Engraved by J. Shury

London Published by Allan, Bell & Co. July 1832.

In the centre of the outer circular wall of the western pile of building is a magnificent receding semi-circular arched doorway; the various mouldings springing from pillars with capitals approaching to the Corinthian order, the intervals between which are filled with mouldings of the chevron and lozenge varieties; near the jamb are small costumic statues, supposed to represent king Henry II. and his queen; the whole is in fine preservation, and presents a magnificent specimen of Norman architecture. It owes its present state to the protection it receives from the porch of pointed architecture in front of it, which, although less ancient than the building, probably succeeded to an older porch.

The interior displays one of the most interesting specimens of architecture in the country; the circular church forms a vestibule to the other, and its area is unencumbered; in the centre is a peristyle of six clusters of columns with leaved capitals, from which spring the same number of acutely pointed arches, forming a circular aisle; round the entire building, above the points of the arches, is a second story, consisting of an arcade of small intersecting circular arches, with openings at intervals to the vault over the aisles. Beneath the windows in the aisles, is a series of stalls above a continued seat; the arches are pointed, and spring from columns with exceedingly curious capitals; on the spandrils of every arch is a singular grotesque head. The entire of the ancient work has been wantonly destroyed at the last repair, for the sake of restoring the same with modern stone work, although no pretence of decay in the old work existed as an excuse. Above the great doorway is a closed-up circular window, and below it is a stone with a modern copy in Saxon capitals of an ancient inscription, discovered and destroyed in 1695.

The approach to the more modern portion of the church is made by singular pointed arches, admirably accommodated to the junction of the circular with the square plan. The columns of the choir are clustered with uniform capitals, from which springs the stone-vaulted roof, which is groined in the simplest manner with arches and cross springers; at the points of intersection are gilt bosses; the whole is a beautiful specimen of lancet architecture. The fittings up of the church are of dark brown oak, in the usual style of Sir C. Wren's decorations. The altar screen is unusually plain. The pulpit and desks are arranged in the middle of the centre aisle; the former is octangular with a magnificent carved sounding-board, the latter is suspended from the ceiling. Both the pulpit and sounding-board are enriched with the elaborate carving of Grinlin Gibbons.

The organ screen is of the Corinthian order, and elaborately carved; it was erected in 1682. On the entrance to the south aisle, are the arms of the Inner Temple, and to that of the north those of the Middle

Temple. The organ occupies the centre: it is considered one of the finest instruments in England.

The monuments are very numerous and interesting, particularly the splendid groups of sepulchral effigies which occupy the central portion of the area, in the circular church, which are, in point of curiosity, almost identified with the building, and of which a view will be given in another plate of this work.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

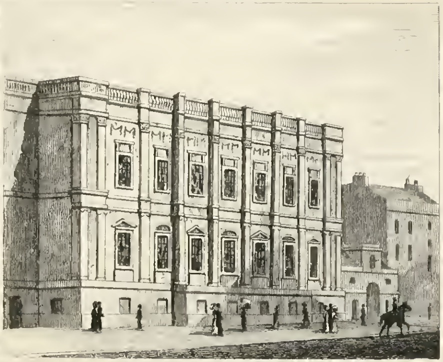
This edifice is in the Waterloo Bridge road, and belongs to the parish of Lambeth. It was erected in 1824, from the designs of Mr. Bedford. The principal front, as shewn in the engraving, consists of a Doric portico, the pediment being supported by six columns, and the entablature, ornamented with circular wreaths, is carried completely round the edifice.

ST. MARTIN, IN THE FIELDS.

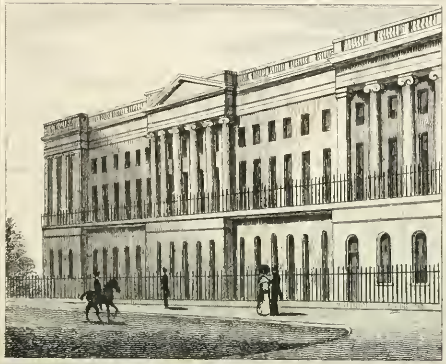
The modern improvements in this neighbourhood have enabled the public to view the beautiful portico, and symmetrical proportions of this church to much more advantage than formerly. The parish church of St. Martin in the Fields, was completed in 1726, from designs by James Gibbs. The portico consists of eight Corinthian columns. Six in the front, and the remainder forming a return for the building. The pediment is rather ostentatiously than beautifully sculptured. The tower and spire, which are very lofty, may be seen at a great distance from London, and the clock is remarkable for its peculiar excellence. The interior consists of an elliptical arched roof supported by Corinthian columns, raised on high pedestals. The east end is richly adorned with fret work. The altar window is finely painted. The church derives its name from St. Martin, an Hungarian saint, and the epithet, *in the Fields*, from its situation when it was taken into the Bills of Mortality.

ST. MARK, THE EVANGELIST, AND ST. MARY'S CHAPELS.

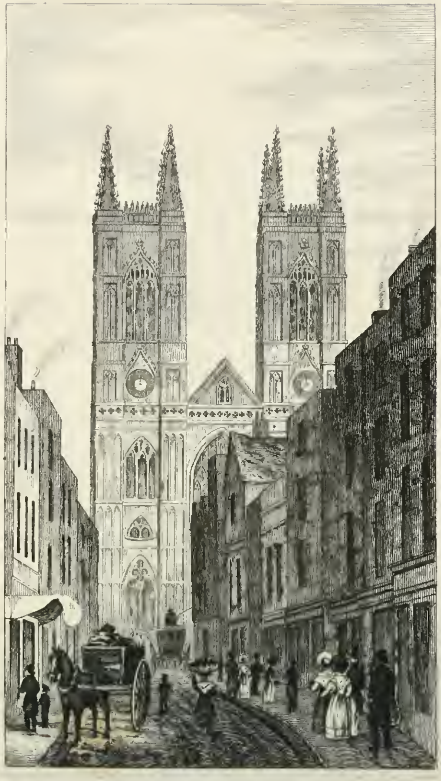
These exquisitely beautiful, though simple places of worship, form models for economical edifices in the pointed style of architecture—a style which is certainly much fitter for the retirement and abstraction of devotion than that adopted in the Greek temples. The peculiar advantages which arise will be better understood, by contrasting our feelings when placed in an edifice of this description, with those produced by the church last described. In the first case, large and square windows admit one general stream of light diffused through the whole interior. Now this, though a desideratum in domestic architecture, is the reverse of desirable in a religious edifice where quietude is the object sought.



WHITEHALL

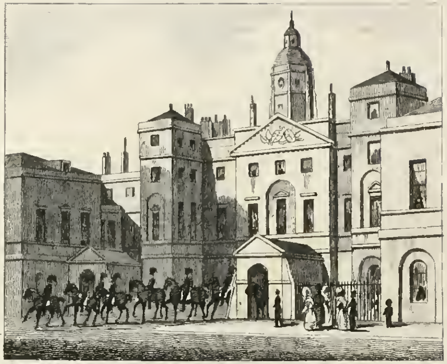


RICHMOND TERRACE

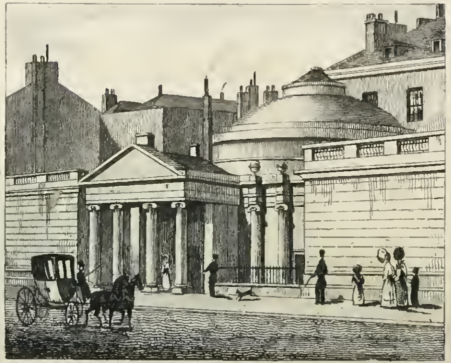


WESTMINSTER ABBEY

(from Tothill street)



HORSE GUARDS



MELBOURNE HOUSE

Drawn by T.H. Shepherd

London. Published, by Allan, Bell & Co. July 1832

Engraved by J. Shury.

In the latter case, on the contrary, the large masses of shade produced by the vaulted roof, give a degree of repose, which even external circumstances scarcely interrupt. The pointed window also has a similar tendency, while the clustered columns, with their alternations of light and shadow, tend most materially to add to the effect of the whole.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

This is one of the greatest architectural ornaments of the metropolis. The present edifice was built by Henry III. and his successor Edward I., as far as the extremity of the choir; but the nave and west front were erected by different abbots, except the upper parts of the western towers, which were completed by Sir Christopher Wren. The north front has a very fine appearance, to which the large window, rebuilt in 1722, greatly contributes. In the south front is another window, somewhat similar, but very elaborate in its design, erected in 1814, in place of the old one which had become ruinous. The northern window is richly ornamented with painted and stained glass, representing the Holy Scriptures surrounded by a band of cherubim in the centre, and in the large exterior divisions, our Saviour, the Evangelists, and the Apostles in recumbent attitudes. The glazing of the other window is plain. The stalls and general wainscoting of the choir were executed under the direction of the late Mr. Keene, surveyor of the works in 1775, but they have been refitted since the coronation of George IV. in 1821.

The beautiful monuments of Edmund Crouchback, earl of Lancaster, second son of Henry III.; Aymer de Valence, earl of Pembroke and Aveline his countess, are situated on the north side of the choir, and have been lately repaired agreeably to their original style.

On the south side are the monuments of Anne of Cleves, the divorced wife of Henry VIII., and that of Sebert, the original founder of this church. It contains various small chapels without the choir, dedicated to some of the saints. There is also the chapel of St. Edward the Confessor, in which are the monuments of numbers of kings and queens, and Henry VIIth's chapel is exceedingly fine: of these, however, more will be said when we come to describe the interior of the edifice.

HORSE GUARDS.

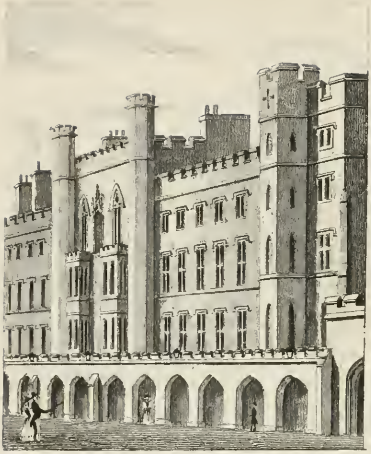
This building consists of a centre and two wings, and has an air of solidity perfectly agreeable to the use for which it was constructed. It receives its name from the Horse Guards, who, while the king is at St James's, are here on duty, two at a time, being constantly mounted and completely armed, under two handsome porches detached from the building towards the street, and erected to shelter them from the weather. This structure is equally calculated for the use of the foot as well as the horse soldiers on duty.

In the centre of this edifice is an arched passage into St. James's Park, and the building over this has a pediment in which are the king's arms, &c., in bass-relief.

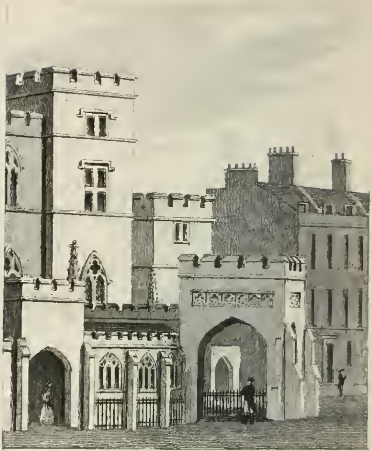
The middle face of the cupola contains a clock dial, and the aperture in the lower part of this, and on the several stages of the other, are well calculated to break the plainness, without weakening the building, either in reality or appearance. The wings are plainer than the centre. They each consist of a forefront projecting a little, with ornamented windows in the principal story, and a plain one in the sides.

WHITEHALL.

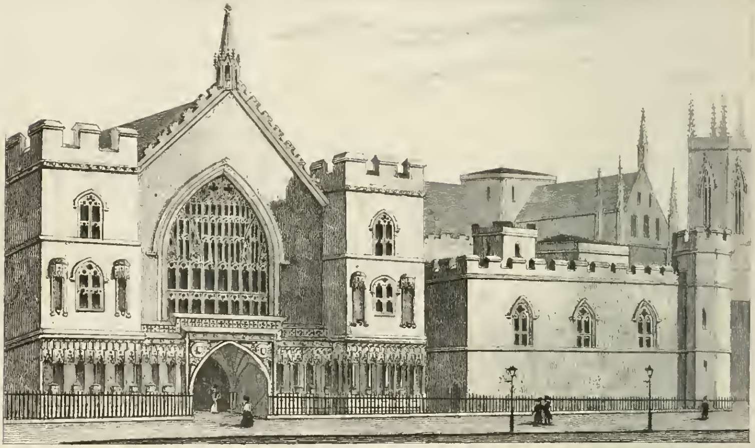
Directly opposite the Horse Guards is the Banqueting House belonging to the old palace of Whitehall; and which was almost the only part that escaped the fire in 1698. This palace was originally built by Herbert de Burgh, earl of Kent, who, in the year 1243, bequeathed it to the Black Friars in Chancery Lane, Holborn, in whose church he was interred. But in 1248, the brotherhood, having disposed of it to Walter de Grey, archbishop of York, he left it to his successors, the archbishops of that see, for their city mansion; and hence it obtained the name of "York Place." However, the royal palace at Westminster suffering greatly by fire in the reign of Henry VIII., and that prince having a great inclination for York Place, purchased it of Cardinal Wolsey, in the year 1530. In the reign of king James I., the Banqueting House belonging to this palace, being in a ruinous condition, that monarch formed the design of erecting a palace on the spot, worthy the residence of the kings of England. The celebrated Inigo Jones was employed to draw the plan of a noble edifice; this was done, and the present structure erected as a part of the great intended work, for the reception of ambassadors and other audiences of state. It is a very substantial edifice of three stories in height. The lowest has a rustic wall with small square windows, and, by its appearance of strength, happily serves as a basis for the superstructure. Upon this is raised the Ionic with columns and pilasters; and between the columns are seven windows with arched and pointed pediments. Over these is placed the proper entablature, on which is raised a second series of the Corinthian order, consisting of columns and pilasters like the other; column being placed over column, and pilaster over pilaster. From the capitals are carried festoons which meet with masks and other ornaments in the middle. This series is also crowned with its proper entablature, on which is raised the balustrade, with Attic pedestals between. Every



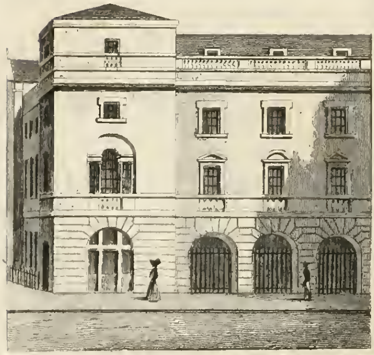
HOUSE OF LORDS



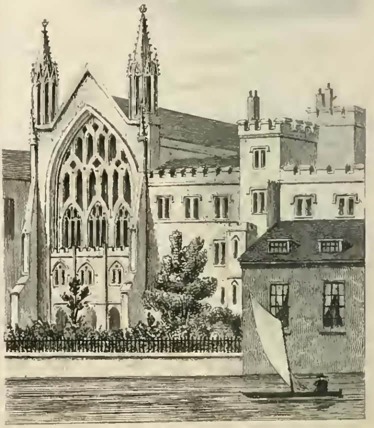
KINGS ENTRANCE, HOUSE OF LORDS



WESTMINSTER HALL



HOUSE OF COMMONS



ST STEPHEN'S CHAPEL, FROM THE RIVER

Drawn by H. West

Engraved by [illegible]

London Published by Allan Bell & Co. Aug.t 1832.

thing in this building is finely proportioned, and as happily executed. The projection of the columns from the wall, has a fine effect in the entablatures, which being brought forward in the same proportion, gives that happy diversity of light and shade so essential to fine architecture. The ceiling of the grand room was painted by the celebrated Sir Peter Paul Rubens, who was ambassador here in the time of Charles I. The subject is the entrance, inauguration, and coronation of James I., represented by pagan emblems. It is esteemed one of his best performances. This apartment is, at present, used for a chapel; but the great offices of state are kept in other parts of the building behind, and all public business is still dated from Whitehall. The whole edifice has lately been re-edified, and the architectural ornaments on the exterior fresh sculptured.

MELBOURNE HOUSE.

This mansion is peculiarly distinguished by its large circular hall, probably the finest of the kind in the metropolis. The back front of the edifice looks into the park, from which it is separated by a very agreeable garden. The portico, on the Whitehall side of the building, is evidently unfitted for the building to which it forms the principal entrance. We believe that it was erected subsequently.

RICHMOND TERRACE.

This terrace was erected on the site of a very old edifice belonging to the Duke of Richmond. It runs obliquely from Parliament Street, and in point of elegant simplicity of erection, is equal to any other series of domestic edifices in the metropolis.

WESTMINSTER HALL.

The associations to which the site of this ancient edifice naturally give rise are of the most interesting character. In the vast hall which forms the main body of the building, some of the most splendid portions of the coronation ceremony, those of the banquet and the champion's challenge, have always been performed. And here, too, beneath the same roof, where the wassail cap and the harper minstrels of the olden time chaunted lays descriptive of love and chivalry, have been placed for judicial ordeal some of the bravest of the land, accompanied by the headsman's axe in solemn array.

Pennant thus describes this immense edifice: "the great hall was built by William Rufus, or possibly rebuilt; a great hall being too necessary an appendage to a palace, ever to have been neglected. The entrance into it from New Palace Yard, was bounded on each side by towers, most magnificently ornamented with numbers of statues in rows above each other, now lost, or concealed by modern buildings; a mutilated figure of an armed man, supposed to have been one, was discovered under the Exchequer staircase in 1781. The size may be estimated, when we are told that Henry III. entertained in this hall, and other rooms, six thousand poor men, women, and children, on New-year's day, 1236. It became ruinous before the reign of Richard II., who rebuilt it in its present form in 1397; and, in 1399, kept his Christmas in it, with his characteristic magnificence. Twenty-eight oxen, three hundred sheep, and fowls without number, were daily consumed. The number of his guests were each day ten thousand. From this view of the luxurious prodigality of Richard, we need not wonder that he kept two thousand cooks. They certainly appear to have been deeply learned in their profession, witness "The Forme of Cury," compiled about 1390, by the master cooks of this expensive monarch, in which are preserved receipts for the most exquisite dishes of the time.

"The length of the great hall exceeds in dimension that of any other in Europe, which is not supported by pillars; its length is two hundred and seventy feet; the breadth seventy-four; and its great height adds an air of solemn magnificence to the whole. The roof consists chiefly of chesnut wood, most curiously constructed. It is every where adorned with angels supporting the arms of Richard II., or those of Edward the Confessor; as is the stone moulding that runs round the hall, with the hart couchant beneath a tree, and other devices of Richard II. It may be proper to add, that the whole front has been renovated, and new courts of law constructed at the western extremity.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

This edifice is situated on the south side of the House of Commons, with the entrance to which it communicates externally by means of a colonnade extending along the whole of the western elevation, which is represented in the accompanying engraving. The apartment in which the peers assemble is of an oblong form, and rather smaller than that of the House of Commons. The walls are hung with the celebrated tapestry, representing the defeat of the Spanish armada, which imparts to the House an air of imposing grandeur and solemnity, greatly distinguishing it from that appropriated to the use of the other branch of the legislature. This tapestry is judiciously set off by large frames of brown stained wood, which divide the pictures into compartments; and the whole is surrounded by a border, exhibiting portraits of the naval heroes who commanded the English fleet on that memorable occasion. This room was newly fitted up in 1820, when a throne was erected of the most splendid description, instead of the elevated arm-chair before used as the seat of the monarch. It consists of an immense canopy of crimson velvet, surmounted by an imperial crown, and supported by columns richly gilt and decorated with acorns and oak leaves. The seats of the Lord Chancellor, (who is speaker of the House of Lords,) of the judges and officers, are woolsacks covered with crimson baize; and the peers, on ordinary occasions promiscuously arranged, sit on benches similarly covered. For the accommodation of strangers, a gallery has very recently been erected at the end opposite to the throne, a portion of which is set apart exclusively for the use of peeresses and their daughters. The interior may be inspected at any time, and while the House is sitting, either by the introduction of a peer, or through the medium of the door-keepers.

Adjoining the south-east corner of the House of Lords is the Painted Chamber, a long lofty room lighted by pointed windows, which is used as the place of conference with the other House of Parliament.

The vault, called Guy Fawke's cellar, which was under the old House of Lords, has been during the recent alterations destroyed.

KING'S ENTRANCE.—HOUSE OF LORDS.

His Majesty has an entrance peculiarly fitted both for his private access to the House, and for public observances of state. It forms a projecting embattled porch, and is accurately figured in the same plate as contains the external view of the edifice: it was rebuilt by Sir John Soane in 1824.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

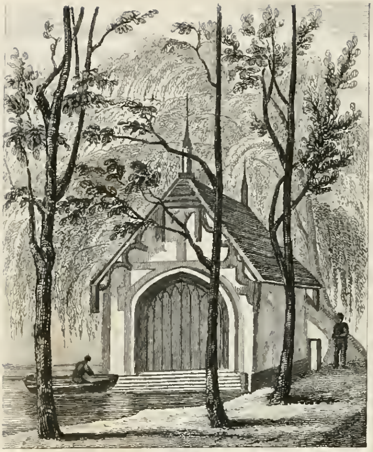
The Commons House of Parliament hold their sittings in a large hall, to which access is obtained by this front. The committee rooms occupy that portion exhibited in the engraving. A view of this constituent assembly, when it last held its sittings, will not be out of place.

" The House of Commons consists of 658 members, viz. 16 barons of the Cinque Ports; 80 knights of the shire for England, 12 for Wales, 30 for Scotland, and 64 for Ireland; and 343 burgesses for England, 12 for Wales, 15 for Scotland, and 36 for Ireland. By law, these members, in all cases, ought to be elected by the people, without any undue influence, either from the crown, the peerage, or any other power. Anciently, in the Saxon times, the affairs of the kingdom were regulated in National Councils, and such councils were by law to be held *twice* in every year; but the Commons of England, as represented by knights, citizens, and burgesses, were not specifically named, until the latter years of Henry III.'s reign, when the brave Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, caused them to be duly summoned, for the purpose of employing their influence against the arbitrary domination of the crown. In the 4th of Edward III., (cap. 14.) it was enacted, that 'a Parliament should be holden *every year*, *twice*, and more often if need be;' and this continued to be the *statute law*, although frequently violated by our sovereigns, until after the Restoration of Charles II., when an act was passed for 'the assembling of, and holding, parliaments *once* in *three years* at least, which act was confirmed by William and Mary, soon after the glorious Revolution of 1688. In the first year of George I., the then existing parliament, *most traitorously*, under the influence of the crown, enacted that they should sit for *seven years*. Many attempts have since been made to restore *triennial* parliaments, which every judicious writer on constitutional authority conceives to be the surest safeguard of a people's liberties, but hitherto without success; and our parliaments now sit for any period not exceeding a septennial duration, at the will of the ministry. When a member speaks, he addresses the Speaker only, and is not allowed to speak a second time during the debate, unless in reply (if he was the mover of the question), or in answer to personal reflections, or in a committee of the whole House, into which the Commons frequently form themselves, for greater freedom. Forty members are requisite to form a House, nor can any business be commenced until that number be present. The usual time of taking the chair is four o'clock, P.M. The Speaker is elected from the body of the members on the first day of the meeting of a new parliament. In voting, the words used are 'Yea' and 'Nay.' In divisions, one party always quits the House, the number of each being counted by *two tellers* of the opposite side; but to this there is one exception, viz. in committees of the whole House, when they divide by the '*Yeas*' taking the right, and the '*Nays*' the left of the chair."

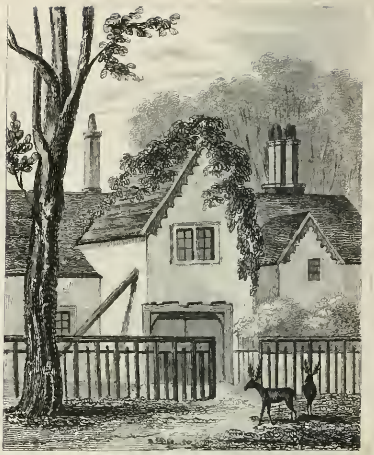
The great measure of a reform in parliament, which is now so happily for Great Britain a part of the law of the land, bids fair to remedy all those abuses in the representation which had previously rendered the proceedings of this House the most disgraceful and inconsistent of any portion of the legislature. It is most probable that, after having thus revivyfied itself, one of its earliest acts will be a return to the old and more salutary arrangement of *triennial* if not *annual* elections.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHAPEL.

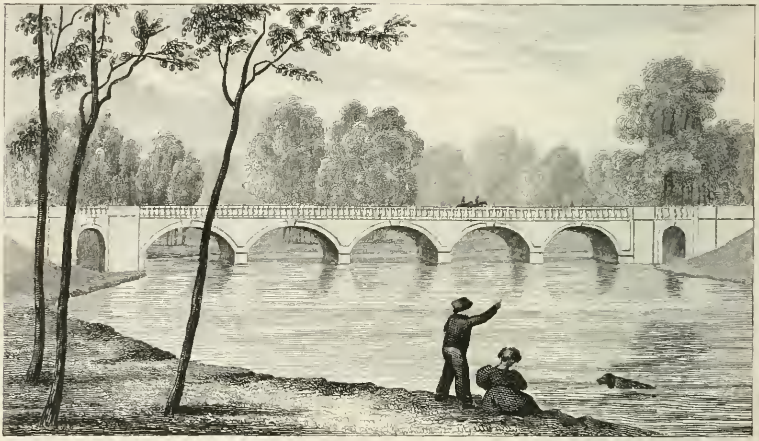
THIS is in fact but another front to the edifice already described. Those who are in the habit of ascending the river on the Middlesex side, will obtain a much better view of the edifice than they are likely to gain from the land side, where the whole erection is of a modern character. It appears that the chapel was originally erected by king



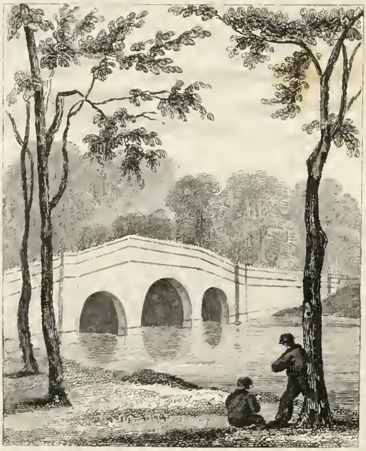
BOAT HOUSE



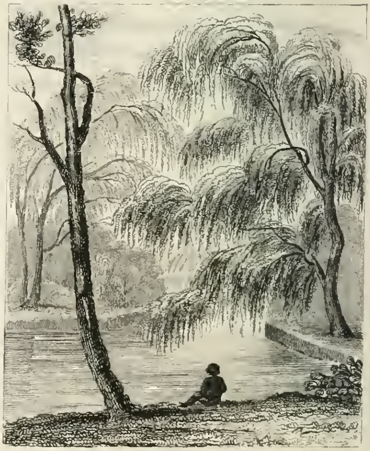
KEEPER'S HOUSE



SERPENTINE BRIDGE



KING'S ROAD BRIDGE



THE CASCADE

Drawn by H. West *Engraved by J. Sh*

London: Published by Allan Bell & C° Aug 1832

Stephen, and dedicated to his namesake the protomartyr. It was rebuilt by Edward III., in 1347.

SERPENTINE BRIDGE.

Hyde Park, and the adjacent Gardens of Kensington, contain some of the most picturesque scenery that is to be found in the neighbourhood of the metropolis. It is bounded by the Knightsbridge road on the south, and the Uxbridge road on the north, whilst a continuous series of large and elegant houses form the eastern boundary.

The Serpentine river was begun by the king's command in 1730; when the expense of the excavation, 400 yards in length, 100 in breadth, and 40 feet deep, was estimated at 6,000*l.* This *Serpentine outline* was the happy contrivance of Charles Withers, esq., surveyor-general of his majesty's woods, &c., who employed 200 men to effect it.

The Westminster Water Work's Company had pipes which passed through Hyde and the Green Parks; but they were purchased by the king's order for about 2,500*l.*, and removed to complete the river.

The bridge was erected by Mr. Rennie, and allows of a passage across the river, from the two shores in Kensington Gardens, as well as the Park. This is effected by carrying a line of light iron fence across the centre of the bridge. To prevent those persons who bathe in the river entering the Park, a net-work of iron is carried completely across the water. The two small arches have iron gates, closed at certain hours, according to the season, which serve to admit pedestrians from the Park to the Gardens, and *vice versa.* The view from this bridge is considered superior to that from any other part of the Park, as it includes the Triumphal Arches, Westminster Abbey, a part of the New Palace, &c.

THE CASCADE.

On visiting this "Cascade," or rather site for a cascade, in the month of June, for the purpose of furnishing our readers with a descriptive account of the minor Tivoli, represented in the plate; we found *duck-weed* supplying the place of water, and decaying brambles and lightning-scath'd trees instead of sylvan foliage: need we add, that it is highly creditable to the artist, who, by a little poetical licence, has been enabled to convert so unpromising a spot into a truly picturesque and graphic delineation. The whole river might be put in motion, and its stagnant character changed to that of a running stream, by the aid of a single pipe from the Middlesex Water Works. The public would then have a cascade at every period of the year, and not, as in the present case, find it dry at the only season when the pedestrian is likely to benefit by its presence.

KING'S ROAD BRIDGE.

We have already directed the reader's attention to the Serpentine Bridge, but there is another erection of a less assuming character in the neighbourhood, which must not escape observation. It is a pretty little erection crossing the basin at the King's Road, and in the summer season there are few spots more picturesque than the one chosen by the artist, who is seen seated at the root of a tree.

KEEPER'S HOUSE.

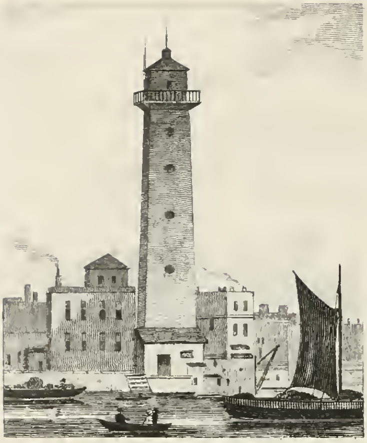
The office of *Keeper* is entirely distinct from that of *Ranger*, the latter being merely nominal, whilst the other is generally a very active and useful person. The Keeper's residence is near the Boat House, and it is evidently a building of great antiquity. To any contemplative person, who has been hurried along by the vortex of fashion and frivolity in the line of the King's Road, this is indeed a pleasing change. Here he may find a delightful relief from the mixture of peers and black-legs; women of quality, and ladies of questionable character, who make up the long line of equestrians as well as promenaders on the other side of the Park.

BOAT HOUSE.

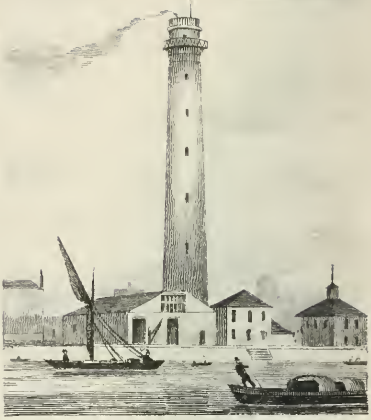
Lake or river scenery is of little value unaccompanied by a boat or some such object floating upon its glassy surface. The Boat House is erected on the north side of the Serpentine, and in addition to the vessel contained within its gothic inclosure, there is a boat moored close by for the use of the Royal Humane Society; and we regret to say, that in consequence of numerous casualties, its services are often put in requisition.

WATERLOO BRIDGE.

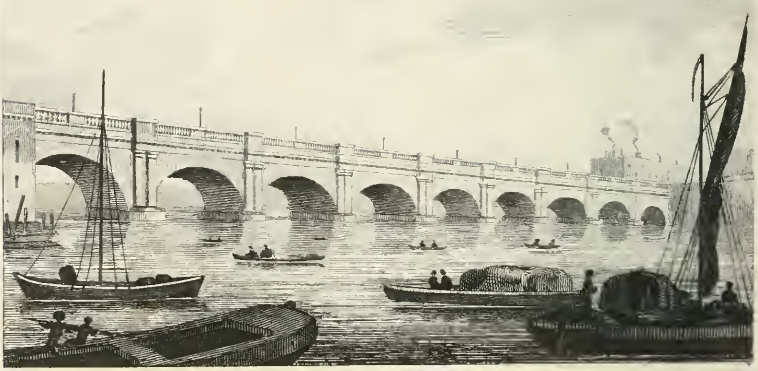
Bridge-building, as a science, has attained a degree of eminence in this country, far surpassing that of any other nation in civilized Europe. It is, however, a fact worthy of record in the annals of science, that France, whose soil has not produced a single practical engineer of any importance, should yet have furnished some of the earliest and best treatises on the subject. This apparent anomaly may, however, readily be accounted for. We are a nation of practical mechanics, and the soil of England seems peculiarly adapted to the growth of this branch of science; indeed the names of Smeaton, Ferguson, Rennie, and Watt, will sufficiently prove that in England the humblest origin is no bar to the highest honours, and the most lucrative professional employment.



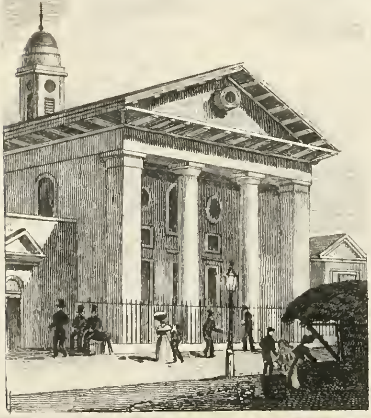
OLD SHOT MILL, NEAR WATERLOO BRIDGE



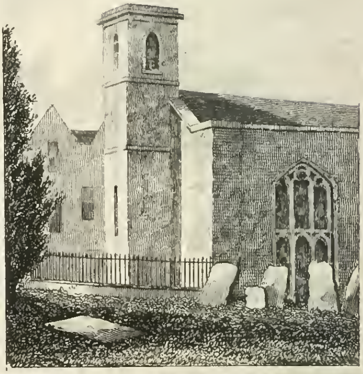
NEW SHOT MILL NEAR WATERLOO BRIDGE



WATERLOO BRIDGE



ST PAULS, COVENT GARDEN



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Drawn by T.H. Shepherd

Engraved by J. Shu

London, Published by Allan Bell & Co. Jan.y 18

Waterloo Bridge, of which we have a very accurate delineation, is 1,240 feet in length, and its harmonizing continuous line, running nearly parallel with the river or water-line throughout, gives an air of simplicity and grandeur which is not equalled by any work in Europe. The length of the brick arches, from the north shore to the Strand, is 440 feet; while its total length, including both approaches, is 2,890 feet. The span of the nine stone arches over the river, all of which are of equal dimensions, is 120 feet each. The width of the bridge within the balustrades, is forty-two feet, divided on each side by a footway of seven feet. The number of brick or dry arches on the south shore is forty, and on the north or Strand side is sixteen, so that there are in all sixty-five arches. The whole of the exterior of the bridge is constructed of granite.

ST. JOHN'S, SAVOY.

Close to Waterloo Bridge is the church of St. John the Baptist, originally erected as a chapel to the Savoy Palace. It was partly destroyed by Wat Tyler, in 1381, and re-edified by Henry VII., in 1509. The Strand has been raised about twenty feet in the neighbourhood of this church, so that we catch a sort of bird's-eye view of the edifice. Considerable alterations and repairs have lately been effected.

SHOT WORKS.

The patent Shot Works, of which we furnish two views, are intended for the manufacture of shot by a new and improved process. One of these towers furnishes a very picturesque ornament to the south side of Waterloo Bridge, and we can scarcely conceive a more interesting view than it presents, when seen resting, with its beautiful outline reflected from the glassy surface of the Thames. The great peculiarity of the arrangement adopted in these works consists in dropping the molten lead, which forms the material for shot, from a great height into water, which is placed beneath to receive it; by which several very considerable imperfections attendant upon the previous method of manufacture are obviated. According to the old arrangement, the pierced plate through the holes in which the lead was poured, was elevated only about four inches above the water; the consequence was, that the exterior surface of the lower part of each portion of lead becoming suddenly congealed by contact with the water, the upper half, which was still liquid, as it also cooled and contracted, necessarily became irregular, so that the greater part of the shot were hollow on one side. These defects are, however, entirely remedied in the patent arrangement of which we have spoken, in which the lead falling, from a height of from 40 to 100 feet, becomes solid before it enters the water, thus producing shot perfectly sound and regular. The subsequent operations are those of drying, sifting, and, as it is technically termed, boarding, which consists in scattering the shot on several polished slabs or trays of hard wood, to which a slight inclination and alternate motion is given, by which means those which are imperfect are detected by their remaining on the board, while the others being perfectly smooth, roll off; and lastly, polishing, which is performed by agitating them with the addition of a small quantity of black lead, in an iron vessel turning on a horizontal axis like a butter churn.

ST. PAUL'S, COVENT GARDEN.

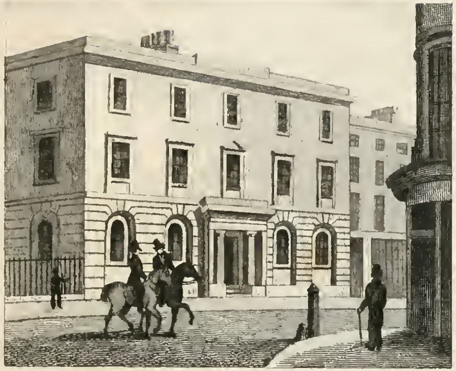
The scite of this church was originally part of the garden belonging to the abbot of Westminster. In 1640, Francis Earl of Bedford erected a chapel for the use of his tenants in that neighbourhood. It was first legally converted into a parish church in 1660. The beautifully simple edifice represented in our plate, was erected from the designs of Inigo Jones, who is said to have taken as his model some rustic edifice pointed out by the Duke of Bedford.

LOWTHER ARCADE.

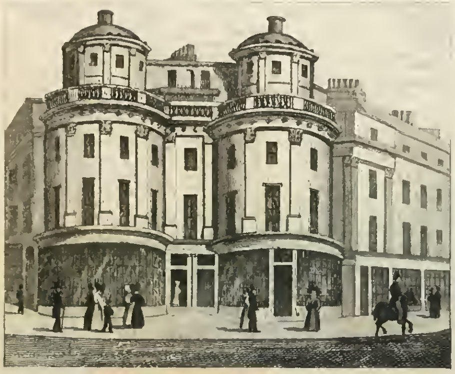
The bazaars that form so prominent a feature in eastern commercial transactions, were first imported into this country by Mr. Trotter of Soho Square. The Lowther Arcade is decidedly the most elegant establishment of this description erected in the metropolis. The perspective view given in our engraving will furnish a very perfect notion of the place as seen from the Strand ; and when we compare the costly and elegant *bijoutrie* exhibited for sale, it will be found that the dealers lose nothing by comparison with those celebrated in the Arabian Nights, and other works of eastern fiction. The Lowther Arcade leads from the Strand to Adelaide Street; and the only drawback on its beauty as seen from either extremity, is the excessive multiplicity of ornament, which causes a degree of indistinctness in the vista.

CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL.

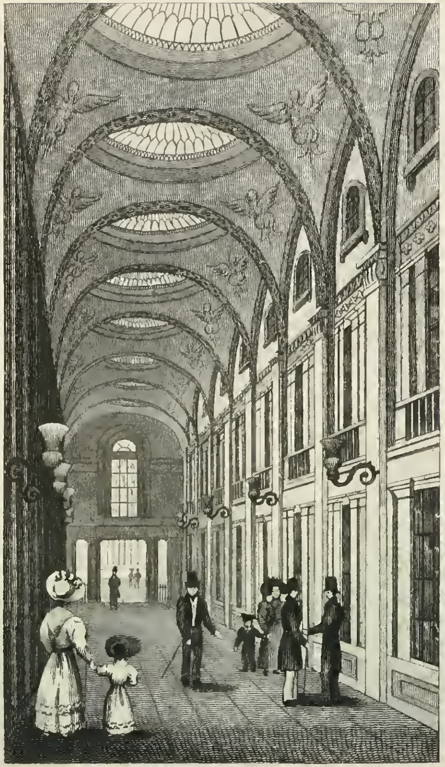
If to clothe the poor and feed the hungry be commendable virtues, how much more commendable must it be to relieve the sick and find a shelter and medicine for those who suffer under the greatest of all privations, namely, the loss of health. England is richly endowed with establishments of this description, but the British metropolis stands forth preeminent in the path of well-doing. The Charing-Cross Hospital was commenced in 1831, and is entirely supported by voluntarily contributions.



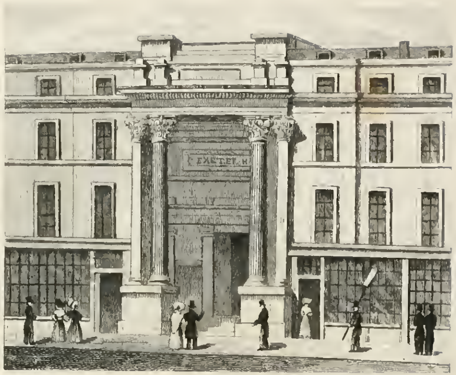
OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL



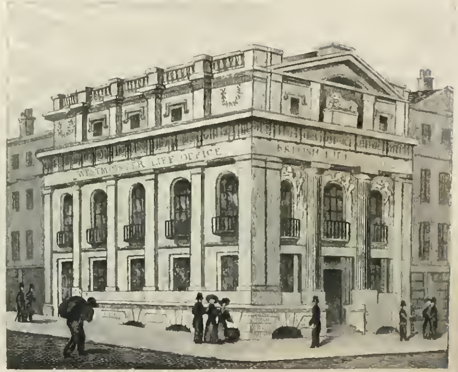
WEST STRAND



LOWTHER ARCADE



EXETER HALL


WESTMINSTER LIFE OFFICE
BRITISH LIFE

BRITISH FIRE OFFICE

EXETER HALL.

The public meetings connected with charitable and religious institutions were formerly held, with very few exceptions, at the Free Mason's and London Taverns, and this Hall was erected to prevent the strange anomaly which frequently occurred of anti-tippling associations meeting in a tavern, and the committees of charitable institutions being compelled to expend large portions of their funds in the purchase of costly dinners, entirely unconnected with the real business of their meeting. The Strand entrance consists of Loggia, having a frontispiece with fluted columns, and Antæ from the Choragic monument of Lysicrates. The Hall is 110 feet long, and 76 feet wide.

WEST STRAND.

The improvements that have been effected in this part of Westminster, more resemble those ascribed to the wand of the enchanter than those of a calculating and commercial people. Buonaparte called us "a nation of shopkeepers," and there is some point in the observation, but there are certainly many of his sovereign princes whose mansions were less worthy of notice than the shopkeepers' residences in this street. The Italian style prevails through a large portion of these edifices, and though mixed up with much that is fanciful, they form a very favourable specimen of London architecture.

BRITISH FIRE OFFICE.

Fire Offices, generally speaking, are of the greatest possible importance, in large cities where the chance of loss from fire must of necessity be much greater than in less crowded places. The British Fire Office is not a very old establishment, and the present edifice is intended to unite the business of the Westminster Life Office with that of Insurance against loss by fire. The edifice is in the Roman style of architecture, and exceedingly neat in its external appearance.

ST. KATHERINE'S CHAPEL.

This chapel forms a part of the hospital dedicated to St. Katherine, originally erected in the neighbourhood of the Tower, in 1272. The ancient edifice was removed to make way for the formation of large docks and warehouses, which still retain the name of the hospital. The edifice, represented in our plate, is a handsome building in the old English style of architecture. The turreted buttresses at the angles, are in excellent proportion with the edifice. The two wing buildings are intended for a chapter-house and school-room. The quadrangle, part of which is shewn in the engraving, is intended for the residence of the brother-hood of the hospital, though, we believe, they are occupied by tenants entirely unconnected with the establishment. The residence of Sir Herbert Taylor, who is master, is also represented in the plate.

EAST AND WEST GATES.

The first of these pretty edifices is now better known by the name of Gloucester Gate. They differ very much in their style and arrangement, so much so indeed, that it appears extraordinary how they could ever have been placed in the same neighbourhood with reference to any ruling principle of good taste. The columns which form the entrance to Gloucester Gate, give a depth and dignity to the whole, which really fits it for the beautiful scenery which bursts upon the view on entering the Park. West Lodge, though pretty, is really fitter for a citizen's box, than the office for which it was designed.

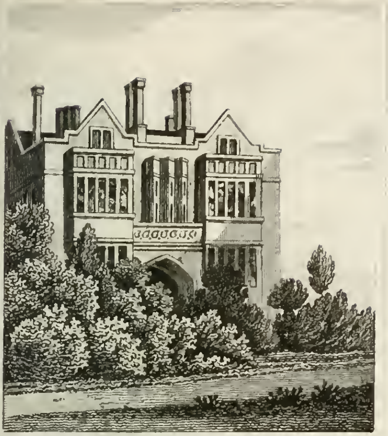
VILLAS IN THE REGENT'S PARK.

The upper part of the plate, which we have been describing, contains two villas. The first of these forms a portion of St. Katherine's Hospital, and is intended for the Master, Sir Herbert Taylor. It partakes of the same architectural character, only much more enriched than the other portions of the establishment. The second of these edifices was designed by Mr. Raffield, and is now, we believe the residence of Mr. Maberly. The centre of the building is ornamented by two piers, which support a pediment, and include between them a similar number of pilasters of the Corinthian order. The wings project from the centre, and are embellished in *basso-relievo*. Below the large window is a spacious porch formed by piers, and supporting lions of no great merit as works of sculpture. The mansion is coated with cement, which may be considered as one of the peculiar characteristics of the modern metropolitan edifices. This species of surface is peculiarly well fitted for architectural embellishment, as the ornamental parts of the building may be cast from the same cement as forms the external walls. The cement used in this edifice exactly resembles Portland stone.

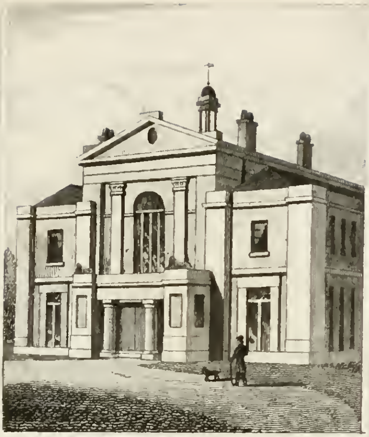
THE LONDON INSTITUTION.

This establishment has tended very materially towards the spread of useful knowledge in the city of London. The library was originally formed in the Old Jewry, and afterwards removed to King's Arms Yard. The present edifice was designed by Mr. William Brooks, and completed in 1819, by Mr. Cubitt, who has since so greatly distinguished himself by the erection of some of the most important buildings in this country.

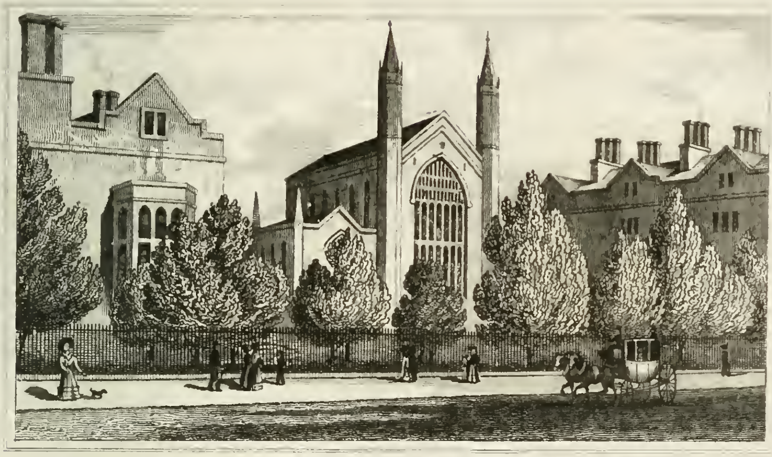
The principal apartment is the library, a magnificent saloon, 97 feet in length, by 42 in width, and 28 in height; containing about 35,000



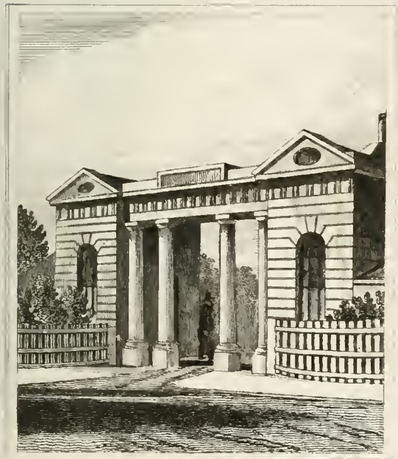
SIR HERBERT TAYLOR'S VILLA, REGENTS PARK



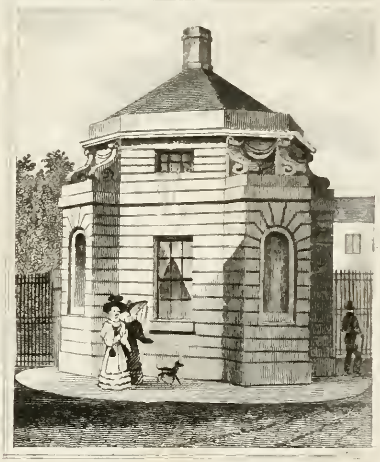
VILLA IN THE REGENTS PARK



S^T KATHARINES CHAPEL, REGENTS PARK



EAST GATE, REGENTS PARK



WEST LODGE REGENTS PARK

Drawn by T.H. Shepherd

Engrav'd by J. Shury

London Published by Allan, Bell & C° Aug^t 1832.

volumes. It is accessible every day to proprietors and their friends from ten o'clock in the morning till the same hour in the evening, with the exception of Saturdays and Sundays; on the former of which it is closed at three o'clock in the afternoon, on the latter it is, of course always shut.

Below are the reading-rooms, furnished with the daily newspapers and the periodical publications, together with the committee-room and sub-librarian's apartments. The *Theatre*, or Lecture-room, which is connected with the main building by a vestibule and double folding doors, is capable of accommodating about 600 persons, and the seats are so admirably arranged as to afford from all parts an uninterrupted view of the experiments performed on the lecture-table. The light is admitted by a circular lantern, placed immediately over the centre of the room, and is excluded, when necessary, by means of a false ceiling. Behind the Lecture-room are placed the Laboratory and apparatus-rooms, both of which are admirably constructed for the use of the lecture department. The former is furnished with furnaces, sand-baths, a still, worm-tub, and a complete set of chemical apparatus; and the models and philosophical instruments of the latter form a very distinguished feature of the establishment.

On laying the foundation stone of the London Institution, a very admirable address was delivered by Charles Butler, esq., the barrister, and it so fully explains the objects of the founders in its establishment, that we cannot do better than furnish our readers with an extract from the speech, which was privately printed for the use of the proprietors.

"About ten years ago, some gentlemen of high rank in commerce, and distinguished by their enlarged and cultivated understandings, projected the Institution, on whose account you have this day been convened. Considering the mercantile eminence of their country; persuaded that, whatever increases the splendour, increases equally the strength and activity of commerce, and contemplating the example of almost every other European nation; they thought it due to thedignity and glory of the empire, that her commercial metropolis should be graced by a *Literary and Scientific Institution*, on a liberal and extensive plan. They judged, that such an establishment would bring science and commerce into contact, and that, by their approximation, each would draw forth and invigorate whatever there might be of latent energy or power in the other.

"Under this impression, they submitted their views to the consideration of their fellow-citizens, and solicited the co-operation of their munificence. The design was universally approved, and a subscription of about 70,000*l.* immediately raised, within the walls of the city of London, and her commercial environs. The portion of land which has just been honoured with your presence, was purchased from the Corporation of London, with the view of erecting upon it a building suited to the purposes of the Institution. I am authorized to add, that the gentlemen who treated with the Corporation for the purchase of it, speak in high terms of the liberality of their proceedings.

"That the union of science and commerce produces public and individual happiness, and elevates in the rank of nations, the countries that are blessed with them, would, if it required proof, be better shown by history than argument.

"The spacious provinces, which now compose the Ottoman empire, were once the seat of science and commerce. Then, they were dignified by wisdom and valour; and, for a long time, were the fairest portion of the Christian world. Of their science and commerce they were deprived by their invaders; and, in consequence of it, sunk into a state of abject misery, which no tongue can adequately describe:—large territories dispeopled; goodly cities made desolate; sumptuous buildings become ruins; glorious temples subverted or prostituted; true religion discountenanced and oppressed; all nobility extinguished; violence and rapine exulting over all, and leaving no security, except to abject minds and unlooked-on poverty. Such is the state of a country which has lost her commerce and science. Would you behold a country in the full possession of them—contemplate your own:—the number and magnificence of her cities, the high state of her agriculture, the activity of her manufactures, the easy intercourse between all parts of the nation; her grand foundations, both for learning and charity, the graceful dignity and conciliating ease of high life, the countless decencies of the middle ranks, the cheerful industry of the lowest, the general veneration for the constitution, the general obedience to law, the general devotion to their country.—Such is England! If it be inquired by what means she hath attained this height of glory and prosperity, much, it must be answered, is owing to that happy union of science and commerce, for which in every part of her history she has been eminently distinguished. Now science and commerce are mutally dependant; each assists the other, and each receives from the other, a liberal return."

FINSBURY CHAPEL.

This elegant edifice was erected for the Rev. Alexander Fletcher, from designs furnished by Mr. Brooks. The pulpit is considered the principal architectural ornament of its interior. It is constructed on the very elegant and classical model of the "Lanthern of Demosthenes." The galleries and body of the chapel are capable of accommodating about 2000 persons. There are two inscriptions on the front of the chapel which always excite the attention of those who pass round the circus, at the corner of which it is situated. The one relates to the fall of man, and the other to the sanctification through faith.

CATHOLIC CHAPEL.

This elegant place of worship was erected in 1820, from the designs of Mr. Newman. The front, as seen from Liverpool Street, consists of a pediment supported by two columns of the composite order, which is further enriched by a striking *alto relievo* of the "two Mary's" embracing the cross of Christ. The figures are simple and somewhat elegant, but their anatomy is incorrect, and the tripping attitude of the one to the right of the cross, tends to destroy the impassioned and sacred character which it may be presumed the sculptor contemplated in his design. In extenuation of these defects it may be proper to state, that the group is the production of a self-taught genius—a man, who at the time he executed it, had neither models of his own, nor assistance from the study of any other artist. The pediment is likewise ornamented by much that is not strictly consistent with the order of architecture which it professedly imitates; but we are yet of opinion that this extraneous ornament serves to enrich rather than blemish it, and that the general effect is consistent with good taste.

Pass we now to the interior of this magnificent edifice, dedicated to the worship of the living God; for our orthodox regard for the reformed church will on no account enable us to picture in the meek and laborious priesthood who minister at its altar, either the cruel and bigotted traits of a Bonner or a Gardiner. No! as we pause at the threshold to admire the beautiful works of art with which this edifice is ornamented, we even now see, in the mind's eye, it is true, the very counterpart of Sterne's poor Franciscan,—the hectic can hardly be said to be passing from his cheek, for the whole of his countenance is radiant with fervour and devotion; neither is he clothed in the tunic of the order, but he is preaching in plain and convincing language against image worship—a species of idolatry which he very truly observed was expressly reprobated in the cathecism of the church.

We trust that we shall be indulged in this brief digression; for the church of Rome has done so much for art, and has been so completely the "nursing-mother" of painting and sculpture, that a little excess in ornament—a slight departure from the Genevese simplicity of our own churches, may be pardoned them. Ascending a flight of stone steps, we are at once ushered into the edifice, and the eye is powerfully arrested by a large picture in *fresco*, painted by Aglio.

It is a bold and masterly attempt to represent that awful appearance which Scripture informs us took place at the crucifixion of Christ. There is much of grandeur in the sky and the surrounding mountains, joined to an animated though rather confused grouping of the figures, such as we may conjecture would compose the spectators of that scene. It may be proper to state that the artist has introduced his own likeness in the armed warrior, who leans on a piece of rock-work to the right of the picture. The ceiling of the chapel is also by the same artist; the side compartments are in fresco,[*] whilst the centre is painted in oils. The great altar is admirably sculptured in white marble, and besides the confessionals which run along the walls, there is a rich crimson chair, surmounted by an episcopal mitre, intended for the use of the Catholic bishop of the diocese. The organ is placed in a new gallery at the eastern end of the church. It is of great power, and was erected by Mr. Bevington. A marble monument has recently been placed immediately beneath the organ to the memory of Dr. Poynter, the late Catholic bishop. There is a large and elegant dwelling-house for the ministers of the chapel in Finsbury Circus, and a small door for private purposes in East Street.

OPTHALMIC INFIRMARY.

At the corner of North Buildings and East Street, there is now a very useful establishment for diseases of the eye. Mr. Lawrence may be considered as the great founder of this Institution, which is supported by voluntary contributions. It contains the necessary accommodation for a small number of in-door patients, but its main utility is found to arise from the facility with which a letter of introduction may be obtained for gratuitous medical advice.[†]

There is a theatre for lectures on optics and diseases of the eye, which is well attended by medical students. A laboratory has lately been added for chemical and pharmaceutical purposes.

UNITARIAN CHAPEL.

It is a curious and interesting subject for the researches of the antiquary, as well as the political economist, to trace the various and pro-

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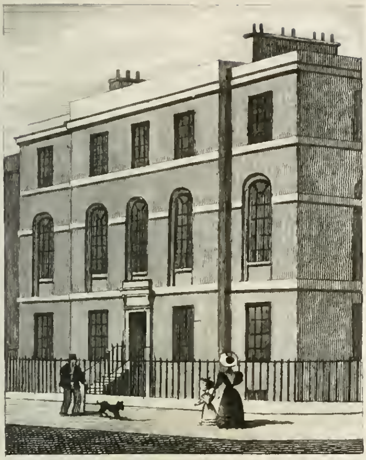
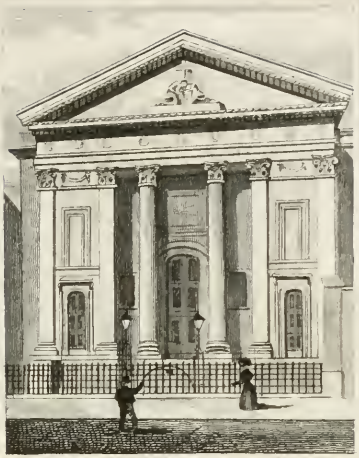
[*] By *fresco* painting, is meant the application of colour to a freshly plaistered wall, so that the colours are imbibed by the lime and sand. To revivify a fresco painting, it is only necessary to scrape away a portion of the surface of the wall, and the colours come out in all their original freshness.

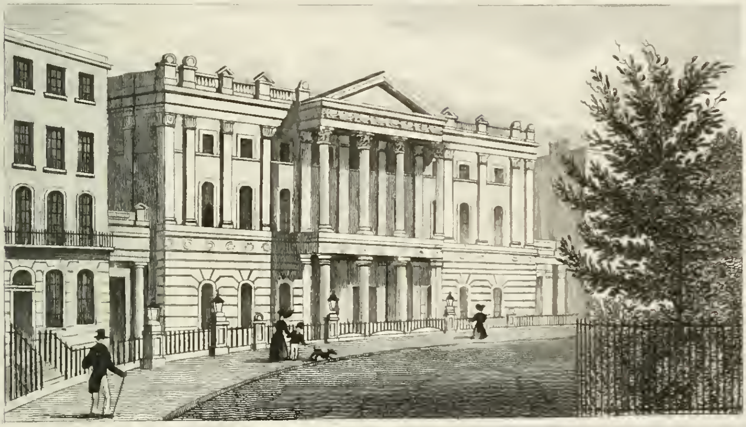
[†] It may here be remarked, that the practice adopted in this infirmary, and pursued in many other respectable establishments of bringing together a vast number of diseased persons, without even the accommodation of a large open hall, and gates to prevent contagious diseases being spread through the neighbourhood, is well worthy the especial attention of the legislature. It is well known that some diseases of the eye are contagious, and yet there is scarcely a person passing this establishment before the ordinary hour of admission, who is not obliged to come into direct contact with a crowd of patients labouring under disease in a variety of forms.



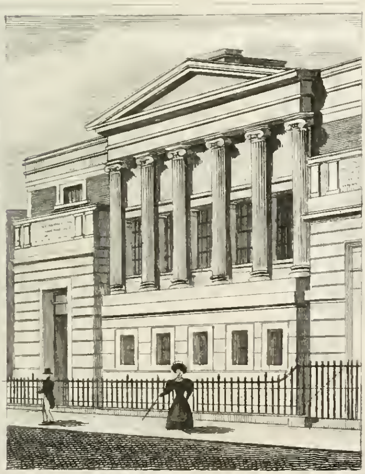
OPTHALMIC INSTITUTION FINSBURY



CATHOLIC CHAPEL FINSBURY



LONDON INSTITUTION, FINSBURY



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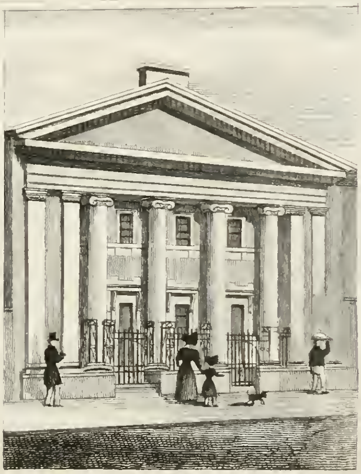

UNITARIAN CHAPEL, FINSBURY

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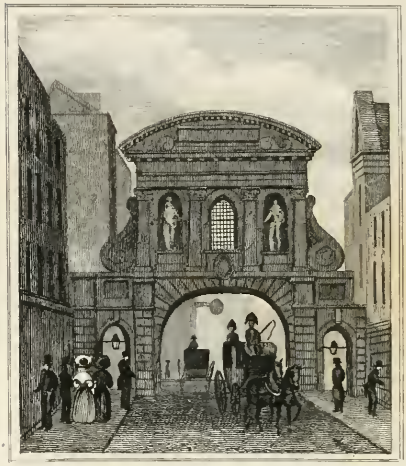
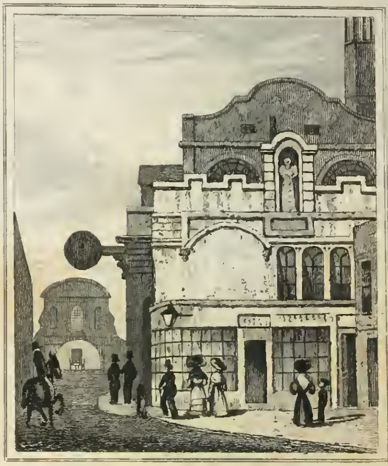
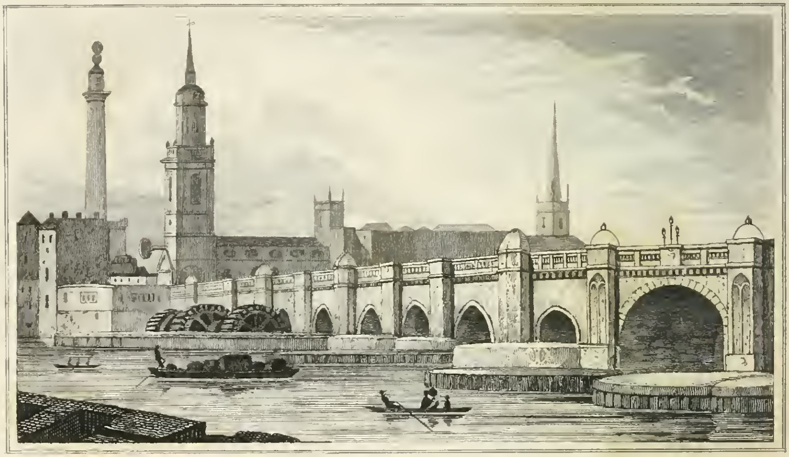


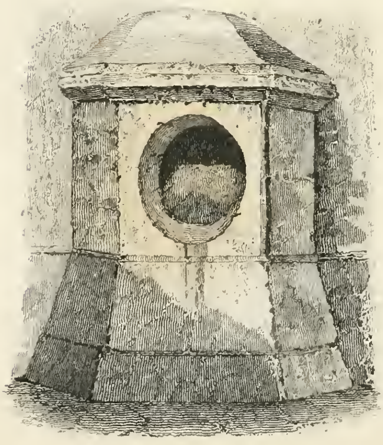
TEMPLE BAR



OLD ST DUNSTAN'S CHURCH



OLD LONDON BRIDGE



LONDON STONE, CANNON STREET

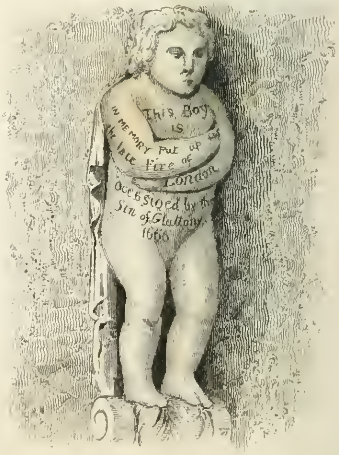

This Boy
IS
IN MEMORY Put up for
the late Fire of
London
Occasioned by the
Sin of Gluttony
1666

FIGURE COMMEMORATIVE OF THE FIRE OF LONDON

awn by T.H. Shepherd
London Published by Allan Bell & Co 1832.
Engraved by J. Shury

gressive stages of improvement which have rapidly and recently occurred in the environs of the metropolis. Only a few centuries back, London was nearly confined to the limits of its walls,—while that part which formerly constituted the city boundaries, has now become little more than a speck in the centre of our colossal city. Barren moors, and stagnant pools, are now quickly giving place to stately edifices; while the pasture and garden grounds, which formerly served as pleasing retreats from the bustle and confusion of a populous city, are as rapidly transformed into spacious squares and crowded streets. The whole of Moorfields, on the scite of which the Finsbury Circus is now erected, was originally nothing more than a tract of waste marsh land, justly termed, by Fitz Stephen, a great *fen* or *moor;* and in the time of Edward II., this extensive waste was of so little value, that the whole, including the ground on which the parishes of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, and St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, now stand, was let for four marks a years; a sum considerably less than the present annual ground rent of a single tenement.

There are *nine* places of public worship in this neighbourhood, though only three of much architectural beauty, and of these we have already described two; the other edifice, exhibted on this plate, was erected for a very eloquent Unitarian clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Fox. In this chapel a series of lectures were delivered by Dr. Southwood Smith on the anatomy of the heart. It is situated in the rear of Finsbury Circus, and its principal front, which is in South Place, is of the Greek order of architecture. The eastern side of the chapel joins the boundary wall of the Theatre of the London Institution.

OLD LONDON BRIDGE.

THIS curious and venerable structure is now nearly levelled with the surface of the stream which it has for so many centuries proudly bestrode. London Bridge was commenced in 1176, under the direction of Peter of Colechurch, and in process of time became crowded with houses, forming a narrow and inconvenient street of about twenty feet wide. After several accidents from fire, the whole of the buildings were demolished, in accordance with an act of parliament to that effect, passed in 1756. But little alteration has occurred from that period to the time of its final demolition in the present year. The water-works formed a prominent feature in the old bridge, and are stated by the ingenious chronicler of this edifice to have been superior to the celebrated works at Marli in France. But we cannot do better than furnish our readers with a description of the entire machinery which so long supplied that portion of London with water, copied from the same accurate pages.

The wheels beneath the arches were turned by the common tide-water of the Thames; the axle-trees being 19 feet in length, and 3 in diameter, having four sets of arms, eight in each place, on which were fixed 4 rings or fellies, 20 feet in diameter, with 26 floats of 14 feet long, and 18 inches deep. The gudgeons, or centre pins of these wheels rested upon brasses, fixed on two large levers 16 feet long, the tops of which were formed of arched timber, the levers being made circular on their lower sides to an arch, and kept in their places by two arching studs fixed in a stock. To the lower part of the arch on the lever, was fixed a strong triple chain, the links attached to circles of one foot in diameter, having notches or teeth to take hold of the leaves of a cast-iron pinion, 10 inches in diameter, with eight teeth in it, moving on an axis. The other end of this chain had a large weight hanging from it, to assist in counterpoising the wheel, and to preserve the chain from sliding on the pinion. On the same axis with the pinion, were two toothed wheels; one of 6 feet in diameter, having 48 teeth, and another of 51 teeth, each working in a trundle of six rounds; on this axis there was also a winch, by which one man could raise or lower the wheels as occasion might require. Near the end of the great axle-tree was another cog-wheel of 8 feet in diameter, and 44 teeth, working into a trundle of 20 rounds, 4½ feet in diameter, the axis of which was fixed in brasses at each end of the lever before-mentioned, and communicated with iron cranks having four necks, each of which raised an iron spear attached to levers 24 feet in length. To the other ends were fastened iron rods and forcing-plugs, working in cast-iron cylinders 4¾ feet long, 7 inches in bore above, and 9 below. These cylinders were placed over a hollow trunk of cast-iron, with four valves in it, immediately beneath them; and as one end of the trunk was furnished with a sucking-pipe and grate going into the water, they were each filled alternately, and delivered their supplies through curved pipes into a second trunk, furnished with an iron pipe, through which the water was forced up to any height required. These were, however, only half the works; the whole of the mechanism being double to each wheel. It was stated before a committee of the House of Commons, that in the year 1820, these works supplied 26,322,705 hogsheads of water daily.

The erection of chapels on bridges is of the highest antiquity, and, no doubt, originated from the custom of making sacrifices on bridges, whence Plutarch has derived the word Pontifex. The most remarkable bridge of this sort was at Droitwich, where the high road passed through the chapel, and divided the congregation from the reading-desk and pulpit. The priests attached to the chapels were commissioned, as an indispensable part of their office, to keep the bridge in repair; and hence, although Stowe is wrong in stating, that London Bridge was built by the priests of St. Mary Overy, it is not improbable that they were enjoined to repair it, in accordance with the ancient custom. The chapel on London Bridge was at first endowed for two priests and four clerks, and in the reign of Henry VI. it maintained four chaplains.

Four years after the bridge was finished, it was the scene of a very tragical accident. In the night of the 10th of July, 1213, a fire broke out in Southwark; when the bridge became crowded with people, all hastening from the city, either to witness or extinguish the conflagration. The flames, catching St. Mary Overy's church, were, by a strong southerly wind, extended to the Southwark end of the bridge: those who were foremost in the advancing throng endeavoured, but vainly, to fall back from the destroying element; the multitude on the London side, ignorant of the danger, continued to press unyieldingly forward, and, in this tumultuous conflict, numbers were trampled to death; others leaped into the river, to find only a watery grave; while many more perished miserably in the flames. Not less than 3000 lives are stated to have been lost on the occasion. It is supposed, that at this period the only building on the bridge was the chapel of St. Thomas à Becket; nay, it has been said, that even as late as 1395, "the bridge, at that time, was only coped on each side, and not replenished with houses." (Seymour and Marchant). That, at least, the last statement is erroneous, is, however, quite certain; for among the records preserved in the Tower, there are letters patent of Edward I., by which, in 1280, he authorizes a collection to be made throughout the realm, for the repair of London Bridge, which is there described to be in such a ruinous condition, that "unless speedy remedy be put, not only the sudden fall of the bridge, but also the destruction of innumerable people dwelling on it, may suddenly be feared."

The subscriptions obtained under the letters patent of Edward I. being found inadequate to the execution of the repairs wanted, Edward, in 1281, ordered a toll to be levied, during three years, on all persons crossing the bridge with merchandize, and on "every saleable pack."

Whenever it was necessary for the sovereign to cross the bridge, he was treated with great magnificence by the citizens. Richard II. and his young queen, Anne of Bohemia, were met by the citizens "at the gate of the brigge of London," says an old chronicler, "where they presented him with a mylk-white stede, saddled and bridled, and trapped with cloth of gold and rede parted togedre; and the quene, a palfry all white, and in the same way trapped with white and rede, while all the condites were rounen with wyne, bothe whyte and rede, for all maner of peple to drynke of."

In 1282, on the breaking up of the river after a great frost, five arches of the bridge were carried away; and, though these appear to have been immediately restored, yet in 1289 the bridge was again so much decayed, that people were afraid to pass over it. A new collection was therefore made throughout the kingdom for its repair, and that yielding, as before, but little, it was found necessary, in 1298, to revive the toll on goods and passengers.

The bridge was now so encumbered with houses, that the broad way between them did not exceed twelve feet in breadth; yet it appears to have been employed as a sort of joint mart for the inhabitants of the city and those of the borough. The first order of Common Council upon record is one of 1277, prohibiting "any market from being held on London Bridge." What had been a theatre for the quarrels of costermongers, became afterwards the chosen spot of jousts of a higher order. On St. George's day, 1395, there was a grand jousting match upon London Bridge, at which the lord Wells engaged to maintain the renown of England against all comers. A stout Scotsman, David, earl of Crawford, entered the lists, and at the third course threw the English champion out of his saddle.

In 1471, when Falconbridge was repulsed in his attempt to seize the city, several houses on the bridge were burnt down by the disappointed invaders. The next remarkable conflagration took place in 1632, when forty houses were destroyed. The Thames being frozen over at the time, water could not be obtained, and the fire continued burning in the vaults and cellars upwards of a week. All the houses destroyed on this occasion had not been replaced, when the great fire of 1666 caused a still greater devastation.

Amidst the general improvements for which that calamity paved the way, the bridge was not neglected. The whole of the houses, from one end to the other, were taken down, with the exception of one house at the north end, which had been constructed in Holland, and was called the Tower of London Bridge, or the Nonsuch, from its not having a single nail in it, but being pinned together with wooden pegs. New ones were erected of a uniform breadth and elevation; and three vacancies left at equal distances, from which a view of the river might be obtained. The Nonsuch occupying the whole breadth of the bridge, the archway under it was raised to the height of two stories, and over it the following inscription was placed:—

Anno MDCLXXXV., et primo Jacobi II. Regis.
This street was opened and enlarged from twelve to the width of twenty feet.
Sir James Smith, knight, Lord Mayor.

The bridge itself consisted of nineteen arches, the highest of which rose sixty feet above the water level.

The three widest of these arches used to be called the Navigable Locks, from their being the only ones which afforded an easy passage for vessels. The one nearest to the London side was particularly distinguished by the name of the Rock Lock, in consequence of a strange imagination among the vulgar, that there was a growing or vegetating species of rock beneath the water at this spot. It appears, from many subsequent observations, that this growing rock was nothing more than a collection of fallen materials; some former arch or coping—which, by serving as a nucleus for the deposits of the daily tides, has given rise to the popular and metaphorical notion.

The arch nearest of all to the London side was formed of a drawbridge; and, as late as 1722, such were the ideas which then prevailed of the means by which the invasion of enemies is best resisted, that the corporation did not grudge the expense of laying down a new one, nor the public the interruption occasioned by this idle project for adding to the security of the capital.

Besides the Nonsuch Tower at the city end of the bridge, there was another at the Southwark end, and to each there were gates with posterns for foot passengers. It was on the last of these towers that the heads of traitors in later times were exposed, when the citizens of London, falling into a distaste for such marks of civilization, chose to remove them from their own end of the bridge. As late as 1598, Hentzer, the German traveller relates, that he counted on it above thirty heads.

In 1756, an act of parliament was obtained for improving the bridge, and a temporary wooden bridge was constructed while the repairs were going on; but, with the fate common to wooden bridges, the latter was destroyed by fire the 11th April, 1759. The two centre arches of the stone bridge were now thrown into one; and the remaining houses, which were principally occupied by pin and needle makers, were taken down, and the bridge put into that state in which it appeared before its demolition.

On the opening of the great arch, the excavation around and under the starlings was so considerable, that the bridge was thought to be in great danger of falling. Mr. Smeaton, the engineer, was then in Yorkshire, but an express was sent for him, and he arrived with the utmost despatch; when the apprehensions of the bridge falling were so general, that few persons would pass over or under it. Mr. Smeaton having ascertained the state of the starlings, and called the committee together, recommended that they should re-purchase the stones that had been taken from the middle pier, then lying on Moorfields, and throw them into the river to guard the starlings. Nothing shows the fears entertained for the stability of the bridge more than the alacrity with which his advice was adopted. The stones were re-purchased, and on the following morning the work commenced, which in all probability preserved the bridge from falling. The present beautiful structure will be found described in another portion of our work.

TEMPLE BAR.

This is a very handsome gate. It originally consisted of little more than iron posts, rails, and a chain, as in other places where the city liberties terminated. Subseqnently a building of timber was erected across the street, with a narrow gateway, and an entry through the south side of it. The present structure was erected after the great fire of London, and is the only gate at the extremity of the city liberties. The great arch is elliptical, and very flat; and there is a postern on either side for passengers. It is built entirely of Portland stone of rustic work below, and of the Corinthian order. Over the gateway, on the east side, in two niches, are stone statues of queen Elizabeth and king James I., with the king's arms over the keystone, and on the west side are the statues of king Charles I. and king Charles II., in Roman habits. Temple Bar is still formally closed, on certain occasions, against the official agents of the court, and it is re-opened only by the special order of the lord mayor, who, as governor of the city of London, thus maintains his peculiar privileges. This gate was, in former ages, used for the disgusting exhibition of the heads of persons executed upon charges of high treason.

OLD ST. DUNSTANS.

On contrasting the old edifice with the present beautiful structure, the march of good taste must at once be obvious to every unprejudiced mind. The architect who demolished this edifice, and planned the new church, which he did not entirely complete, has now passed to that "bourne from whence no traveller e'er returns;" but the lover of civic ecclesiastical architecture must ever feel grateful for the improvements which he has effected on the site of Old St. Dunstan's church.

The church of St. Dunstan, commonly called St. Dunstan in the West, to distinguish it from the other church dedicated to the same saint in Tower Ward, was situate between the ends of Fetter Lane and Chancery Lane, in Fleet Street; where it projected out into the street, and contracted the passage in a most awkward and inconvenient manner. It appears to have been built at least 400 years, since there are accounts of funerals and donations to it from the year 1421, and it had obviously been repaired and altered at different periods, till the original stile, whatever it was, was lost. It narrowly escaped the fire in 1666, the flames stopping within three houses of it. This edifice was but an incumbrance in the road way, and without having any thing but deformity itself, spoiled the beauty of the whole street; hiding the prospect of Temple Bar, which now terminates the view very advantageously, and which may be seen at a much greater distance than formerly. But as if the church had not sufficiently spoiled the street, a range of paltry sheds were suffered to remain round it, though a parliamentary authority was obtained for removing them. The dial of the clock projected over the pathway at the west end, with a double face, at the extremity of a beam; and over it by a kind of whimsical conceit, calculated only for the amusement of countrymen and children, was an Ionic porch containing the figures of two savages, carved and painted, as large as life, which, with knotted clubs, alternately struck the hours and quarters on two bells hung between them. In a niche at the east end of the church, looking down the street, was placed the statue of Queen Elizabeth, which formerly stood over Ludgate. It is a very ancient foundation, in the gift of the abbot and convent of Westminster, who, in 1237, gave it to king Henry III. toward the maintenance of the house called the Rolls, for the reception of converted Jews. It was afterwards presented to the abbot and convent of Alnwick, in Northumberland, in which patronage it continued till that religious house was suppressed by king Henry VIII. Edward VI. granted the advowson of this church, under the name of a vicarage, to Lord Dudley, with whom it did not long continue, but after a series of changes for public purposes it ultimately returned to private hands.

LONDON STONE.

On the south side of Cannon Street, the civic antiquary may see one of the most curious relics of London in the olden time. Fabian considers that it was set up as a mark of our ancestors' devotion to the great founder of our faith, as may be seen from the following rhymes:

> "It is so sure a stone that that is upon sette,
> For though some have it thretle
> With Manasses grym and grette
> Yet hurt had it none.
> Cryst is the very stone
> That the city is sette uppon,
> Which from al hys Foone
> Hath ever preserved yt."

This opinion is, however, controverted by a most judicious London antiquary, who says, that it anciently served as the standard, whence all distances were measured,—that it was also used for tendering and making payments,—and adds, that it was actually set up about fifteen years before the Christian era.

FIGURE COMMEMORATIVE OF THE FIRE OF LONDON.

The ravages of the great fire in 1666, extended without the boundary of the city as far as the Temple Church on the west, and along the wall to Holborn Bridge, and to Pye Corner, which formed the north-east corner of Cock Lane, at the entrance of Smithfield. The spot itself is now occupied by a public-house, bearing the sign of The Fortune of War; over the door of which is now placed the carved wooden figure represented in the plate. It is rudely executed, and much worn, and is painted flesh-colour, with an inscription across the arms and body, in black letters, stating, that "This boy is in memory put up of late fire of London, occasioned by the sin of gluttony, 1666." The figure was probably a relic of some building preserved from the conflagration; and the singular statement in the inscription might have been occasioned by the circumstance of the fire having begun at Pudding Lane and ended at Pye Corner.

The following account of the great fire of London, from the pen of Mr. Braley, is valuable, as furnishing the best account we have yet seen of that calamitous occurrence.

The great fire of London, as it has been most appropriately called, broke out at one o'clock on Sunday morning, Sept. 2d, 1666, at the house of one Farryner, a baker, in Pudding Lane, Fish Street Hill. Whether it originated in accident or design, is a point on which historians by no means agree, while all concur in representing it as at once more destructive in its progress, and ultimately productive of more beneficial effects, than any conflagration recorded in history. It is even the opinion of more than one respectable writer, that the fire was almost necessary to promote the complete extinction of the plague, which had the year before dealt desolation with such an unsparing hand in the metropolis, that the very air had become tainted with the putrefaction of the dead; we are far from thinking this to have been the case, but it is not too much to infer, that, had it not been for some such calamity as the great fire, London might long have suffered by that dreadful scourge of humanity, which its crowded streets, by confining the circulation of the air, and the want of cleanliness on account of the scanty supply of water, seemed so well calculated to promote. It is true that a city was destroyed and property to an unparalleled amount was lost; but the result was, a new city, improved in wealth, grandeur, and all the conveniences of life, which otherwise would not have been obtained for ages: and, however fatal the calamity must have been to the age in which it happened, it has been productive of the most lasting benefits to posterity. The part of the town where it began is now very confined, but it was much more so at that time, when the neighbourhood consisted of nothing but narrow lanes and passages, and the houses were principally of wood, or lath and plaster. The fire soon spread to the adjacent houses, and defied the power of buckets, for the engines could not be brought to bear upon it with any degree of success, on account of the narrowness of the streets. It was then suggested to the lord mayor, Sir Thomas Bludworth, who arrived on the spot at three o'clock in the morning, that it would be advisable to pull down several houses, in order to intercept the progress of the flames; but he refused to allow of so prudent a measure, and is said to have expressed his opinion of the insignificance of the fire in flippant and indelicate terms. By eight o'clock in the morning it had reached London Bridge, "and there dividing, left enough to burn down all that had been erected on it since the fire in 1633, and, with the main body pressed forward into Thame's Street," which was charged with combustible materials that augmented it very considerably, raging with great fury the whole day, and striking the inhabitants with such terror, that, says Lord Clarendon, "all men stood amazed as spectators only, no man knowing what remedy to apply, nor the magistrates what orders to give."

The amiable Evelyn, who has left a most nervous and unaffected narrative of this great calamity, says, "the conflagration was so universal, and the people so astonished, that from the beginning, I know not by what despondency or fate, they hardly stirred to quench it, so that there was nothing heard or seen but crying out and lamentations, running about like distracted creatures, without at all attempting to save even their goods, such a strange consternation there was upon them." At first the fire took an easterly direction, and proceeded so rapidly, that considerable fears were entertained it would reach the Tower, to prevent which, several houses were pulled down: but on the night of Monday it became directed to other quarters. The wind changed, and blew with "so great and irresistible violence, that it scattered the fire from pursuing the line that it was in with all its force, and spread it over the city, so that they who went late to bed, at a great distance from any place where the fire prevailed, were awakened before morning with their own houses being in a flame." On Monday, Gracechurch Street, and part of both Lombard Street and Fenchurch Street, were in flames; the fire then was burning in the form of a bow. When the first panic was over, and the fire spread so rapidly that no person could calculate on the safety of his house, great exertions were made to remove the property into the adjacent fields, which, for many miles round, were strewed with all sorts of moveables. Five, ten, and even fifty pounds were given for a cart, to remove some valuable property about to be consumed—the boats and barges on the river were all laden; and "scarcely a back, either of man or woman, that had strength, but had a burden on it in the street."

The night of Monday was more dreadful than the preceding one; the fire shone with such a fearful blaze, that the streets were as light as from the sun at noon-day. After spreading, in one line westward, along the banks of the Thames, as far as Queenhithe, and in a parallel direction along Cornhill to the Royal Exchange, and northward to Dowgate and Watling Street, it divided itself into four branches, which united in one great flame at the eastern end of Cheapside: on Tuesday the whole of that street was in flames, and the fire was seen "leaping from house to house, and street to street, at a great distance one from the other." The impetuous flames now advanced with lawless power to the cathedral of St. Paul; "the stones of which," says Evelyn, "flew like granados, mealting lead running downe the streetes in a streame, and the very pavements glowing with a fiery rednesse, so as no horse nor man was able to tread on them, and the demolition had stopped all the passages, so that no help could be applied." The neighbouring streets shared the same fate, and the writer just quoted draws a vivid feature of the appalling scene: "Oh, the miserable and calamitous spectacle!" he exclaims, "such as haply the world had not seene the like since the foundation of it, nor be outdone till the universal conflagration. All the skie was of a fiery aspect, like the top of a burning oven, the light seene above forty miles round about for many nights. God grant my eyes may never behold the like, now seeing above 10,000 houses all in one flame; the noise and cracking and thunder of the impetuous flames, the shrieking of women and children, the hurry of the people, the fall of towers, houses, and churches, was like an hideous storme, and the air all about so hot and inflamed, that at last one was not able to approach it, so that they were forced to stand still and let the flames burn on, which they did for neere two miles in length and one in breadth. The clouds of smoke were dismall and reached, upon computation, neere fifty miles in length. Thus I left it this afternoone burning, a resemblance of Sodom, or the last day. London was, but is no more."

On Tuesday night, the devouring element continued its destructive havoc, sweeping away Ludgate Hill, the Old Bailey, the whole of Fleet Street, and the Inner Temple, and threatening even the court at Whitehall, which now began to be alarmed, and gave directions to blow up several houses with gunpowder—a plan which, if adopted at the commencement of the fire, when it was suggested by some seamen, might have saved half the city; but this "some tenacious and avaricious men, aldermen, &c., would not permit, because their houses must have been of the first."*

CHRIST CHURCH, NEWGATE STREET.

The structure which originally stood upon the site of this noble institution, was that assigned by the City to the order of Franciscans, or

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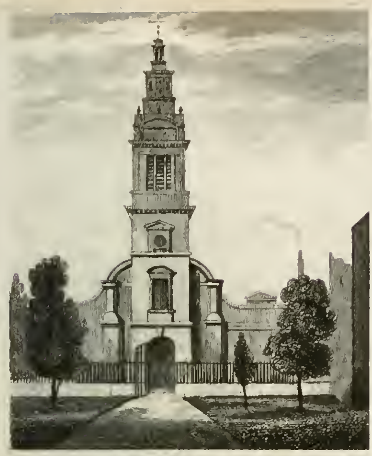
* See Evelyn's Diary, vol. i. p. 313.

N° 3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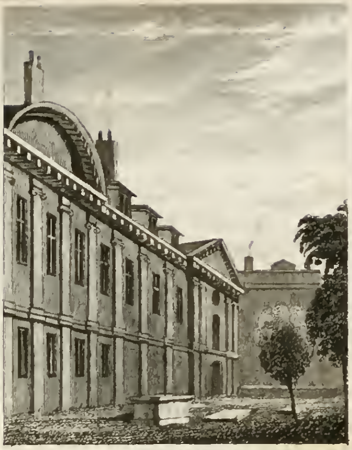
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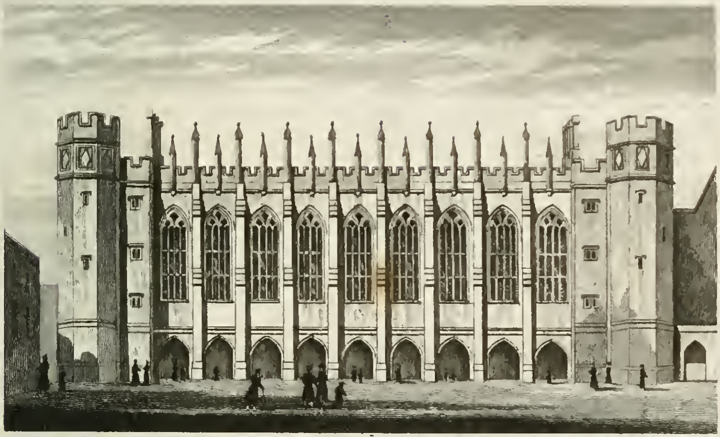
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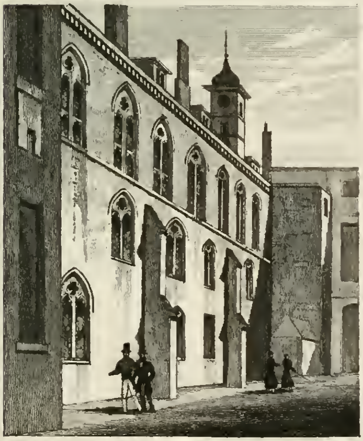
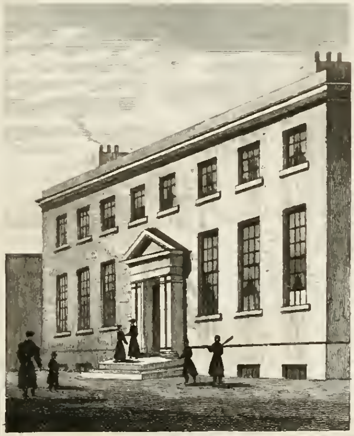

PART OF THE OLD BUILDING CHRIST'S HOSPITAL


OLD GRAMMAR SCHOOL

Drawn by T.H. Shepherd *London, Published by Allan Bell & C° 1832.* *Engraved by J. Shury*

Grey Friars, in the parish of St. Nicholas Shambles, about 1225, in the reign of king Henry III. After their establishment, the premises were greatly extended by a church and other buildings erected at the cost of the wealthy devout, and endowed with numerous gifts for their support; so that when the monastery was surrendered November 12, 1538, its revenues amounted to 32*l.* 19*s.* Within the great Franciscan Church were buried many of the most illustrious personages of the time; for four queens, as many duchesses and countesses, a duke, two earls, eight barons, and thirty-five knights, are recorded to have been interred there. It was erected by Margaret, consort of Edward I. in 1306, and occupied twenty-one years in building; its dimensions exceeded that of any church in London, except the cathedral. At the dissolution, however, the tombs were all taken up and sold, and the church was despoiled of its ornaments, and for some time converted into a receptacle for French prizes; but, a short time before his death, Henry VIII. ordered it to be re-opened for divine service, purposing to make a gift of it to the City for the relief of the poor. His intention was announced by Ridley, bishop of Rochester, in a sermon at St. Paul's Cross; which was succeeded by a covenant, that all the premises of the Franciscans, the church and hospital of St. Bartholomew, the parishes of St. Nicholas and St. Ewen, and so much of that of St. Sepulchre as lay within Newgate, should be formed into a separate parish, called Christ Church.

The present church, which forms the first subject on the plate, stands between Christ's Hospital and the north side of Newgate Street. The original edifice having been destroyed in the great fire, was replaced in 1687, by a substantial stone fabric, by Sir Christopher Wren, amounting to 11,778*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*, and was finished in 1704. It has a square tower, surmounted by a lofty and handsome spire; and within it is ornamented with a very rich altar-piece, organ, and carved pulpit. Though Christ Church be still so spacious a building, that it is said to be the largest parish church in the city, it covers only half the ground occupied by the ancient monastical church, or rather only that of the *choir;* since the full half lying on the west is an open yard, and used for burying the dead. At the rebuilding of London, the parish of St. Leonard, Foster Lane, was united to that of Christ Church; and the former being a rectory, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, they present alternately with the Governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

It was not until about six years after Henry VIII. had given Christ Church to the city, in the latter part of the reign of Edward VI., that the foundation of the present noble charity was completed. After a sermon preached by Ridley, then Bishop of London, before the king at Westminster; Edward sent a letter to Sir Richard Dobbs, lord mayor, desiring his assistance in relieving the London poor, and soon afterwards a regular system was formed for the purpose. According to this plan St. Bartholomew's and St. Thomas's Hospitals were to relieve the *diseased;* that of Bridewell was to reform, and take charge of the *idle;* and CHRIST'S HOSPITAL was assigned for the maintenance and education of the *young* and *helpless.* The governors of these several institutions were then incorporated by the title of "The Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, of the City of London, Governors of the Possessions, Revenues, and Goods, of the Hospitals of Edward VI., king of England." The king also endowed Christ's Hospital with lands of the Savoy, amounting to 600*l.* yearly, and several privileges. In September, 1552, the house of the Grey Friars was ready for the reception of the children, and nearly 400 were then admitted; and in the afternoon of the succeeding Christmas-day, when the lord mayor and aldermen rode to St. Paul's, 340 of whom stood in a line along Cheapside, from St. Lawrence Lane almost to the cathedral. On that occasion they were dressed in russet cotton, though, at the following Easter, it was exchanged for blue cloth; which latter costume is still retained in colour, shape, and material. In 1674, the king added a mathematical school to the foundation, and endowed it with 1000*l.* per annum, for seven years, payable out of the exchequer. Of the scholars, ten are annually apprenticed to the sea service, and ten others received in their places. Another mathematical school, for thirty-seven boys, was founded by Mr. Samuel Travers, about 1724, which is now united with the preceding.

There are nearly 1200 children at present on the foundation, but about 500 of that number, including all the younger boys and females, are educated at establishments at Ware and Hertford. The general course of education at Christ's Hospital consists of reading, writing, and arithmetic; but Greek and Latin are also taught, and one scholar is sent annually to Cambridge, and every three years another to Oxford.

The ancient monastic buildings of this Hospital were nearly all destroyed in the great fire of London, and were supplied by Sir Christopher Wren; so that the whole edifice consists of various irregular parts covering a very extensive space of ground. The south front stands parallel with Newgate Street, from which there is a low covered passage leading to that

PART OF CHRIST'S HOSPITAL IN THE CHURCH YARD,

represented in the Plate. It is a red brick building, ornamented with a cornice, pediments, and Doric pilasters of stone, and over the archway leading into the cloisters, with a statue of the founder, and an inscription. These cloisters are part of the ancient edifice, and serve for the exercise of the scholars in wet weather, and as a thoroughfare for foot passengers. Some other fragments of the original structure are also remaining, though greatly modernised, and

PART OF THE ANCIENT BUILDING OF CHRIST'S HOSPITAL

is represented in the plate, taken from the exterior of the northern cloisters.

Above the cloisters was erected the old Great Hall, a spacious room in which the scholars took their meals. It was repaired and fitted up after the Great Fire, by Sir John Frederick, alderman, at an expense of 5,000*l.* Almost the whole of one entire side was covered by a picture by Verrio, representing James II. receiving the president, governors, and children of Christ's Hospital; though the portrait of the monarch had been originally intended for Charles II. Beyond this picture was another, sometimes considered to have been the work of Holbein, of Edward VI. delivering the charter of the hospital to the mayor and aldermen of London. The old hall also contained an organ, given by Edward Skelton, esq. in 1672. In April 1825, the late Duke of York laid the first stone of the very beautiful

NEW HALL CHRIST'S HOSPITAL,

represented in the centre of the plate, the architect of which was the late Mr. John Shaw, F.A.S., who also designed the new church of St. Dunstan in Fleet Street. The present hall was opened on Friday, May 29, 1829, with a prayer read by the Bishop of Landaff, recitations in Latin and English by the senior scholars, and by the scholars dining in public, when about 1500 visitors were present, including several of the nobility. The species of architecture adopted for this building, is a mixture of Gothic and the early Tudor style; and it consists of a long edifice castellated at the top, with octangular towers at each end, and on each side a fine series of nine flat arched windows, between which are buttresses crowned with pinnacles. The basement is pierced by a series of broad, short arches, over the centre one of which is a shield bearing the following inscription, above which is an effigy of Edward VI.—" This Hall, erected by public munificence, was opened for the use of the Children of Christ's Hospital, on the 29th day of May, 1829; the Right Honourable William Thompson, M.P., Lord Mayor, president; Thomas Poynder, jun. esq. treasurer; John Shaw, F.A.S. architect." The hall is entered by a flight of stone stairs from the cloisters beneath, and the interior presents a magnificent room 187 feet in length, by 51½ in width, and 46½ in height. The walls for about 10 feet from the ground are covered with a grained oaken wainscoting; and on the side opposite the windows, the pannels are surmounted by small carved heads of the founder of the hospital. The arms and names of the benefactors, presidents, and treasurers, of the institution are also painted upon the wainscot. Verrio's picture, as before, occupies one side of the hall, and that attributed to Holbein is placed at the upper end; whilst paintings of Faith, Hope, Truth, and Justice, are inserted between the windows: both ends are furnished with a gallery, and in that above the entrance is erected the organ. The ceiling is oak, and consists of light flat arches with carved spandrils, and longitudinal ribs with rosettes and pendants.

THE OLD GRAMMAR SCHOOL

formed, till recently, the most northern part of this building, and consisted of a handsome brick structure erected in 1793; but as the greater part of the old edifices belonging to the foundation have fallen to decay, and the governors have resolved to rebuild the whole, a new grammar school has been erected on the site, of the same style of architecture as the new hall.

VIEWS IN THE REGENT'S PARK.

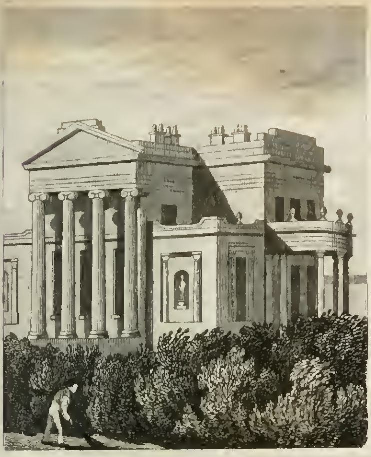
Under this head we may place the views of the Colosseum, and Villas in the accompanying plate. The Regent's Park contains some of the most picturesque scenery, and some of the best specimens of landscape gardening in the neighbourhood of the metropolis.

The architects who have been engaged in the erection of the edifices in its neighbourhood, have been but little fettered either by size or locality of erection, and the consequence has been, that those who possessed real genius in their art have advanced our metropolitan edifices very considerably in the scale of good taste; while the mere London house-builder, freed from the trammels of the "building act," has contrived to manufacture monstrosities, which would be a disgrace to any place or period of art. The accompanying villas are some of the best in their way, but we must proceed at once to the principal ornament of the Park.

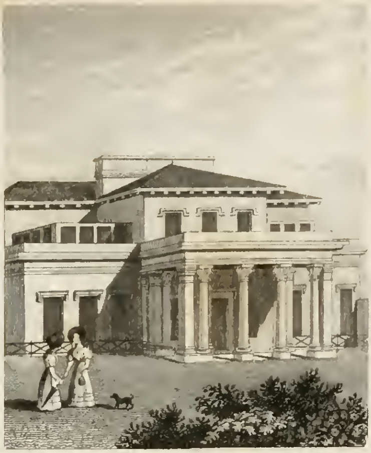
THE COLOSSEUM.

The original plan for this building, we believe, was simply the construction of a panorama on a grand scale, and the spirited proprietor justly conceived that he could not do better than begin with the capital of his native country, which is not only the largest in Europe, but exhibits more objects of vast undertaking and intrinsic value than any in the world. With this view, during three or four summers, he had his tent pitched on the summit of St. Paul's, and in the serenity of the mornings, and while the city was yet unobscured by the smoke, which during the day is poured forth from half a million of chimneys, was occupied in tracing the outlines of the city, and the prominent objects

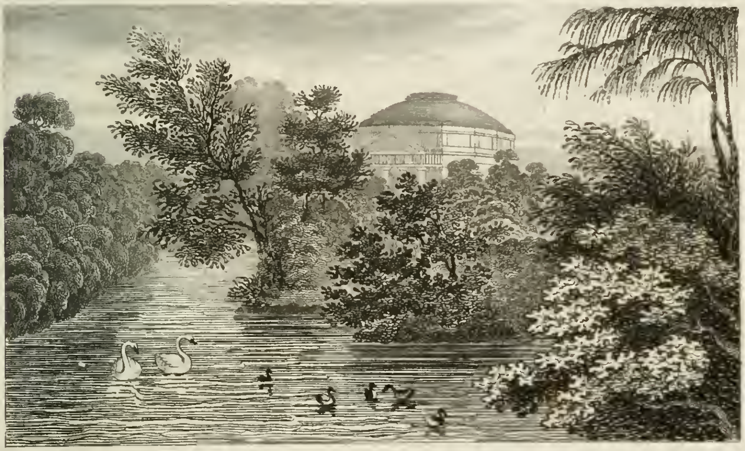
Nº 3



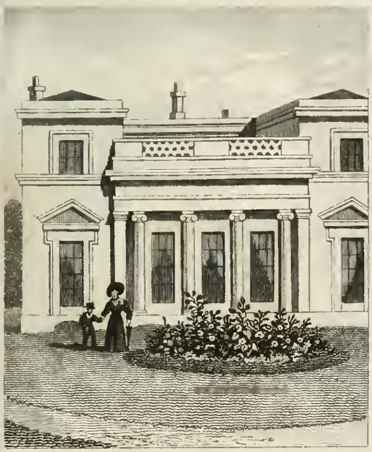
VILLA IN THE REGENS PARK



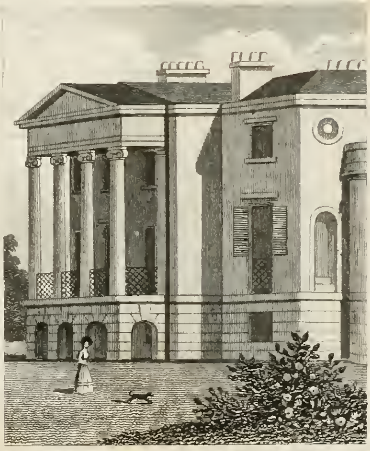
VILLA IN THE REGENTS PARK



COLISEUM AND PART OF LAKE REGENTS PARK



HANOVER LODGE REGENTS PARK



SOUTH VILLA, REGENT'S PARK.

Drawn by H West *London, Published by Allan Bell & Cº1832* *Engraved by J Shury*

of the country for at least twenty miles round. This being completed, it naturally occurred that the space around the building might be laid out in such a manner as to form an additional attraction to the public; and for this purpose he planned a great variety of buildings and works of different kinds, which are now completed, and which has probably excited more interest than the principal object, the panorama itself.

The panorama extends round the whole of the interior of the building, and the canvass on which it is drawn is said to be between one and two acres in extent. The spectator is supposed to be placed in the lantern of St. Paul's, and has a view of London, such as it appears in a very clear day about noon. Those who have not seen the original in a fine day, at the height of 300 feet above the surface of the earth, will be astonished and delighted with the imposing scene which this panorama presents to view. A space of nearly seven miles square, covered with houses and shops of every description, churches and spires, warehouses, docks, public buildings, palaces, &c., interspersed with the finest squares in the world, and traversed by the winding Thames covered with thousands of ships, and vessels of almost all sizes and denominations, can hardly fail to excite astonishment even in the most careless observer. The river, with six bridges, forms the most conspicuous feature in the extensive view, the ships below London Bridge, the Monument, with the thick cluster of church spires around St. Paul's, the new Post Office, Somerset House, and Westminster Abbey in the distance, form the next objects of attraction; and in the back ground there is a beautiful, though rather indistinct, view of Greenwich Hospital, Shooter's Hill, Harrow-on-the-Hill, the Surrey hills, with occasional glimpses of the Thames nearly as far up as Windsor Castle. The buildings and streets in the immediate neighbourhood are so distinctly seen, and correctly delineated, that almost every individual house and street may be recognized at once. The two towers of St. Paul's, with the roof immediately below the spectator, are given with the utmost correctness. The bridges also are excellent, and the scenery in the back ground, with a few exceptions, deserves great praise. There are a number of curiosities, such as the old cross of St. Paul's, the hut in which Mr. Horner took the outlines of the panorama, a saloon for the fine arts, &c. An enchanting effect is produced on the spectator on quitting the gallery and ascending to the summit of the building, when, though in a different position, he has a view of the city in reality, the image of which he had seen in the panorama below. There is at present a conservatory, filled with a great variety of foreign and choice plants and shrubs; a refectory, a Swiss cottage, grottos, waterfalls, and jets-d'eau. The visitor is now admitted to the whole exhibition for two shillings.

ADMIRALTY.

The principal naval affairs of Great Britain are transacted in this public office. The length of the building is 201 feet, and the breadth 63; the east wings are 30 feet each, and the height 54 feet. The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty removed there in September 1725. The architecture cannot be commended with justice, as the proportions are incorrect. The portico, composed of four stone pillars of the Ionic order, supporting an entablature and pediment, seems as it were thrust between two projecting brick wings in a most incongruous manner; nor is the screen erected by Mr. Adam in 1760, any great improvement. In short, the whole front is an enormous mass of inelegance. The front next the park is without ornament, but well executed in brick. The semaphore on the roof has a singular effect when in motion.

NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE.

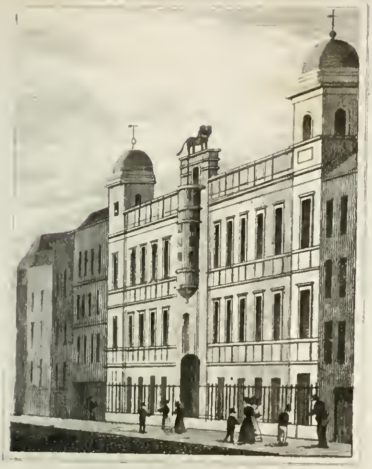
Northumberland House is situated where the Hospital of St. Mary Rounceval originally stood, which was founded by William Marshal, earl of Pembroke, in the reign of Henry III. It was suppressed as an alien priory by Henry V., refounded by Edward IV., and finally suppressed by Henry VIII., after which the site went through several hands, till it came to the noble family of Percy.

Part of the present mansion is from the designs of Bernard Jansen; and the frontispiece or gateway from those of Gerard Chrismas. This gateway cannot possibly be described correctly, as the ornaments are scattered in the utmost profusion, from the base to the attic, which supports a copy of Michael Angelo's celebrated lion. Double ranges of grotesque pilasters inclose eight niches on the sides, and there is a large bow window above the gate.

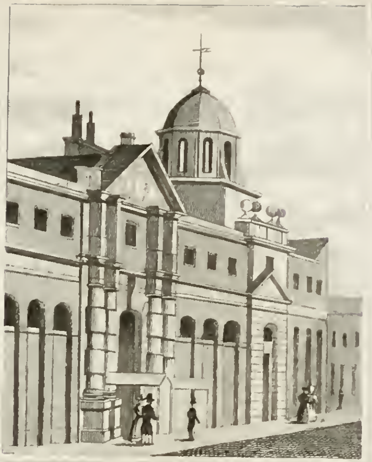
The basement of the whole front contains fourteen niches, with imitations of ancient weapons, crossed within them; and the upper stories have twenty-four windows, in two ranges, with pierced battlements. Each wing terminates in a cupola, and the angles have rustic quoins. The quadrangle within the gate is in a better style of building, but rather distinguished for simplicity than grandeur; and the gardens next the Thames serve to screen the mansion from those disagreeable objects which bound the shores of the river in our vast metropolis.

THE KING'S MEWS.

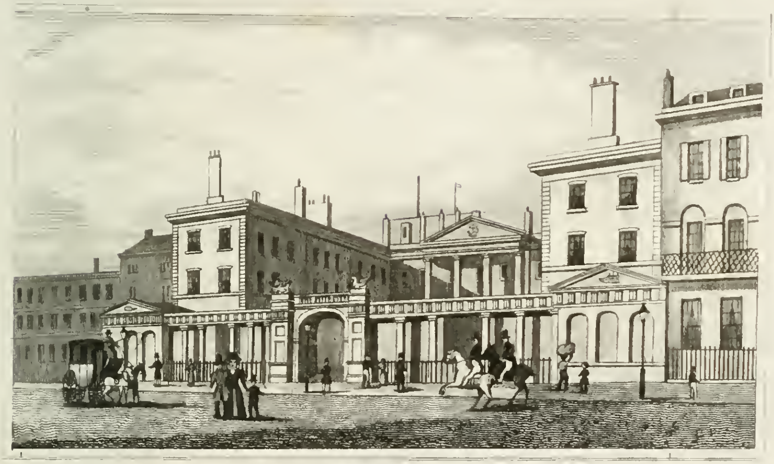
The remains of this spacious edifice, of which we give the principal front in the plate, is still standing on the north side of Charing Cross. It is a place of great antiquity, and acquires its name from having been used for the accommodation of his Majesty's falcons or hawks, as early



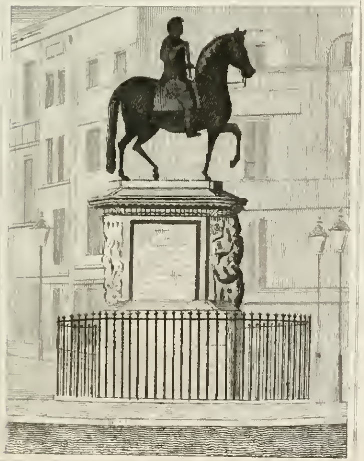
NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE



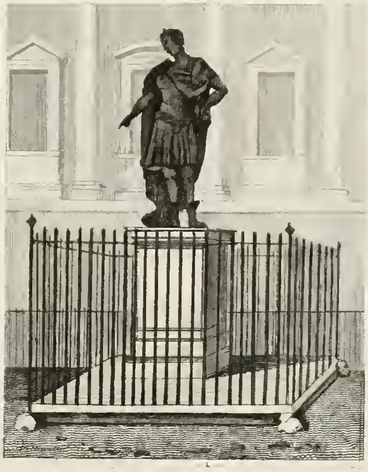
KINGS MEWS



ADMIRALTY



MONUMENT OF CHARLES I.ST CHARING CROSS



MONUMENT JAMES II.ND WHITEHA

by H West

London Published by Allan Bell & C° 1832

as 1377; but the King's stables at Lomesbury, or Bloomsbury, having been destroyed by fire in 1537, the hawks were removed, and the place converted into a series of royal stables. The building was re-edified in 1732, although the greater part of the offices have been destroyed to make way for the improvements in the neighbourhood. In 1828, the upper part of the building was employed as a national repository for the exhibition of improved machinery, arts, and manufactures. This exhibition closed in the spring of the present year 1832, but the Institution (an engraving and description of which will be found in another part of this work), or at least a similar establishment, under the name of the British Institution, for the Encouragement of Arts and Manufactures, is now in active operation in Baker Street. Models of all the improved patent machines are exhibited; steam carriages and engines of various kinds are put in motion, so as at once to transport the visitor into the workshop of the practical artizan; and a gallery devoted to the most beautiful specimens of the fine arts forms part of the exhibition.

STATUES OF CHARLES I. AND JAMES II.

The statue of Charles I. was modelled by Hubert le Sueur, in 1633. It was cast in bronze by the same artist, and erected the following year. Mr. Britton states, that during the civil wars it was, in pursuance of a Parliamentary order, sold to John River, a brazier in Holborn, who, instead of breaking it up and melting it, concealed it under ground till after the Restoration. In 1678, it was re-erected on a pedestal, which was ornamented by Grinling Gibbons.

The bronze statue of James II. is placed between the Banqueting House and the Thames. It was cast by Gibbons, in 1687, the year before the king's abdication. As a work of art, it possesses but little merit.

KEW GARDENS.

These interesting royal gardens are situated about seven miles from town, and have long been the resort of the lovers of the picturesque and rural scenery, from the circumstance of their proximity to the seat of royalty, and their short distances from the metropolis.

THE CHINESE PAGODA

forms a principal feature in the tasteful embellishments of these gardens. It was erected under the direction of William Chambers, esq., in 1762. The design was in imitation of the Chinese Taa. It stands surrounded by a cluster of trees, and appears to most advantage when viewed from the lawn standing near the rustic bridge.

In form, it is a regular octagon, forty-nine feet in diameter, and it is composed of ten stories or prisms. The lowest of these stories is twenty-six feet, and the tenth is seventeen feet, and measures, with the superstructure twenty feet in height. Each story is finished with a projecting roof, after the Chinese manner, covered with plates of varnished iron of different colours, and round each is a gallery enclosed with a rail. The angles of the roof are adorned with large dragons, eight in number, covered with a kind of thin glass of various colours, which produce a most dazzling reflection, and the whole of the ornaments at the top are gilt. The walls of the building are composed of very hard bricks. In the centre is the staircase which leads to the different stories, and the prospect from the summit is exceedingly extensive, commanding a view in some directions upwards of forty miles, over a rich and variegated country. The whole structure from the base to the top of the heuron measures 163 feet.

THE TEMPLE OF VICTORY

stands on the summit of a hill, and was built in commemoration of the signal victory obtained on the first of August, 1759, near Minden, by the allied army under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, over the French army commanded by the Marshal de Contades.

The figure of the temple is the circular peripterios, the order Ionian; the columns are fluted, and richly finished. The cell commands an extensive prospect towards Richmond, and over Middlesex. The ceiling and walls are neatly finished with stucco ornaments, representing Hanoverian and French trophies: the whole was designed by Sir William Chambers, and erected in 1759, soon after the battle. In passing from this temple, the first object that meets the eye, are

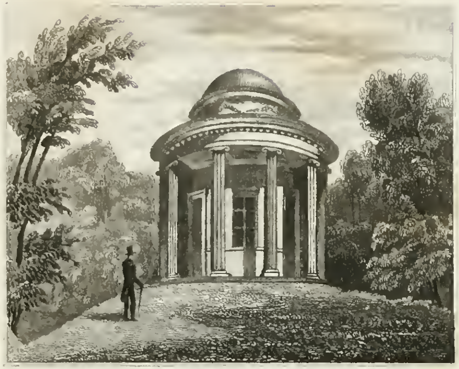
THE RUINS OF AN ARCH,

built in imitation of a Roman triumphal arch. It was originally built with three apertures in 1752, and the intention was to have made a passage for carriages and cattle over one of the principal walks of the garden.

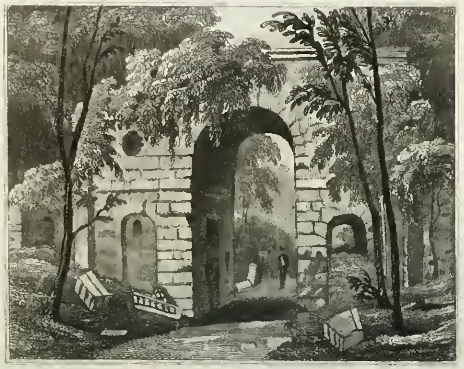
Two of the doors were subsequently closed up and converted into rooms, by which entrance was obtained by doors in the sides of the principal arch. The soffit of the principal arch is enriched with coffers and roses, and both the fronts of the structure are rustic. The north front is confined between rocks overgrown with briars and other wild plants, and topped with thickets, amongst which are seen several columns, and other fragments of buildings and architectural remains. The central structure of the building is bounded on each side by a range of arches: and the ground and the adjoining thickets are spread over with remains of cornices and walls.

CHINESE TEMPLE.

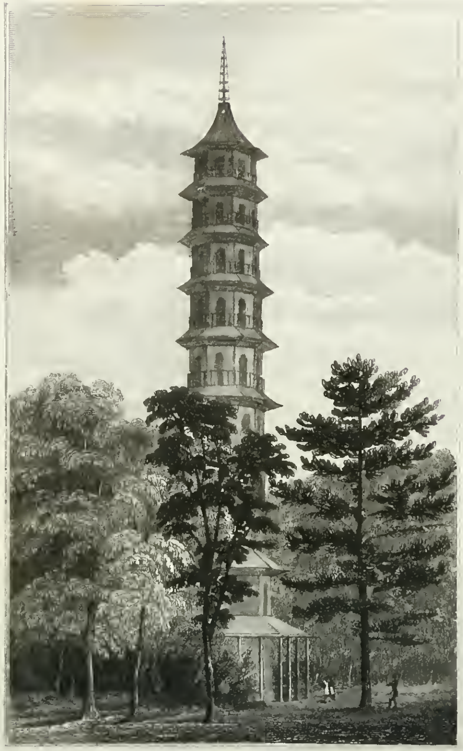
At the head of the lake stands a Chinese octagon building of two stories,



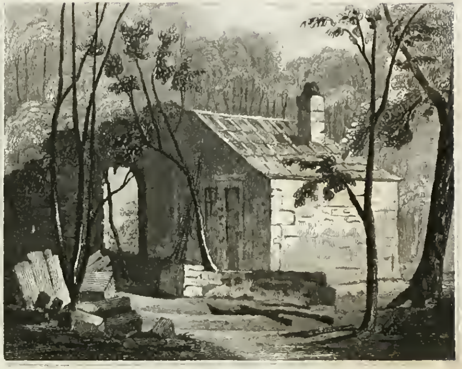
TEMPLE OF VICTORY



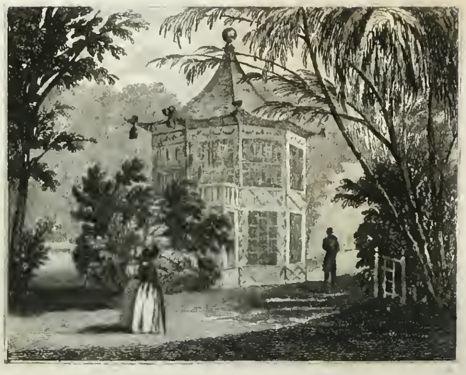
RUINED ARCH



CHINESE PAGODA, KEW GARDENS



HERMITAGE



CHINESE TEMPLE

built probably in the early part of the eighteenth century. It is commonly called the House of Confucius, from the circumstance of several little historical subjects, relating to Confucius, painted on the wall, among grotesque ornaments and transactions of the Christian mission in China. It also contained, at the close of the last century, a sofa and several chairs, which were covered with tapestry of the Gobelius. The lower story of the temple is divided into a room and two closets, and the upper story is a little saloon, which commands a very pleasant prospect over the lake and gardens.

Besides the above specially enumerated buildings, the gardens possess several others of considerable interest, among which is the hermitage, an engraving of which we have also given in the plate. There are also several other temples, among which those of Bellona, Eolus, the Turkish Mosque, and Alhambra, form prominent features.

The original situation of the gardens was by no means advantageous, being low and commanding no prospect, the ground was one dead flat, the soil barren, and without either wood or water. With so many disadvantages it was not easy to produce any thing even tolerable in gardening; but princely munificence, guided by a director equally skilled in cultivating the earth, and in the politer arts, overcame all difficulties. What was once a desart, is now an Eden. The judgment with which art has been employed to supply the defects of nature, and to cover its deformities, have very justly gained universal admiration, and reflect credit on the refined taste of the noble contriver.

BATTERSEA.

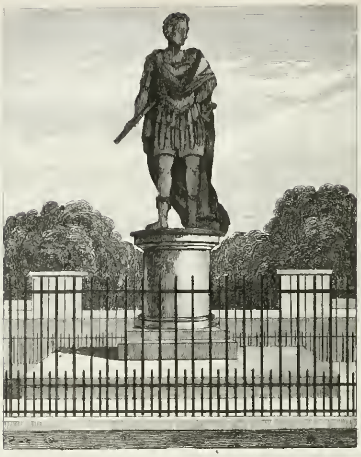
UNDER this head we may place the old wooden bridge and the church. The first of these has but few attractions in itself, but the views from it are some of the most picturesque in that part of the river. To the west is seen the beautiful bend of water called Battersea Reach, with the village from whence it derives its name on the left. Chelsea meadows and their villas appear to the right. Wandsworth occupies the shore, where the river is lost to the view; and Wandsworth Hill in all its beauty, with the woods of Wimbledon Park, form the rising distance. This prospect may be imperfectly seen from the water, but acquires considerable advantage and a greater extent from the elevated situation in which the passenger of the bridge commands it. The view is finely contrasted by the bold and broad length of the river called Chelsea Reach, which is seen on the eastern side of the bridge; Chelsea, with its long line of buildings and the screen of trees before them, covers the Middlesex shore. On the Surrey side, the scene stretches away to the gentle but rich declivities of Clapham; the centre is occupied by a grand and expansive flow of water; while the spires and turrets of the metropolis complete the prospect.

BATTERSEA CHURCH.

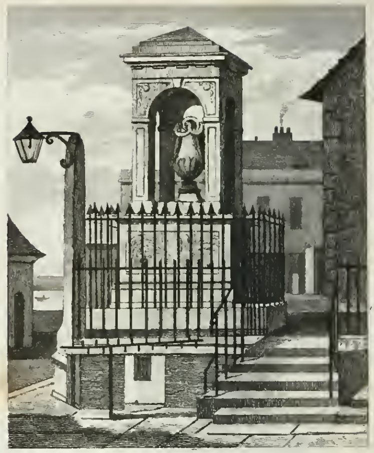
This is a conspicuous edifice on the Surrey side of the river. It is a modern structure, and has neither aisles nor chancel; the communion table is placed within a small recess at the east end. It was rebuilt by an act of parliament, passed 14th George III., and was opened on the 17th of November 1777. It is of brick, and has a tower, with a small conical spire at the west end. The east window consists of painted glass, which was carefully preserved at the rebuilding of the church, and contains portraits of Henry VII., his grandmother, Margaret Beauchamp, and Queen Elizabeth. They do not appear to have been coeval with the persons they represent, but of a more recent date. Over the portraits are the royal arms in the central compartment, and on each side the arms and quarterings of the St. Johns: the portraits are likewise surrounded with borders containing the arms of the families allied to them by marriage. The former church was built of brick, and, therefore, probably not very ancient. It may be proper to add, that a church is mentioned in Doomsday Book. Besides the monuments of the St. John family, there is a very singular one to the memory of Sir Edward Wynter, who lived at York House, and whose exploits surpass even the heroic achievements of Lord Herbert of Cherbury, who, alone, chased a host of midnight robbers from his house. Sir Edward Wynter's monument is against the south wall; on the top is his bust of a large size; underneath the inscription is a basso-relievo, representing him in the act of performing the two exploits mentioned in his epitaph, from which we make a brief extract:—

> "Nor less in martial honour was his name;
> Witness his actions of immortal fame:
> Alone, unarmed, a tiger he opprest,
> And crushed to death the monster of a beast.
> Twice twenty mounted Moors he overthrew,
> Singly on foot, some wounded, some he slew,
> Dispersed the rest,—what more could Sampson do?
> True to his friends, a terror to his foes,
> Here now in peace his honoured bones repose!"

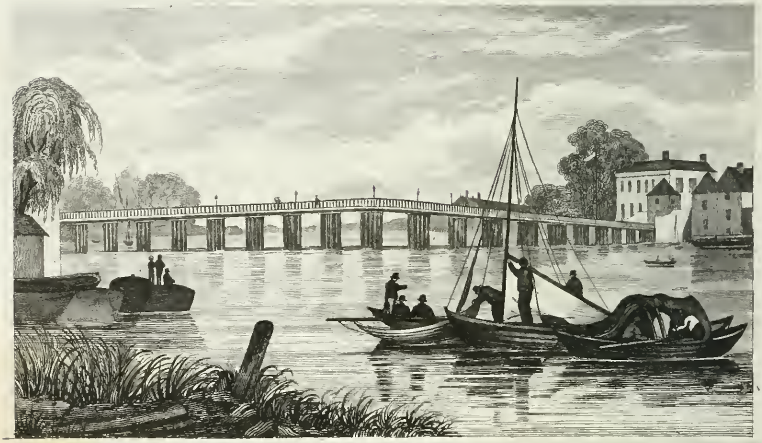
At the east end of the church, over the north gallery, is a monument to the memory of Sir John Fleet, alderman of London, who died in 1712. Over the south gallery is another, to the memory of Mr. James Bull, merchant, who died in 1713. The other monuments mentioned by Aubrey, were not preserved at the rebuilding of the church.



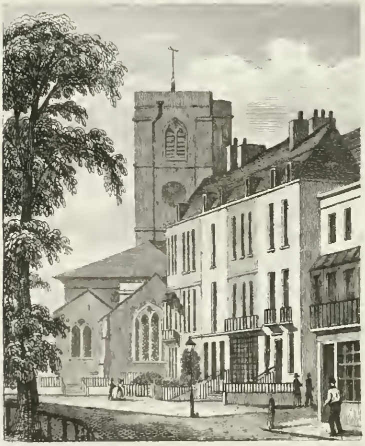
STATUE OF CHARLES IInd



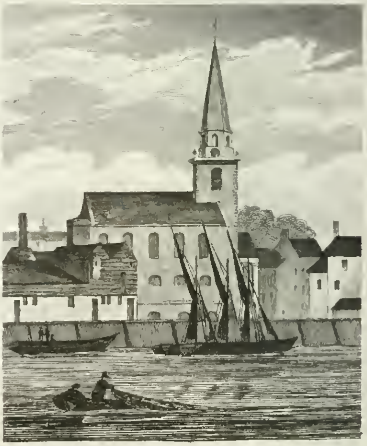
MONUMENT OF SIR HANS SLOANE



BATTERSEA BRIDGE



CHELSEA OLD CHURCH



BATTERSEA CHURCH

Drawn by H.West London Published by Allan Bell & Co. 1832. Engraved by J. Shury

CHELSEA CHURCH.

We have now to furnish our readers with a view of another of the ecclesiastical edifices which serve to ornament the margin of the majestic Thames. Chelsea Church is thus described by Mr. Faulkner, the industrious chronicler of the district. The parish church of Chelsea, which is dedicated to St. Luke, or, according to the King's Books, to All Saints (perhaps it might have been dedicated to both, a practice not unusual), stands near the river-side. It is principally built of brick, except the north and south chapels, which are partly built of stone. It consists of a nave, two chancels, and two aisles: the upper chancel appears to have been rebuilt in the fifteenth century; the chapel of the Lawrence family, at the end of the north aisle, appears to have been built early in the fourteenth century, if we may judge from the form of the Gothic windows, now nearly stopped up; the chapel at the east end of the south aisle was built by Sir Thomas Moore, about the year 1522, soon after he came to reside at Chelsea; the tower was built between the years 1667 and 1679; it measures from the battlements 90 feet, and from the vane 113 feet in height, and in breadth 24 feet. Lady Cheyne, as it appears from her epitaph, contributed largely to the repairs of the church at the above-mentioned period; Dr. Baldwin Hamey gave the sum of 370*l.*, and 106*l.*, out of which money the great bell was purchased. The remainder of the repairs were completed by the voluntary contributions of the principal inhabitants.

This steeple was again repaired in the year 1704, as it appears by a stone tablet placed in the south side. In the south-east corner of the church-yard, is a magnificent monument erected to the memory of Sir Hans Sloane, bart., and his Lady: it is composed of Portland stone, on the top of which, under a portico, supported by four pillars, is placed a beautiful vase of the finest white marble, with four serpents entwined round it, well executed all out of one piece; on each side is an entablature, the arms on one, and the crest on the other, with the following inscriptions; it was executed by Wilton the statuary.

On the south side,

In the memory of
Sir HANS SLOANE, Bart.
President of the Royal Society
and of the College of Physicians;
who, in the year of our Lord 1753,
the 92d year of his age,
without the least pain of body,
and with a conscious serenity of mind,
ended a virtuous and beneficial life,
this monument was erected
by his two daughters,
Elizabeth Cadogan and Sarah Stanley.

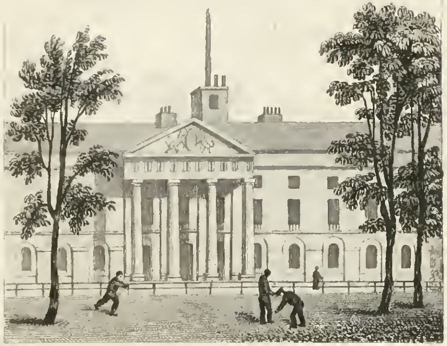
On the north side,

Here lies interred
ELIZABETH Lady SLOANE,
wife of Sir HANS SLOANE, Bart.
who departed this life
in the year of our Lord 1724,
and the 67th of her age.

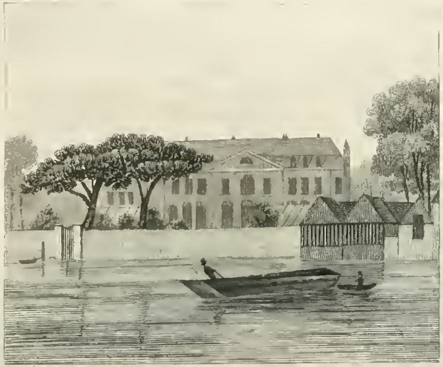
ROYAL HOSPITAL.

This edifice, of which we have two views, is situated at Chelsea, and stands a short distance from the river-side; it is built of brick, except the quoins, cornices, pediments, and columns, which are of freestone. The principal building consists of a large quadrangle, open on the south side; in the centre stands a bronze statue of the founder, Charles II., in a Roman habit, of which a separate view is given in the next plate.

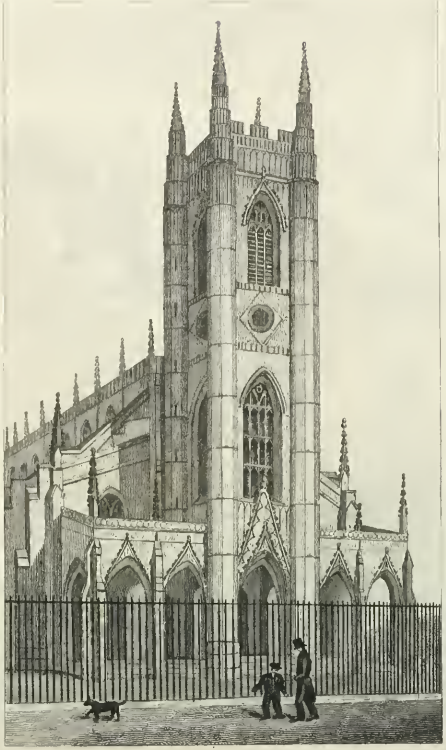
The east and west sides, each 365 feet in length, are principally occupied by wards for the pensioners; at the extremity of the former is the governor's house, in which there is a very handsome state-room, surrounded with portraits of Charles I. and II.; William III. and his Queen; George II.; George III. and Queen Charlotte, &c. In the centre of each of these wings, and in that of the north front, are pediments of freestone, supported by columns of the Doric order. In the centre of the south front is a portico supported by similar columns, and on each side a piazza, on the freize of which is the following inscription: "In subsidum et levamen emeritorum senio, belloque fractorum, condidit Carolus Secundus, anxit Jacobus Secundus, perfecere Guilielmus et Maria Rex et Regina, 1690." The internal centre of this building is occupied by a large vestibule, terminating in a dome; on one side is the chapel; and on the other, the eating hall. The former was consecrated by bishop Compton in the year 1691. It is about 110 feet in length, paved with black and white marble, and wainscoated with Dutch oak. The altar-piece, which represents the ascension of our Saviour, was painted by Sebastian Ricci. A rich service of gilt plate was given by James II.; the organ was the gift of Major Ingram. The hall, where the pensioners dine, is situated on the opposite side of the vestibule, and is of the same dimensions as the chapel. At the upper end is a large picture of Charles II. on horseback, the gift of the Earl of Ranelagh; it was designed by Verrio, and finished by Henry Cooke. The whole length of the principal building, as it extends from east to west, is 790 feet; a wing having been added at each end of the north side of the great quadrangle, which forms part of a smaller court. These courts are occupied by various offices, and the infirmaries; the latter are kept remarkably neat, and supplied with



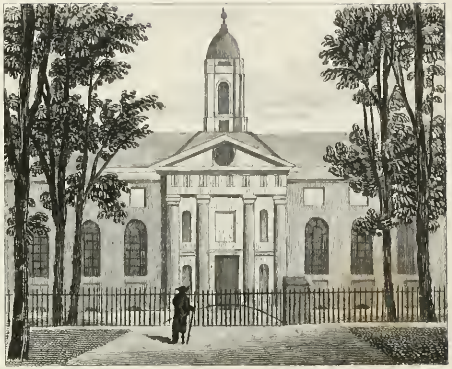
ROYAL MILITARY ASYLUM.



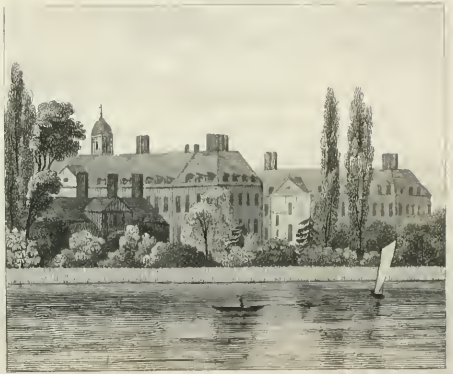
BOTANICAL GARDEN.



St LUKE'S CHURCH, CHELSEA.



ROYAL HOSPITAL. (*FRONT*



HOSPITAL FROM THE RIVER.

hot, cold, and vapour baths. To the north of the College is an inclosure of about thirteen acres, planted with avenues of limes and horse-chesnuts; and towards the south, extensive gardens. The whole of the premises consist of about fifty acres.

The establishment of the Royal Hospital or College at Chelsea, consists of a governor, lieutenant-governor, major, two chaplains, an organist, a physician, surgeon, apothecary, secretary, steward, treasurer, and various other officers.

CHURCH OF ST. LUKE.

We have already described so many ecclesiastical edifices in this style of architecture, that it would be a waste of our readers' time to go minutely into its peculiar characteristics. The new church of St. Luke, was erected from the designs of Mr. J. Savage. It may be considered as the most beautiful specimen of the pointed style on that side of London. At the west end is a lofty square tower, supported on arches, and on each side an elegant arcade protecting the entrance to the aisles.

BOTANICAL GARDEN.

There are few persons who have not seen the two beautiful trees which form the land-marks of these gardens, and which are delineated with their dark-coloured foliage in our plate. The *botanical gardens*, strictly speaking, belong to the apothecaries of London, but they are perfectly accessible for all scientific purposes.

These gardens are laid out in divisions, in which the plants, shrubs, and trees are arranged systematically. On the north side of the gardens, adjoining Paradise Row, a spacious green-house was erected in the year 1732, by a subscription amongst the members of the Apothecaries' Company, whose names are recorded in the library which is over the green-house.

The library contains a valuable collection of works on natural history, a variety of specimens of dried plants, and a curious cabinet with many thousand specimens of seeds, the growth of this garden; the whole collected and arranged in their present form by the late Mr. Isaac Rand.

THE ROYAL MILITARY ASYLUM.

A handsome iron railing opens towards the grand front of this edifice, the ground being laid out in grass plats and gravel walks, and planted with trees. The edifice forms three sides of a quadrangle; it is built of brick, with an elegant stone balustrade; in the centre of the western front, which is ornamented with a portico of the Doric order, consisting of four immense columns, which support a large and well-proportioned pediment; on the frieze of which is the following inscription:

"The Royal Military Asylum
for the Children of Soldiers of the Regular Army."

Over this inscription are the imperial arms. The northern and southern wings are joined to the principal front by an elegant colonnade, which extends the whole length of the building, and forms a good shelter for the children in wet weather.

The vestibule is in the centre of the grand front. On the left are two dining-halls, eighty feet long, and thirty feet wide.

Over the dining-halls are two school-rooms of the same dimensions; here the boys are taught to read and write, with the common branches of arithmetic.

On the right of the vestibule are the girls' dining-halls, of the same dimensions as the boys'; at the extremity of these halls is the girls' bathing-place; this is furnished with a cold bath. One of the school-rooms is fitted up as a chapel.

The committee-room is over the vestibule; here the board meet quarterly, and the committee as occasion requires.

The north wing is divided into three wards, named from the royal family, viz. King's, Prince of Wales's, and Duke of York's.

This wing contains the apartments of the commandant and surgeon, and the dormitories for the boys.

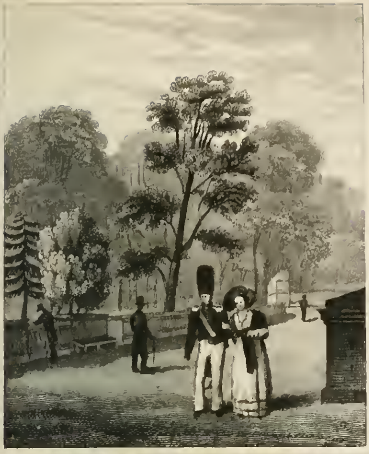
The south wing is divided into three wards, named likewise from the royal family, viz. Queen's, Princess of Wales's, and Dutchess of York's.

This wing contains the apartments of the chaplain, quarter-master, matron, assistant-matron, and dormitories for the girls.

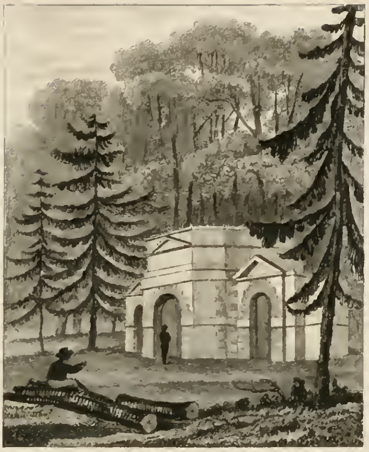
KENSINGTON GARDENS.

The Palace of Kensington and its Gardens, of which we give five views, are the most picturesque portions of the metropolis. This royal residence was originally the seat of Sir Heneage Finch, afterwards Earl of Nottingham, and Lord Chancellor of England, whose son, the second earl, sold it to King William very soon after his accession to the throne. This palace was the occasional residence of King William and his royal consort, Queen Anne, George the First, and George the Second. These monarchs (George the First excepted, who died at Hanover) all drew their last breath within its walls, as did George Prince of Denmark, Queen Anne's consort, in 1708.

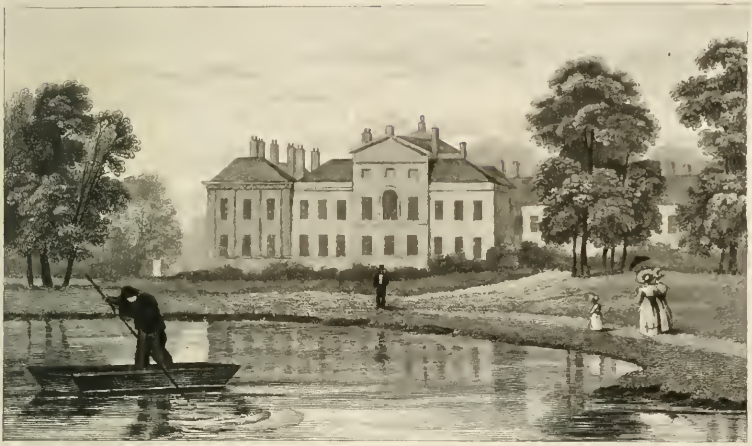
Kensington Palace is a large irregular edifice, built at various times. The state apartments consist of a suite of twelve rooms. The great staircase, which was painted by Kent, exhibits a groupe of several portraits, among which are his own, those of Mustapha the Turk, and Ulrick, both in the service of George I., and Peter the Wild Boy. The ceilings throughout the palace are by the same artist. The cube room is 37 feet square; the King's Gallery 94 feet by 21; the Queen's 84 feet by 21. The palace contained a good collection of pictures by



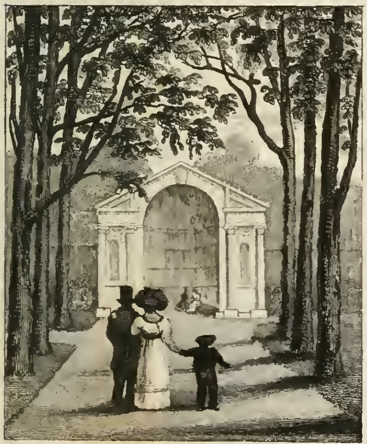
BRIDGE, KENSINGTON GARDENS.



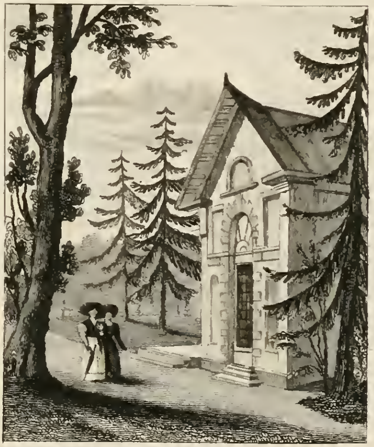
TEMPLE



KENSINGTON PALACE.



SUMMER HOUSE



GREEN HOUSE

Drawn by H. West. London Published by Allan, Bell & C.° 18[illegible] E[illegible]

the old masters, and many valuable and interesting portraits. Catalogues of them have been printed, but the arrangement has been frequently altered.

Kensington Gardens were originally only 26 acres; Queen Anne added 30 acres, which were laid out by her gardener, Mr. Wise; but the principal addition was made by Queen Charlotte, who took in near 300 acres out of Hyde Park, which were laid out by Bridgeman. They are now three miles and a half in circumference. The broad walk, which extends from the palace along the south side of the gardens, is in the spring a very fashionable promenade, especially on Sunday mornings. Kensington Gardens have been the subject of several poems.

LUDGATE HILL.

We have in this view the only point of sight in which any thing like justice can be done to the splendid creation of Sir Christopher Wren. The view of the portico of St. Paul's cathedral, as the pedestrian ascends the hill, is alone worth a visit to that part of London. Ludgate Hill, we believe, contains more wealthy shopkeepers than any other part of London comprising a similar number of houses. One shop alone, well known for the exhibition of its golden fish as a sign, has frequently contained in gold, silver, and precious stones, property to the amount of many millions sterling.

The front of the church in Ludgate Street is a capricious design, with few claims to taste; nor do the tower and spire deserve much commendation. The interior is almost square, and has four composite pillars within the area, two pilasters in each corner, and the same number on the four walls: those support rich entablatures in the angles, with horizontal ceilings; but the church is intersected by two arched vaults, with a rose in the centre, whence a handsome branch is suspended.

The altar-piece is composed of four Corinthian pilasters, and an arch, with the Commandments, &c. under carved festooned drapery, gilt and inscribed, ΘΕΟΣ. A pediment, vases, and other ornaments, decorate the summit. The table of benefactions and the doors are ornamented with beautiful carvings. The organ is small, but the front is very handsome, with a veined shaft and white marble bason, the gift of Thomas Morly, esq., born in this parish 1673.

There was originally a prison close to this site, and when the edifice was taken down, and the gate removed, the ground of the former, and some houses west of it, was let on building leases; and that on which London Wall had stood added to it, to enlarge the sites of the present edifices. The parish of St. Anne, Blackfriars, extends to the outside of the gateway leading into Cock Court, Ludgate Hill, where the mark was always affixed.

Ludgate, according to the plan in the vestry-room of St. Martin's, was nearly a square, 37 feet 6 inches on the east, and 38 feet 5 inches on the west side, and 139 feet from front to front; the great arch 15 feet 2 inches in width, and the posterns 5.

The prison extended about 57 feet in front upon the south side of Ludgate Street, including the length of the gate from the west end; the length from north to south of the east wall was 49 feet; the south wall, inclined to the south west, 37 feet; the west wall was 45 feet in length, leaving a narrow strip of the prison parallel with the south postern of the gate. The beadle's staff of this parish has an ancient representation of the gate on the top of massy silver, and King Lud on the summit.

BRIDEWELL.

This establishment was originally intended exclusively for the relief of the poor, but it has now become a species of penitentiary, and for the temporary maintenance of distressed vagrants till they are passed to the places of their legal settlement. The entrance is in Bridge Street, Blackfriars, and over the front is a bust of the founder, Edward VI. The buildings consist of a large quadrangle, one side of which is occupied by a spacious hall, in which is a picture by Holbein, representing the presentation of the charter of the hospital to the corporation of London by King Edward; and some other paintings. The houses of the arts-masters, and the prison, occupy the remaining sides of the square.

The manufacturers, or "arts-masters," as they are called, take apprentices, who formerly were habited in rather a singular manner, and, like all bodies of young men, were sometimes disorderly; but their conduct has been amended, and the peculiar dress is discontinued.

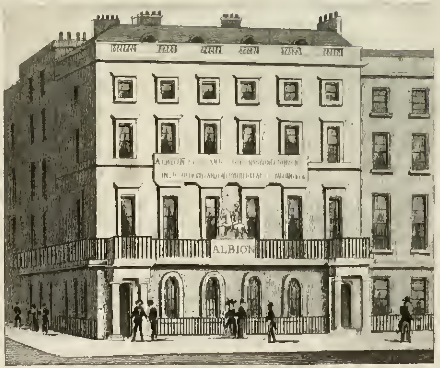
ALBION FIRE OFFICE.

In the same street is placed the Albion Fire Office, established in 1805. The front is plain, with a balcony running round the first story, and small projecting porticos.

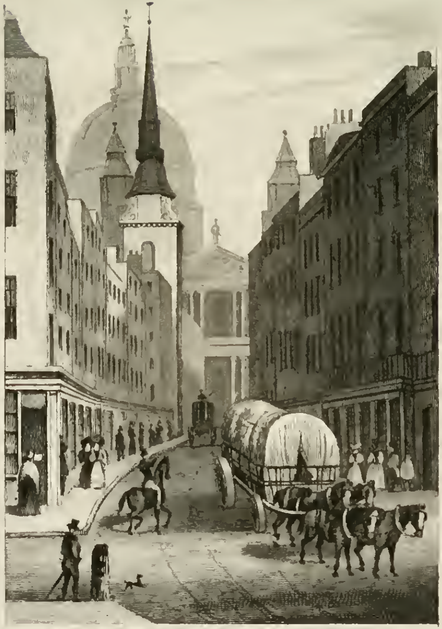
FLEET MARKET.

It is a part of the plan of these descriptive sketches to point out the land-marks of the olden time, as well as the distinguishing features of London as it now appears. Fleet Market has completely disappeared, and in its place a broad and well-paved area called Farringdon Street has been substituted. The old market was a nuisance which long called for removal, and it has now found a more suitable locality in the space between Shoe Lane and Farringdon Street.

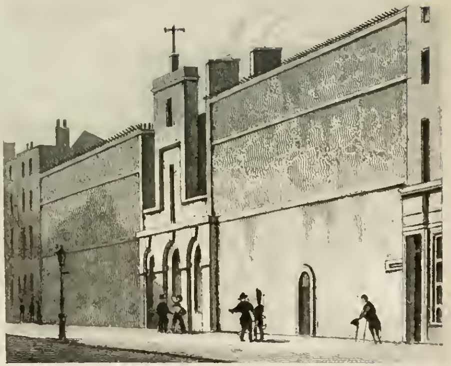
N°4



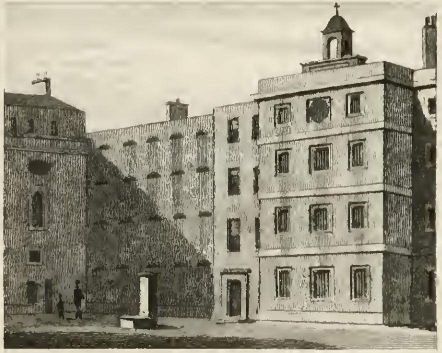
ALBION FIRE OFFICE



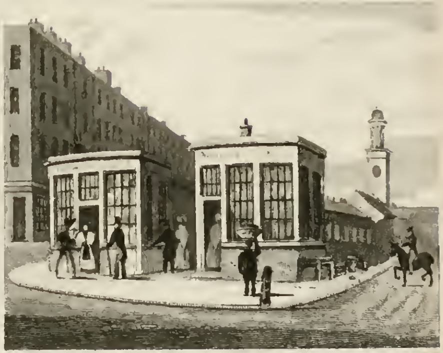
LUDGATE HILL



FLEET PRISON



BRIDEWELL



FLEET MARKET

Drawn by T.H.Shepherd.

London. Published by Allan Bell &

Engraved by J. Shury

FLEET PRISON.

We come now to an edifice of some importance. The king's prison of the Fleet, at the east side of Fleet Market, is a large modern brick building, with stone staircases, built after the old house was destroyed in 1780, by the rioters. Previously to Charles II.'s reign, it was the place of confinement appropriated to the Star Chamber criminals. From that time it was used for debtors, and for such persons as were liable to imprisonment for contempt.

The building consists of four stories of equal length: first, the basement floor, into which there is a descent by several stone steps. Here are the kitchen, wine and beer cellars, and fourteen apartments for prisoners. The first floor is ascended by stone steps, and contains two tap-rooms, fourteen rooms for prisoners, and the chapel; the second floor consists of a coffee-room, and twenty-two rooms for prisoners; the third, of twenty-seven rooms, and in this division is the infirmary; the fourth floor contains twenty-seven rooms. These floors are locally termed galleries. The large court, bounded by lofty walls, which surrounds the prison, extends in length sixty yards: in it, the prisoners amuse themselves at tennis, racket, skittles, &c.

In the highly amusing but coarse novel of Peregrine Pickle, we have an account of this prison, which nearly tallies with its present state. The hero of the tale was conveyed to the prison, and here he was introduced to the lodge, in which he was obliged to expose himself a full half-hour to the eyes of all the turnkeys and door-keepers, who took an accurate survey of his person, that they might know him again at first sight; and then he was turned loose into the place called the master's-side, having given a valuable consideration for that privilege. This is a large range of building, containing some hundreds of lodging-rooms for the prisoners, who pay so much per week for that accommodation. In short, this community is like a city detached from all communication with the neighbouring parts, regulated by its own laws, and furnished with peculiar conveniences for the use of the inhabitants. There is a coffee-house for the resort of gentlemen, in which all sorts of liquor are kept, and a public kitchen where any quantity of meat is sold at a very reasonable rate, or any kind of provision boiled and roasted, gratis, for the poor prisoners; nay, there are certain servants of the public, who are obliged to go to market at the pleasure of individuals, without fee or reward, from those who employ them (to which I may add, there are persons appointed to wait at a hideous grated arch, whose office is to cry in a melancholy tone, "Pray remember the poor prisoners!") nor are they cooped up so as to be excluded from the benefit of fresh air; there being an open area of a considerable extent adjacent to the building, on which they may exercise themselves in walking, skittles, bowls, and a variety of other diversions, according to the inclination of each.

In the year 1729, great complaints having been made of abuses committed in this prison, a committee of the House of Commons was appointed to make an inquiry into the state of the gaols generally; by whom such enormities were discovered, that the warden of the Fleet, John Huggins, esq., and his deputy, Thomas Bambridge, were turned out of their offices, and committed to Newgate; and the former tried for the murder of one of his prisoners, by locking him in a dungeon, without any provision, either of food or raiment, where he perished in a deplorable manner; but the jury, upon the trial, bringing in a special verdict, he was afterwards acquitted. However, this occasioned an act of parliament for the better regulation of gaols for the future.

The marriage ceremony was formerly performed within the purlieus of the Fleet, and the account of an eye-witness cannot but be interesting: we quote from Pennant, who wrote in 1790. "In walking along the street, in my youth, on the side next to this prison, I have often been tempted by the question, Sir, will you be pleased to walk in and be married? Along this most lawless space was hung up the frequent sign of a male and female hand conjoined, with, 'Marriages performed within,' written beneath. A dirty fellow invited you in. The parson was seen walking before his shop; a squalid profligate figure, clad in a tattered plaid night-gown, with a fiery face, and ready to couple you for a dram of gin, or roll of tobacco. Our great Chancellor, lord Hardwick, put these dæmons to flight, and saved thousands from the misery and disgrace which would be entailed by these extemporary thoughtless unions." It may be proper to add, that great improvements have been effected in the general arrangements of the prison by the present keeper, who has also attended to that very essential circumstance, the general ventilation of the edifice.

This is properly the prison belonging to the Court of Common Pleas; the keeper is called Warden of the Fleet, which is a place of very great benefit as well as trust. Prisoners for debt in any part of England may be removed by Habeas Corpus to the Fleet, and enjoy the rules, or liberty to walk abroad, and to keep a house within the liberties of this prison, provided he can give security to the warden for his forthcoming. The rules comprehend all Ludgate Hill, from the ditch to the Old Bailey, on the north side of the hill, and to Cock Alley, on the south side of the hill: both sides of the Old Bailey, from Ludgate Hill eastward to Fleet Lane, and the east side of the ditch or market, from Fleet Lane to Ludgate Hill.

HYDE PARK CORNER.

There is no part of London which has received such decided improvements as the point to which we have now to direct the reader's attention. This portion of the metropolis combines the most beautiful landscape-gardening, with architecture and sculpture of no ordinary character; and the stranger whose acquaintance with Hyde Park Corner had not been renewed for ten years, would hardly be enabled again to recognise this great artery of the metropolis. The view in the centre of our first plate represents the screen of columns and triumphal arches which form the entrance to the Park. The work was designed by Decimus Burton, and the sculpture executed by Mr. Hemming. The gates communicate with the railing of Apsley House, to which it may, in some measure, be considered as an appendage. On entering the gate, the most striking object is the statue of Achilles, which, however inappropriate, as a work of art possesses great merit.

The triumphal arch is not yet completed; as it was proposed to place a statue of George III. in a war-chariot drawn by four horses in the centre, and it was even stated that they had been modelled and cast preparatory to their erection; but the idea appears now to be abandoned. The bronze gates are unrivalled as metallurgical works.

ST. PETER, PIMLICO.

This handsome and chaste building, of the Ionic order, is distinguished by the simplicity and neatness of its decorations, and the harmony of its proportions. The plan is a parallelogram, placed east and west, without aisles, a portion at the west end being occupied by a portico, tower, and lobbies; and at the east increased by the addition of a small chancel flanked by vestries. The west front is occupied entirely by a hexastyle portico of the Ionic order, the columns fluted. The floor is approached by a bold flight of steps, and in the wall at the back are three lintelled entrances to the church, the heads of which are surmounted by cornices on consoles. The ceiling of the portico is horizontal, coved round its sides; the columns are surmounted by their entablature and a pediment, behind which a low attic rises from the roof of the church to the height of the apex of the pediment; it is crowned with a cornice and blocking-course, and surmounted by an acroterium of nearly its own height, but in breadth only equalling two-thirds of it; this is finished with a sub-cornice and blocking-course, and is surmounted by the tower, which rises from the middle. The addition of a steeple to a Grecian church forms a stumbling-block to our modern architects, forcing them to have recourse to many shifts to convert a Grecian temple into an English church; a forcible argument for the rejection of the classical styles altogether in this species of buildings.

The introduction of the attic is sanctioned by the precedent set by James in the parent church, and the effect produced is not bad, as great value is given to the front elevation by it.

The tower consists of a belfry, square in plan, and in elevation consisting of a pedestal, the dado pierced for the dials of the clock, sustaining a cubical story, having an arched window in each face, at the sides of which are Ionic columns; the angles are finished in antæ. This story is crowned with an entablature, above which rises a small circular temple, the cella enriched with sunk panels, and the cornice with Grecian tiles; the whole is crowned with a spherical dome surmounted by a cross. The steeple has no great elevation, but is, upon the whole, a very pleasing object. The body of the church is built of brick with stone dressings. A small division at the west end of each flank is marked by an anta; it contains a lintelled window and a circular one over it; the remainder of the elevation contains five lofty arched windows; the walls rest on a plinth of granite, and the entablature continued from the west portico, forms the crowning member; the angles are finished in antis. The vestries have lintelled doorways in the side and ends, and are finished at the angles in antæ, and in the elevation, with an entablature.

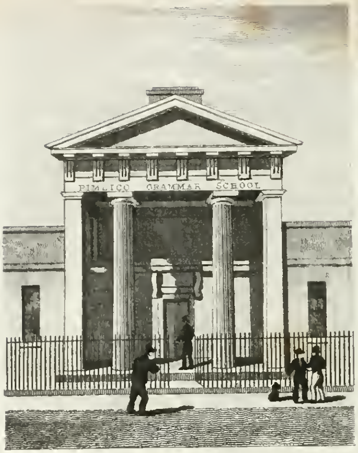
The chancel has no window in its eastern front; the flanks have arched windows like the body of the church, and the walls are finished with the continued entablature. A corridor in advance of the wall connects the two vestries.

ROYAL MEWS, PIMLICO.

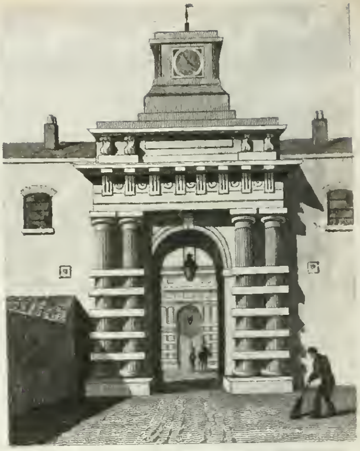
We have already described one building of this description. This, however, is not a relic of the feudal institutions, but, as the modern term implies, merely a series of capacious stables for the royal stud. It lies at the side of the new palace, Pimlico. The entrance gate to the Mews is rusticated in a very peculiar way, and, altogether, it has a very imposing appearance.

PATENT BREAD WORKS

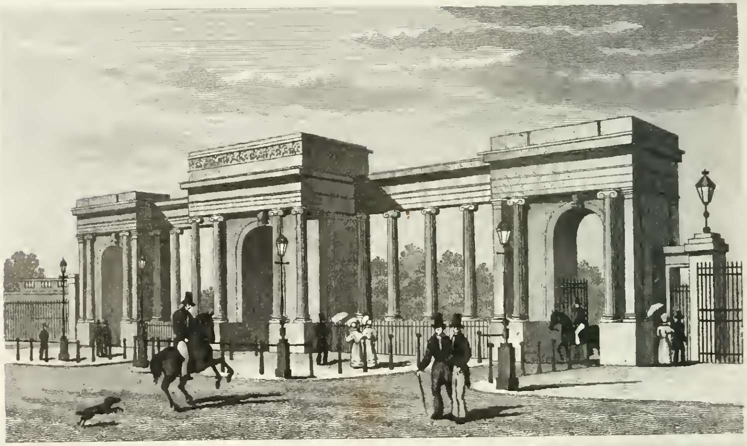
The spirit of enterprise which received so severe a check some half a dozen years back, is not yet allayed. Speculations of the most singular character are still afloat, of which the present, for combining the trades of distiller and bread maker, is not the least extraordinary. It has long been known, that alcohol is liberated during the process of fermentation, but it was left to the proprietors of the present works to demonstrate the practicability of collecting the spirit thus distilled from the oven. It has, however, been done more perfectly, and it remains to be proved whether any profit will result from so complicated a process.


PIMLICO GRAMMAR SCHOOL

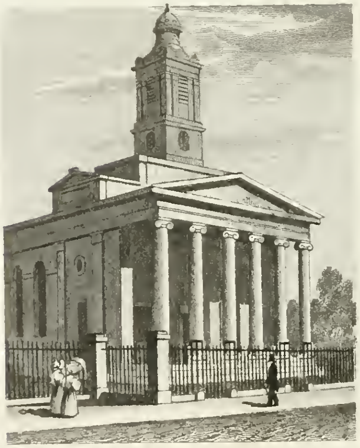
GRAMMAR SCHOOL, PIMLICO



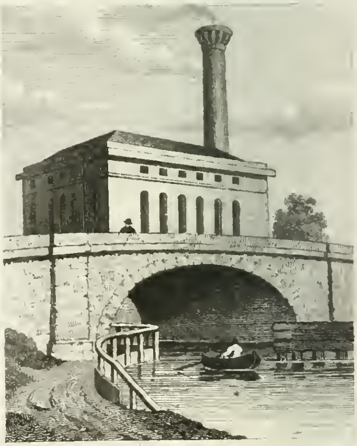
ROYAL MEWS, PIMLICO



SCREEN, HYDE PARK CORNER.



S^T PETER'S CHURCH, PIMLICO



PATENT BREAD WORKS, PIMLICO

Drawn by H West London Published by [illegible] Engraved by J. Sh

GRAMMAR SCHOOL, PIMLICO.

In this establishment young persons are educated upon the principles pursued in the King's College, and the edifice has little to recommend it beyond a neat and simple portico. It may, however, be somewhat questionable whether a little less money bestowed upon the porch, and a little more on the building, might not have been desirable.

PUTNEY.

This plate furnishes five views of Putney and its environs, the most interesting of which we may now describe.

It is a village of large extent, and contains many elegant and handsome houses. The waste land which belongs to it is very considerable, occupying the whole of Putney Heath, with a great part of Wimbledon Common; and to which may be added two hundred and thirty acres of Richmond Park. Of its cultivated ground, a considerable portion is employed in raising vegetables for the London market.

The name of this place is of uncertain etymology. In Doomsday Book it is denominated *Puttelei:* in subsequent records it is written Puttenheth, or Pittenheth. At length, however, it has obtained the name of Putney. Leland, when he mentions this village in his Cygnea Cantio, distinguishes it by the appellation of Puttenega amænum. Putney boasts the honour of producing two eminent statesmen; Nicholas West, Bishop of Ely, and Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex; both of whom were born in humble life, and attained by their superior merit and talents to the highest ecclesiastical and civil stations.

The ferry of Putney is mentioned, in the Doomsday Book, as yielding a toll of twenty shillings per annum to the lord of the manor. Putney appears at all times to have been a considerable thoroughfare; as it was usual formerly for persons travelling from London to many parts of the west England, to proceed as far as this by water. In the household expenses of Edward the First, are certain entries of money paid to the ferryman at Putney, for conveying the king and royal family to Fulham and Westminster. At a court held for the manor of Wimbledon, in the forty-second year of Queen Elizabeth, it was ordered, that if any waterman should omit to pay an halfpenny for every stranger, and a farthing for every inhabitant of Putney, whom he should carry across the river, to the owner of the ferry, he should forfeit to the lord two shillings and sixpence.

The manorial records contain various other circumstances relative to this ferry; but an act of parliament having passed, in the twelfth year of George the First, for building a bridge over the Thames from Putney to Fulham, it was begun and finished in the year 1729, and the ferry purchased by the proprietors for the sum of eight thousand pounds. This work was undertaken by thirty subscribers, who each advanced the sum of seven hundred and forty pounds. The bridge is a wooden structure, eight hundred and five feet in length from gate to gate; and though the excess of its revenues above its expenditure far exceeds that of the other bridges that cross the Thames, it is, in appearance, the worst of them all, and disgraces the river which it ought to adorn.

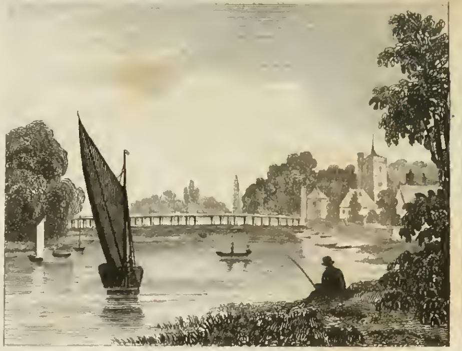
PUTNEY CHURCH.

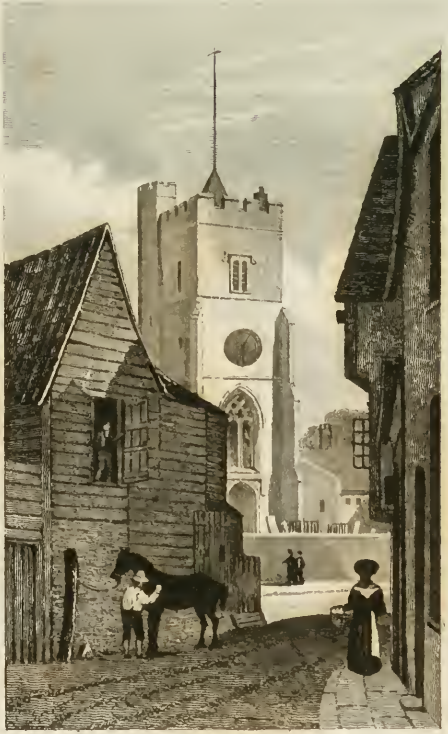
This Church was first built as a chapel of ease to Wimbledon some time after the Conquest, though there does not appear any certain record to decide the date; it is older however than that of Mortlake; for Archbishop Winchelsey held a public ordination in it in the year 1302. It exhibits the architecture of very different periods. It appears to have been in a great measure rebuilt in the reign of Henry VII.; the arches and clustered columns which separate the nave from the aisles are undoubtedly of that age. The north and south walls are of much greater antiquity, and by the shape of some of the windows might be thought coeval with the original structure. At the west end is a handsome stone tower, which bears no certain criterion of its age. It is undoubtedly, however, of later date than the first building of the church, and there is good reason for supposing that it was erected before the middle of the fifteenth century. Over the belfry door is an ancient coat of arms, which can be appropriated to no other family than that of Chamberlayne, a name which does not occur among the inhabitants of this place since the period above mentioned. Except the building of a vestry, the church has undergone no material alterations since the beginning of the seventeenth century, at which time the large windows, which give light to the galleries, were added. It is small, irregularly pewed, and by no means calculated for the inhabitants of so populous a parish. Its chief ornament is a little chapel, at the east end of the south aisle, built by Bishop West, the roof of which is adorned with rich Gothic tracery, interspersed with the bishop's arms, and the initials of his name. At the east end is a small tablet, put up by the late Dr. Pettiward, with a short inscription, which mentions the founder of the chapel, and the circumstance of his being born at Putney.

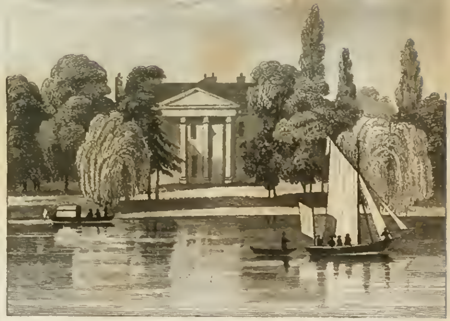
The parish of Barnes, of which we give a small portion of the common, is situated in the hundred of Brixton, about six miles from Hyde Park Corner. The common close by, adjoins Putney, and contains more than one hundred acres. Near the river is some rich meadow land.

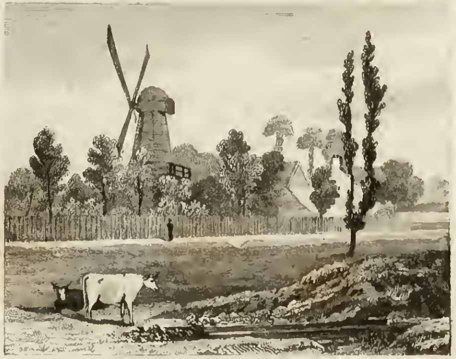
HAMMERSMITH BRIDGE.

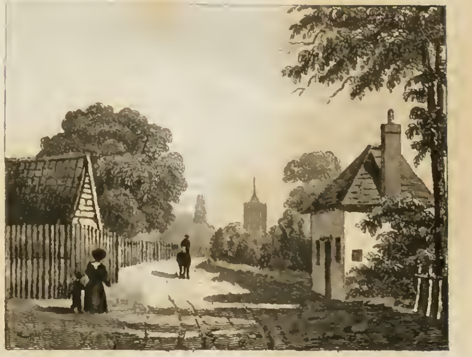
The suspension bridge thrown over the Thames at Hammersmith, forms a remarkable object, displaying the great superiority acquired by


PUTNEY BRIDGE


PUTNEY CHURCH


HURLINGHAM HOUSE, FULHAM,
THE SEAT OF I.A PALMER ESQ

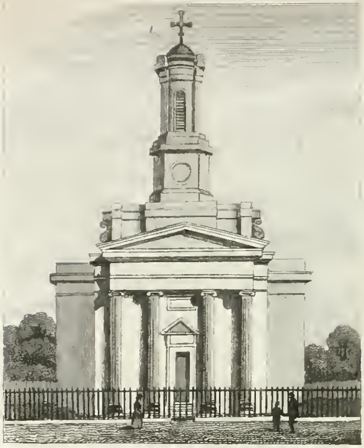

BARNES COMMON


ENTRANCE TO PUTNEY, FROM BARNES

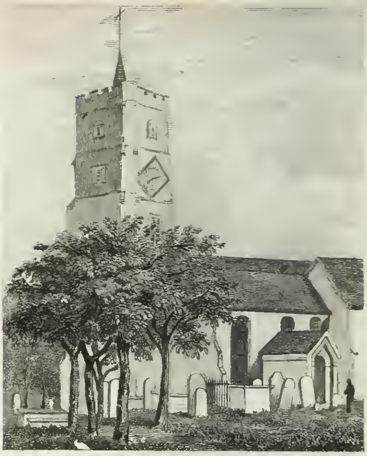
Drawn by H.West

London Published by W. [illegible] 18[illegible]

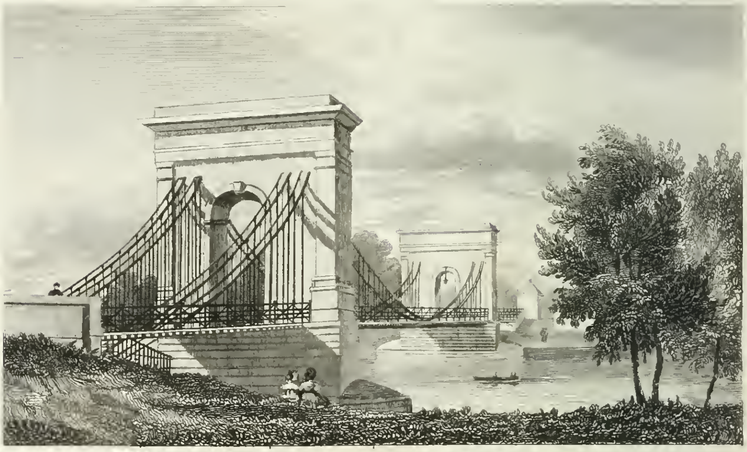
Engraved by J. Shu



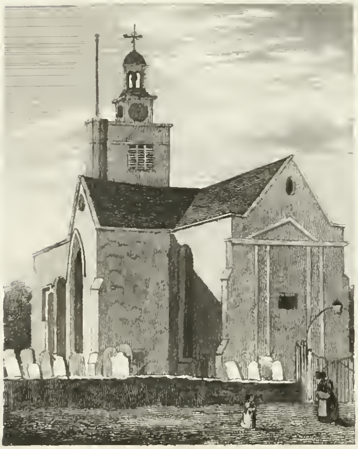
ST PETER'S CHURCH, HAMMERSMITH.



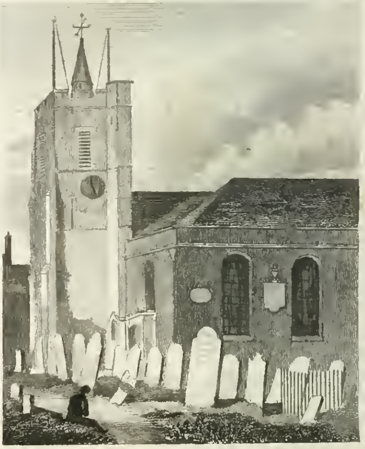
FULHAM CHURCH



SUSPENSION BRIDGE HAMMERSMITH



HAMMERSMITH OLD CHURCH



CHISWICK CHURCH

Drawn by H.West *London Published by W.S.Orr. 1832* *Engraved by J. Shury*

British artists in the manufacture of iron-work. The design was by Mr. Tierney Clark, the engineer, and the whole was executed under his direction. The following are the dimensions:

	Feet.	In.
The extent of water-way between the suspension towers rising from the head of the river	400	3
The distance between each of these and the corresponding pier on the shore is as follows:		
On the Middlesex side	142	11
On the Surrey side	145	6
Leaving a clear water-way of	688	8

The suspension towers are 48 feet above the level of the road-way, where they are 22 feet thick. The road-way is slightly curved upwards, and is 16 feet above high water, and the extreme length from the back of the piers on shore is 822 feet 8 inches, supporting 688 feet of road-way, being 135 feet more than the Menai Bridge. There are 8 chains, composed of wrought-iron bars, 5 inches deep and 1 inch thick each. Four of these chains have 6 bars in each chain, and 4 have only 3 bars in each chain, making in the total 36 bars, which make a dip or curvature in the centre of about 29 feet. From these vertical rods are suspended, which support the road-way, formed of strong timbers covered with granite. The width of the carriage-way is 20 feet, with foot-ways 5 feet wide. The chains pass over the suspension towers, and are secured to the piers on each shore. The suspension towers are built of stone, and designed as archways of the Tuscan order. The expense of its erection amounted to rather less than 80,000*l*.

ST. PETER'S, HAMMERSMITH.

This is a very simple and elegant edifice. The plan is a parallelogram, with a tower and lobbies at the western end. The superstructure is built of Suffolk brick, with Bath stone dressings. The tower is entirely of stone.

The west front consists of a tetrastyle portico of the Grecian Ionic order, surmounted with a pediment, the columns being fluted. The intercolumniations are solid, the central being wider than the lateral ones, and containing the principal entrance, which is surmounted by a pediment resting on trusses, over which is a sunk panel. In each of the flanks is a lintelled doorway, with a circular window over it. Above the portico the elevation is carried on, in an attic, supported at the flanks with trusses, and relieved by a break in the centre, and pilasters at the ends; above the centre of the attic rises the tower, which commences with an octagonal pedestal, having unequal faces; in the four larger ones, which correspond with the different fronts of the main erection are circular apertures for dials. The succeeding portion of the design is cylindrical, being broken at equal intervals by four antæ, which rise from above the smaller faces of the octagon basement, between which are arched windows; the whole is crowned with an entablature and blocking-course, the latter broken by circular-headed blocks placed over the antæ. The finish of the structure is a graduated cupola, consisting of three steps, the highest sustaining a gilt cross. The portico being of less width than the body of the church, the western wall forms a small wing at each side, to which the entablature and blocking-course, continued from the portico, constitute a crowning member. The flanks are uniform. The face of the wall is made by breaks into a central and lateral division, and is crowned with the entablature and blocking-course as before. The architrave and frieze are brick; the mouldings and cornice only being of stone. Each flank has five semi-circular arched windows enclosed in architraves of stone. The east end is plain, the face of the wall relieved with breaks; it has a segment-arched window in the centre, and also two doors, used as subordinate entrances to the church. The elevation is finished with the continued entablature, and above the centre is an attic flanked with trusses, corresponding with the principal front. The roof is slated. The interior is approached by three lobbies in the portico; the central is the basement story of the tower, and forms a porch to the principal entrance; the others contain stairs to the galleries. The body of the church is not divided into nave and aisles, but presents an unbroken area; it has consequently no striking architectural features. The walls are finished with an architrave; and the ceiling, which is horizontal, is panelled by flying cornices into compartments, consisting of four ranges longitudinally, and three breadthwise. Each of the central compartments is subdivided into a large square and two narrow oblong panels, the first containing expanded flowers. A gallery occupies the west end and the two sides of the church; it is sustained on Doric columns unfluted; the front is composed of an entablature and attic. The altar-screen, situated against the eastern wall, is painted in imitation of veined marble. It has a large panel in the centre, inscribed with the Decalogue; and in side panels are the Creed and Paternoster. The whole is surmounted by an entablature, the frieze charged with flowers, and an attic, the several mouldings being continued from the galleries: over the side divisions are pediments with acroteria. The pulpit and reading-desk, in obedience to the Commissioners' directions, but contrary to the olden practice, are alike; they are varnished in imitation of oak, octagonal in plan, and sustained on pillars of the same form. The organ is placed in the centre of the western portion of the gallery. The case is oak, and ornamented with two Ionic columns and two antæ, crowned with an entablature, with a pediment and acroteria over the centre. The font, situated beneath the west gallery, is a shallow vase of a circular form, designed from the antique, and sustained on a cylindrical pedestal.

Taken as a whole, this church presents a very fair specimen of modern Grecian architecture. The tower has considerable merit. The design is novel and pleasing, and the proportions are harmonious. The interior is, however, chaste and formal, displaying even a presbyterian nakedness, the dulness of which is increased by the purple furniture of the altar. The best church which may be designed in this style, only proves the difficulty of appropriating Grecian architecture to such buildings; its coldness may suit the heartless school of the philosopher, but it chills the devotional fervour of the Christian.

This church will accommodate 1001 persons in pews, and 690 in free seats, making a total of 1691. The amount of the contract was 12,223*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* The site was given by George Scott, esq. The first stone was laid on the 16th May, 1827, and the church was consecrated on the 15th October, 1829. The Bishop of London preached on the occasion. We are indebted for this account of St. Peter's Church to one of a very scientific series of papers, inserted in the Gentleman's Magazine. The other religious edifice which belongs to the same place, and of which an engraving is given beneath, has little to interest either the antiquary or lover of picturesque architecture.

CHISWICK CHURCH.

The church of this place, which is dedicated to St. Nicholas, stands near the water-side. The present structure appears to have consisted originally only of a nave and chancel, and was built probably about the beginning of the fifteenth century, at which time the tower was erected, at the charge of William Bordall, vicar of Chiswick, who died in 1435. It is built of stone and flint, as is the north wall of the church and the chancel; the latter has been much repaired with brick: a transverse aisle, at the east end of the nave, was added on the south side in the middle of the seventeenth century, and a corresponding aisle on the north side towards the beginning of the last; the former was enlarged in 1772, by subscription, and carried on to the west end of the nave: both the aisles are of brick.

On the south wall of the chancel is the monument of Sir Thomas Chaloner, whose effigies, and that of his wife, are represented kneeling at a fald-stool under a pavilion, the curtains of which are supported by two armed soldiers. On a tablet beneath is the following inscription: "Here lieth the bodey of Sir Thomas Chaloner, who was knighted in the warres of France, by Kinge Henry the Fourthe, a° 1591, and after Governor in the minority, and Chamberlayne to the late prince of famous memorey, Henrey Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornewall, and Earle of Chester. He married to his firste wife Elizabeth, daughter to William Fleetwood, *sergeant at law* to Q. Eliz. and Recorder of London, by whom he had yssue, Thomas, deceased; Willm; Edward; Thomas; Henry; deceased; Arthure, deceased; James; Elizabeth, deceased; Mary, wife to Sr Edward Fisher, knight; Elizabeth; and Dorothey; and died the 22d of June, a° 1603, aged 35 years: and to his second wife he married Jude, the daughter of Willm Blunt of London, esquier, by whom he had also yssue Henrey; Charles; Fredericke, and Arthure; Anne; Katherine, and Frances; and she deceased the 30 day of June, a° 1615, aged 36 years: and the aforesayed Sir William Chaloner died the 18th day of November 1615, being of the age of 51 years—An. Dom. 1751. In grateful remembrance of his honourable ancestor, this monument was repaired at the charge of Edward Chaloner of Gisbrough, in com. Ebor. Esq." On the monument are the arms of Sir Thomas Chaloner, as well as his two wives; and we are induced to give this long inscription as a specimen of monumental genealogy.

On the wall of the church-yard is the following singular inscription: "This wall was made at the charges of the right honourable and truelie pious Lorde Francis Russell, Duke of Bedford, oute of true zeal and care for the keeping of this church-yard, and the wardrobe of Goddes saintes, whose bodies lay therein buryed, from violateing by swine and other prophanation; so witnesseth William Walker, V. A. D. 1623."

FULHAM CHURCH.

This Church, which is dedicated to All Saints, stands at a small distance from the river. It is an ancient stone building, and consists of a nave, chancel, and two aisles. At the west end is a handsome Gothic tower, built, if we may judge from the architecture, some time in or near the fourteenth century. In the chancel window are the arms of the see of London impaling Compton; in the south wall is a single stone stall, with a handsome Gothic canopy, ornamented with quatrefoils. Near it is an altar-tomb, with a figure in brass of a man in armour; the arms and inscriptions are gone. On the north wall is a rich Gothic monument, with an obtuse arch, ornamented with oak-leaves and other foliage, under which are the vestiges of brass figures and escutcheons.

In this church is a monument to the memory of Sir W. Butts. He was one of the founders of the College of Physicians. He was esteemed a man of great learning, skill, and experience, and was trusted by Henry VIII. in many important affairs. Shakspeare introduces him discovering to the king the malice of Gardiner, and others of the

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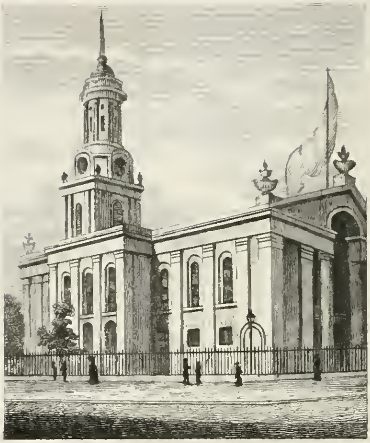
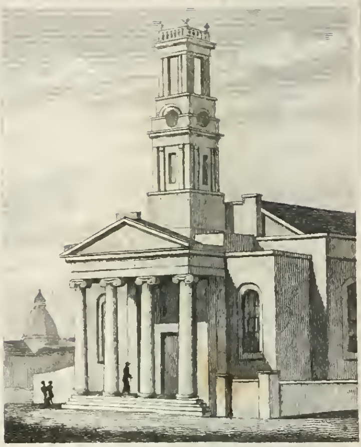
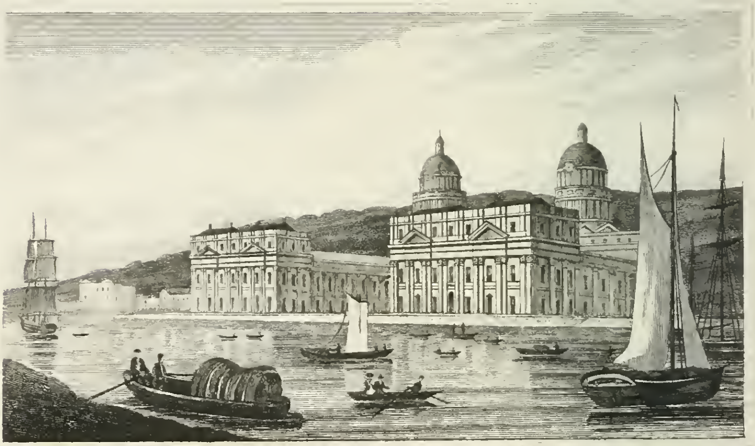
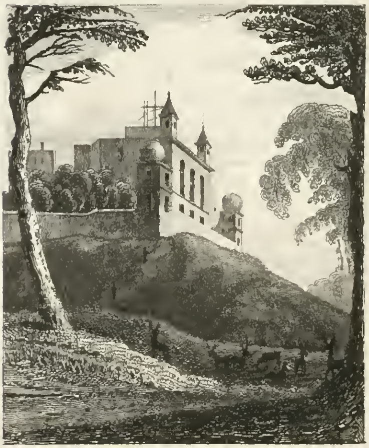
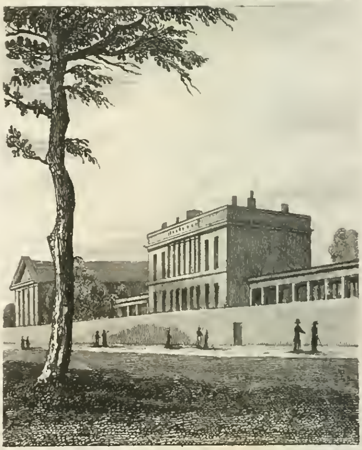

OLD CHURCH


NEW CHURCH


ROYAL HOSPITAL, GREENWICH


FLAMSTEAD HOUSE
OBSERVATORY


NAVAL ASYLUM

[illegible] Shepherd London Published by W. Orr 1832 [illegible] council against Cranmer. A portrait of Butts is introduced in Holbein's picture of Henry VIII. granting the charter to the Barber' Surgeons' Company.

ROYAL HOSPITAL, GREENWICH.

The spot now occupied by this edifice, was formerly the site of a royal palace; we have traces of this as early as the year 1300, when Edward the First made an offering of seven shillings at each of the holy crosses in the chapel of the Virgin Mary, at Greenwich, and the prince made an offering of half that sum. Henry the Fourth dates his will in 1408, from his manor of Greenwich. Greenwich Hospital, in its present state, consists of four distinct piles of building, distinguished by the names of King Charles's; Queen Anne's; King William's, and Queen Mary's. King Charles's and Queen Anne's are those next the river; between them is the grand square, 270 feet wide; and in front by the river side a terrace 865 feet in length. The view from the north gate, which opens to the terrace midway between the two buildings, presents an assemblage of objects uncommonly grand and striking. Beyond the square are seen the hall and chapel, with their beautiful domes, and the two colonnades which form a kind of avenue, terminated by the Ranger's Lodge in the park; on an eminence of which appears the Royal Observatory amidst groves of trees. In the centre of the great square, above mentioned, is a statue of George the Second, by Rysbrach. The original block out of which it was formed weighed eleven tons. It was taken from the French by Sir George Rooke.

King Charles's building stands on the west side of the great square; the eastern part of it, which is of Portland stone, was erected in 1664, by Webb, after a design of his father-in-law, Inigo Jones. The front towards the east has in its centre a portico, supported by four Corinthian columns; and at each end, a pavilion formed by four columns of the same order. In this range of buildings is the council-room, with an anti-chamber, in which there are some sea pieces, given by Thomas Harman, esq., representing the exploits of his ancestor, Captain Thomas Harman, in the reign of Charles the Second; and a series of small pictures, representing the loss of the Luxemburgh galley, which was burnt in her passage from Jamaica to London, in 1727; and the subsequent distresses of part of her crew who escaped in the long boat, and were at sea from June 25 to July 7, without provisions. In the council-room are portraits of William and Mary, by Kneller; several of Sir James Thornhill's original sketches for the great hall; and a variety of portraits by other eminent artists. The north front of King Charles's building, which is towards the river, contains the apartments of the governor and lieutenant governor. This and the south front have each two pavilions similar to those in the east front. The west side of this building, comprehending the north-west and south-west pavilions, was originally all of brick. It was the first addition to king Charles's palace, being called the base building. The foundation was laid in 1696, and it was nearly completed in 1698. The whole of what is now called King Charles's building contains fourteen wards, in which are 301 beds.

Queen Anne's building, on the east side of the great square, nearly corresponds with King Charles's on the opposite side. The foundation was laid in 1698; the greater part of it was raised and covered in before 1728. In this building are several of the officers' apartments; and 24 wards, in which are 437 beds.

King Williams's building stands to the south-west of the great square. It contains the great hall, vestibule, and dome, designed and erected by Sir Christopher Wren, between 1698 and 1703: to the east of these adjoins a colonnade, 347 feet in length, supported by columns and pilasters of the Doric order, 20 feet in height. The painting of this hall was undertaken by Sir James Thornhill, in 1708, and finished in 1727. The west front of King Williams's building, which is of brick, was finished by Sir John Vanburgh, about the year 1726; This building contains 11 wards, in which are 551 beds.

The foundation of the eastern colonnade was laid in 1699; but the chapel, and other parts of Queen Mary's building which adjoin to it, were not finished till 1752. This building, which corresponds to that of King Williams's, contains 13 wards, in which are 1092 beds. On the second of January, 1799, a dreadful fire happened in this building, which destroyed the chapel, with its dome, part of the colonnade, and as many of the adjoining wards as contained 500 beds. The whole has been since rebuilt. The former chapel which was destroyed, was designed by Kipley; the present chapel, by the late James Stewart. It is 111 feet in length, and 52 in width; the portal is extremely rich; and the interior fitted up in the most elegant style of Grecian architecture. On the sides are galleries for the officers and their families, and beneath, seats for the pensioners, nurses, and boys. Over the altar is a large painting, 25 feet by 14, representing the Shipwreck of St. Paul, by West. Over the lower windows are paintings in chiaro-obscuro, by Rebecca and other artists. The pulpit is very richly ornamented with carved work, representing scripture subjects. The organ, which is esteemed a very fine one, was made by Green.

The east and west entrances into the Hospital are formed by two piers of rustic work. On those at the west are placed two large stone globes, each six feet in diameter.

The Infirmary, which we must now mention, is a quadrangular brick building, 198 feet in length, and 175 in breadth, containing 64 rooms, each formed so as to accommodate four patients; every room having a chimney-piece and ventilator. This building contains also a chapel hall, and kitchen; apartments for the physician, surgeon, apothecary, and matron. In 1783, a school-house, with a dormitory for the boys, was built without the walls of the Hospital; the ward which the boys formerly occupied being appropriated to the reception of an additional number of pensioners. It is 146 feet in length, and 42 in breadth, exclusive of a Tuscan colonnade in front, which is 180 feet long, and 20 broad. The school-room is 100 feet by 25, and capable of containing 200 boys. In the upper stories are two dormitories of the same length, furnished with hammocks. There are apartments also for the guardian, nurses, and other attendants.

The Naval Asylum for boys educated for the navy, is nearly opposite the Hospital we have now been describing, and is a fit adjunct for so noble and praiseworthy an institution.

CHURCHES AT GREENWICH.

In consequence of the first church having become ruinous, the inhabitants petitioned the House of Commons for a grant of money towards rebuilding it, which they obtained by an act passed in the ninth of Queen Anne, which specified that one of the fifty new churches then about to be built in London and its environs, should be in the parish of Greenwich. John James was the architect of the new church, which was consecrated on the 18th of September, 1718. It is a handsome stone structure; at the west end is a square tower, over which rises a cupola, supported by Corinthian pillars, and the whole surmounted by a small spire. The inside is fitted up in the Grecian style, and pewed with oak. On the north side is suspended a painting on panel, representing a monumental effigy of Queen Elizabeth beneath a canopy, supported by columns of the Corinthian order; underneath which is inscribed a distich in Latin. There is also a picture of Charles the First, at his devotions, on the south wall; and on the east are the portraits of Queen Anne and George I.

There was a chantry in the old church of St. Alphege, dedicated to the Holy Cross, and a guild or fraternity of that name, to which belonged a building and four acres of land. It also contained a fine portrait of Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, in stained glass.

The new church is a very handsome edifice. Its tower and portico are especially admired for the chaste simplicity of their design.

FLAMSTEAD HOUSE.

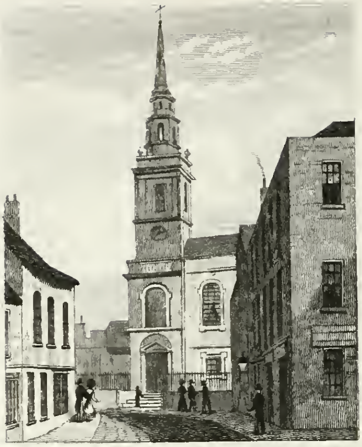
The Greenwich Observatory, or the Royal Observatory of England, was built and endowed by King Charles II., who, to use the words of Bailly, "well knew how essential astronomy was to a maritime and commercial people like the English, who aspired to the seas." This building was erected on the site of the ancient moated tower of Duke Humphrey, uncle to Henry VI., and the first stone of it was laid August 10, 1675, by Mr. Flamstead, who had been appointed astronomer royal. It is situated on the highest eminence of Greenwich Park, about 160 feet above low water-mark. The soil here is particularly favourable for such an establishment, being of a flinty gravel, through which the rain soon passes, and which contributes to the preservation of the instruments, as well as to the uniformity or refraction.

This establishment comprehends two principal buildings, one of which is the observatory, and the other the dwelling-house of the astronomer royal. The observatory is an oblong edifice running east and west, and containing four rooms or apartments on the ground floor. The first, or most easterly room, has been erected for the reception and fitting up of a very fine transit circle by Troughton, and a clock of great value by Hardy.

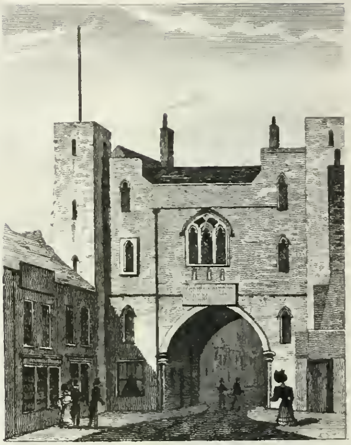
The next apartment is the transit room. It has a double sloping roof, with sliding shutters, which are opened both north and south with great ease by pulleys. The transit instrument, which is eight feet long, and the axis three feet, is suspended on two stone pillars. This instrument is celebrated for its having been used by Halley, Bradley, and Maskelyne. It was originally made by Bird, and has been successively improved by Dollond and Troughton. The astronomical or transit clock, which is attached to a stone pillar, was made by Graham, and has been rendered very accurate by Earnshaw.

The third apartment is the assistant observer's library and place for calculation; and the western apartment of the building is the quadrant room. Here is erected a stone pier running north and south, to which are attached two mural quadrants, each of eight feet radius. That on the eastern face, which observes the southern meridian, was made by Bird, and the other, which observes the northern, by Graham. Suspended to the western wall is the famous zenith sector, with which Bradley made the observations at Kew and Wanstead, that led to the discoveries of the aberration of light, and the nutation of the earth's axis.

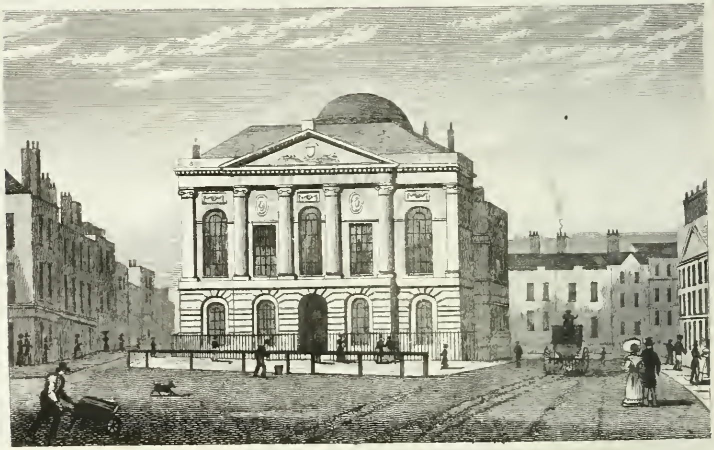
South of the quadrant room is a small wooden building for making occasional observations in any direction, where only the use of a tele-



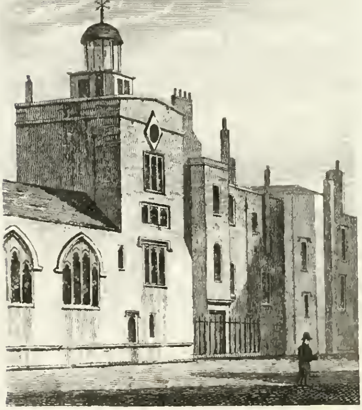
ST JAMES'S CLERKENWELL



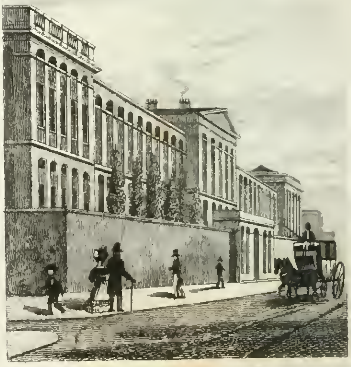
ST JOHN'S GATE, CLERKENWELL



SESSIONS HOUSE, CLERKENWELL



CHAPEL, CHARTER HOUSE



ST LUKES HOSPITAL

Drawn by T.H. Shepherd *London, Published by W. [illegible]* *Engraved by J. Shury* scope, and an accurate knowledge of the time, is required. It is furnished with sliding shutters on the roof and sides, to view any point of the hemisphere, from the prime vertical down to the southern horizon. It contains some excellent telescopes, particularly a forty-inch achromatic, with a triple object-glass, and a five-feet achromatic, both by Dollond; with a six-feet reflector, by Dr. Herschel.

To the north of the observatory, and east of the house, are two small buildings, covered with hemispherical sliding domes, in each of which is an equatorial sector, by Sisson, and a clock, by Arnold. These are chiefly used for observing comets. With respect to the dwelling-house, the lower apartments are occupied by the astronomer royal, and over them is a large octagonal room, which contains a great variety of astronomical instruments, with a library, consisting chiefly of scientific and scarce works. On the top of the house is an excellent camera obscura, which could not be better placed for the exhibition of interesting objects. It is not unworthy of notice, that early in Flamstead's time there was a well sunk in the south-east corner of what is now the garden, behind the observatory, for the purpose of seeing the stars in the day-time, and observing the earth's annual parallax. It was a hundred feet deep, with stone stairs down to the bottom: but it has been long arched over, as the improvements in the telescope have rendered it unnecessary for astronomical purposes.

SESSIONS' HOUSE.

A building, called Hicks's Hall, standing in St. John Street, was the original Sessions' House; but having become ruinous, the present edifice was erected from the designs of Mr. Rogers, about 1780. The front is of stone, and consists of a rustic basement, supporting pillars, surmounted by an architrave and pediment. Over some of the windows are ornaments, sculptured by Nollekens. The interior contains the court, the hall, and apartments for the magistrates and grand jury. Clerkenwell Green, where the Sessions' House stands, is a very extensive, open plot of ground, and close to St. James's Church, which is delineated on the same plate.

ST. JAMES'S, CLERKENWELL.

This Church was consecrated on the 10th July, 1792, by Beilby, Lord Bishop of London.

Large and peculiarly excellent vaults extend under it, where several of the original monuments are preserved, together with that of Bishop Burnet, who was buried in the old church. The inside of this building is rather plain, without pillars, having a flat ceiling, galleries for the congregation, and others at a great height at the west end, which is circular, for the charity children. The altar-piece is under a large blank Venetian window, of the Doric order, with pediments, and decorated with gilt ornaments

The outside of the church is of brick. The south side has wings of trifling projection, and in them are large Doric doors, in arches, approached by many steps, and over each arched windows, quoins at the corners, with a cornice, dentals, and balustrade. The cornice is continued, but the balustrade is confined to the wings. The body of the church contains four small windows below, and the same number of large ones above.

The east end is completed with a pediment; in the tympanum a semi-circular window, and a Venetian under it. This part is nearly enclosed by houses, and so is the north side.

The centre of the west end, which supports the steeple, is of stone; and in it is a large door, on seven steps; over it an arched window, with balustrades, and nitches on each side. The tower is Tuscan, crowned by balustrades and vases.

The lantern is an octagon, from which rises a sexagon obelisk, placed on balls. The bells, which were re-cast at the time the church was rebuilt, and are very musical, are eight in number.

CHARTER HOUSE.

This institution, the name of which is a corruption of the French word Chartreux, was formerly, as that term signifies, a priory for monks of the Carthusian order; but, in the year 1611, the building was converted, by Thomas Sutton, esq. into an hospital, for a master, forty-four boys, and eighty decayed gentlemen, who had been merchants or military men. He endowed this foundation with lands worth, at that time, about 4500*l.* per annum, the income from which is, of course, now immensely increased. The boys are instructed in classical learning, and the pensioners allowed a certain sum per annum, besides a gown, provisions, fire, and lodging. This foundation also allows 20*l.* per annum each, for eight years, to twenty-nine students at the universities; and there are nine ecclesiastical preferments in the patronage of the governors. The priory having passed into the possession of the Howard family, after the Reformation, Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolk, in the reign of James I., alienated it for thirteen thousand pounds, to Mr. Sutton, who founded the present establishment.

The buildings forming the Charter House, though of late considerably altered, still retain many traces of the improvements and alterations made by the Duke of Norfolk in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The Chapel, which is represented in our plate, has painted windows, in two of which the armorial bearings of Mr. Sutton are represented in stained glass. The old court room is decorated with sculpture, and painting of the arms of the Howard family. It has been much defaced with whitewash. The Hall has a large window, ornamented with painted glass. In the governor's room is a half-length portrait of Mr. Sutton. He was descended from a good family in the county of Lincoln, and became an eminent London merchant in the reign of Elizabeth. Great as was his wealth, he was more distinguished for his integrity, generosity, and true charity, than for his riches, which had been obtained by industry in his holding of honourable posts under government, or by the success of his enterprise against the Spaniards. As master of a privateer, he took a Spanish prize worth twenty thousand pounds. He also commanded the bark called the Sutton, as a volunteer against the Spanish Armada. In years of scarcity, he bought corn in large quantities, and caused it to be retailed at low prices to his poor neighbours. He died in December, 1611, aged 79. His body was embalmed, and kept in his own house till the following May, when it was deposited with great pomp in Christ Church, whence it was again removed on the shoulders of the poor, to the chapel in his own hospital. His effigy, in a gown, is placed in a recumbent attitude upon his tomb: on each side is a man in armour, erect; and above, a preacher, represented in the act of addressing his audience.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.

This Hospital, which is established for persons suffering under the greatest of all human maladies, contains a very large number of lunatics. It is situated at the top of Old Street, and the end of the wall which forms the fore ground of our engraving, is at the corner of Bath Street. The burial ground for the poor of St. Luke's parish is at the back of the edifice, which altogether has a very prison-like appearance.

The following are the principal regulations of the place. Patients shall be taken into this hospital, according to the order of time in which their petitions have been delivered to the secretary, without favour or partiality, and shall be admitted without expense, except only that such of them who are not parish poor, shall provide their bedding, which they are at liberty to take away at their discharge.

On the admission of every patient, two responsible housekeepers, residing within the bills of mortality (whose names, with their places of abode, shall have been left in writing with the secretary four days at least before such admission, and who shall be approved of by the committee), shall enter into a bond to the treasurer, for the time being, in the penalty of 100*l.* to take away such patient within seven days next after notice given to them for that purpose, by the Committee or their secretary. But no governor of this hospital shall be security for any patient. The patients in this hospital shall not be exposed to public view. Monies received for the use of this charity, shall on no account be expended in entertaining the general court or committee at any of their meetings.

ST. JOHN'S GATE.

The Gate represented in our engraving is one of the most curious relics of London in the olden time. It stands in St. John's Square, and the principal room is now occupied by the visitors of a tavern. Our readers will readily recognise in this gate the symbol of the oldest, and in topographical matters, the best periodical work which this country has produced. The Gentleman's Magazine is now more than a century old, and for that period of years has St. John's Gate ornamented its pages.

The Knights of St. John of Jerusalem originally possessed an establishment on this site, and our account of a spot which derives its greatest historical interest from their splendid pageantry and princely hospitality, would be incomplete without some notice of their early origin.

Some time before the first Crusade, several merchants of Melphis, in the kingdom of Naples, who traded to the Levant, obtained leave from the Caliph of Egypt, to build a house at Jerusalem for themselves and countrymen, who should go in pilgrimage there, upon condition of paying an annual tribute. Having thus gained an establishment there, they built two oratories, and received pilgrims according to their original design, with a charity, which, in the circumstances of the times, was very serviceable. The example was followed by others, and it was found that their charitable purpose would be more completely fulfilled by providing for the relief of the sick, whom, no doubt, the privations and difficulties of a long journey caused to be very numerous. An hospital, therefore, was founded, and at the same time a church, which was dedicated to St. John, and hence the community took the title of Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem. After the conquest of the Holy Land by the Crusaders, they undertook a more active assistance of the pilgrims, whom they bound themselves by a vow to defend against their enemies the Saracens, as well as to succour in sickness. This alteration, which may be considered as the foundation of the Order of Knighthood, took place in the year 1104, when Baldwin, Count of Flanders, was king of Jerusalem; and from that time they became partly a military order, and changed their name to Knights, or rather added that to their original title.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

THE edifice employed for the purpose of collecting his majesty's customs, is well fitted to produce feelings of respect in the minds of foreigners on their first visit to our metropolis. Prior to the accident which caused the fall of part of the edifice, the front represented in our engraving might be considered as one of the finest at the eastern side of London. It is now simplified, without, in our opinion, at all adding to the effect of the structure. A beautiful series of figures in bas-relief, executed by Mr. Bubb, in lithargelite, ran along the *water-front*, of which our artist has given a very accurate view in its present altered state.

The edifice was executed from the designs of Mr. Laing, well known for his architectural skill. The builder, however, appears to have paid so little attention to the solidity of the piles, that the centre gave way, and it has since been found necessary to rebuild a portion of the work. The entire front is nearly 500 feet in length, of which that portion termed the "long room," forms almost two-fifths.

Early in the sixteenth century appears the first trace of an official structure appropriated to the collection of his majesty's customs; for we find it noticed as having been involved in the general conflagration that levelled nearly the whole of the ancient city with the ground in 1666. When the desolated metropolis rose like a phœnix from its ashes, Charles II. took advantage of the opportunity to erect, as a custom-house, a building that might have some pretensions to superiority over those which claimed no higher character than that of warehouses to the wharfs and quays about it. It was, therefore, rebuilt at the expense of 10,000*l.*; and to render it more conspicuous to the public eye, the site was enlarged by the addition of a house and grounds then appertaining to Sir Anthony Cope, of Hanwell, but granted by him to the king at a rent of 274*l.* per annum.

Whatever were the conveniences of this structure as a public office for dispatch of business, it was not proof against the all-prevailing effects of fire; it was burnt down in the year 1718.

The business of the port continuing to increase, additional rooms and warehouses, with apartments for proper officers, were provided in the greatly enlarged edifice which succeeded; but even this, before the end of the century, and especially in the beginning of the present century, was found to be on too contracted and inconvenient a scale. The merchants repeatedly complained of postponements occasioned by want of accommodation for a sufficient number of custom-house clerks and officers; while, not seldom, the crowd of applicants crossing each other on business, became an additional cause of increased delay and inconvenience.

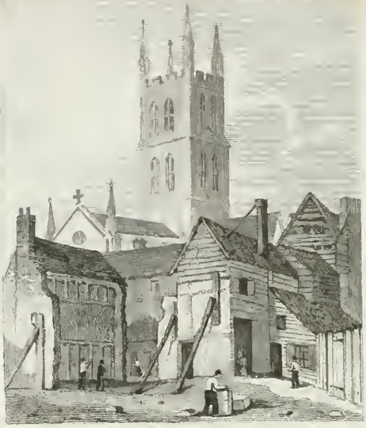
To the river front of this custom-house were annexed two mighty wings, each presenting a passage colonnade of the Tuscan order; the upper story being relieved with Ionic pilasters and pediments. The whole external length of the structure was 189 feet; and the centre was in depth 29 feet. But there was in this building an appropriate feature, called the long room, which extended nearly the whole length of the centre; being in length 127 feet, 29 feet in width, and 24 feet in height. It afforded accommodation to a considerable number of clerks, attached to various departments, and was originally, and for some years, honoured with the personal superintendance of the commissioners themselves. Unfortunately, however, this building was not sufficiently guarded against fire; to which element it fell a prey in the course of a few hours, on the 12th of February, 1814.

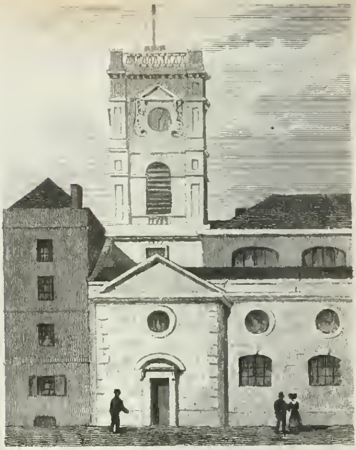
ST. SAVIOUR'S CHURCH.

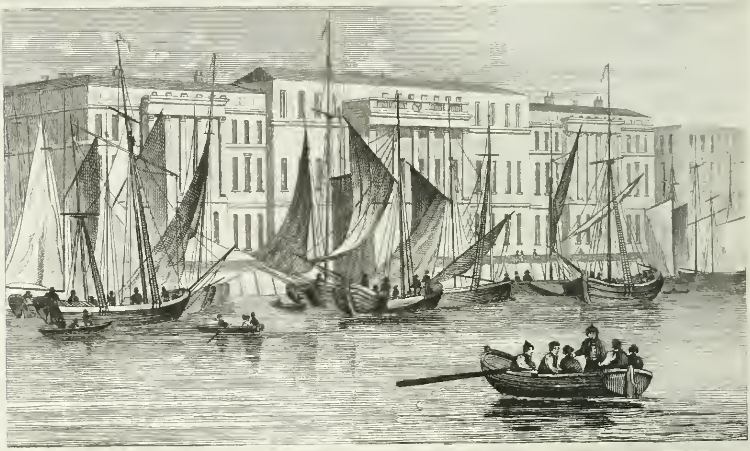
THIS religious edifice stands at the south end of London Bridge. On the spot where it is built, it is said there was anciently a priory of nuns, founded by St. Mary, the owner of a ferry over the river Thames, before the building of London Bridge; hence we are furnished with the obvious derivation of the present name, which appears to have been originally, St. Mary of the Ferry, or St. Mary of Ferry's and, at length, as we now find it, St. Mary Overy's. Some time after, the priory was converted into a college of priests; but that establishment, as well as the former, proving of no great duration, it was in the year 1106 founded by two Norman knights, and the Bishop of Winchester, for canons regular. This edifice was destroyed by fire, about the year 1207; but it being soon after rebuilt, Peter de la Roche, bishop of Winchester, added to it a spacious chapel, which he dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene; and this being afterwards appointed for the use of the inhabitants, it at last became their parish church.

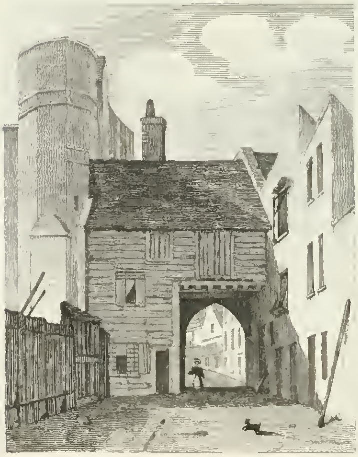
On the suppression of religious houses, the parishes of St. Mary Magdalen and St. Margaret purchased the conventual church of King Henry; and were the next year united by act of parliament; and the church being thus repaired, was called by the new name of St. Saviour's. The rectory is in the gift of the parish.

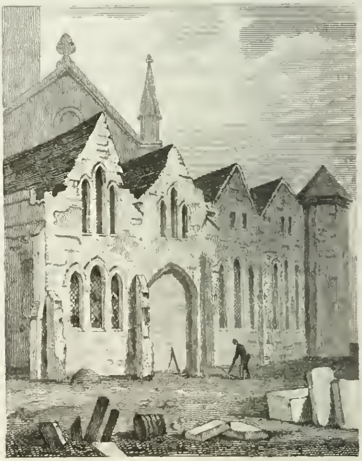
Both the construction and extent of this Gothic structure resemble a cathedral more than a parish church. The length is 260 feet, and that of the cross aisle 109; the breadth of the body is 54 feet, and the height of the tower, including the pinnacles, is 150 feet. The construction of the windows, entrances, and every other part, is purely in the Gothic style, except a modern door, which is neither Gothic nor agreeable to the rules of any other architecture. The tower, which is square and well-proportioned, is supported by massy pillars over the meeting of


ST SAVIOUR'S CHURCH. 1829.


ST OLAVE'S CHURCH


CUSTOM HOUSE


MONTAGUE CLOSE


LADYE CHAPEL

Drawn by H. West

London. Published by W. S. Orr. 1833.

Engraved by J. Shury.

the middle and cross aisles; it is crowned with battlements, and has a tall, slender pinnacle at each corner.

MONTAGUE CLOSE

is placed between the Thames and St. Saviour's Church. Our artist has preserved it rather as a curious relic of old London, than for any picturesque beauty of design which it possesses.

THE LADY-CHAPEL.

Passing from the main edifice of St. Saviour's, we came to the "Ladye-Chapel." Our readers have no doubt heard of the improvements now in progress for the re-edification of this beautiful specimen of early architecture. Mr. Gwilt deserves great credit for the active part he has taken in the matter, and for having gratuitously contributed the aid of his professional talents in the works. They are not, however, in a state of sufficient forwardness to enable us to speak of their general effect; and the following extract from Stowe, the historian of our metropolis, will show the state of the Ladye-Chapel in his time. (Anno 1598.)

"It is now called *the new Chapel;* and indeed, though very old, it now may be called a new one, because newly redeemed from such use and employment as, in respect of that it was built to, divine and religious duties, may very well be branded with the style of wretched, base, and unworthy. For that which, before this abuse, was, and is now, a fair and beautiful chapel, by those that were then the corporation, which is a body consisting of thirty vestrymen, six of those thirty, churchwardens, was leased and let out, and this house of God made a bakehouse.

"Two very fair doors, that from the two side aisles of the chancel of this church, and two, that through the head of the chancel, as at this day they do again, went into it, were lathed, daubed, and dammed up; the fair pillars were ordinary posts, against which they piled billets and bavins. In this place they had their ovens, in that a bolting-place; I have heard, a hog's-trough: for the words that were given me were these: 'This place have I known a hog's-stye; in another a storehouse, to store up their hoarded meal; and, in all of it, something of this sordid kind and condition."'

ST. OLAVE'S.

Though the time of the first erection of this church cannot be discovered, yet it appears to be of considerable antiquity, as there is a grant extant of John, Earl Warren, in 1281, to the abbot and convent of St. Augustine, in Canterbury, of certain messuages, situate between this church and the Bridge-yard. It is a rectory standing on the north side of *Tooley*, alias St. Olave's Street, in the gift of the crown.

Part of this church having fallen down in 1736, and the rest being found in a ruinous condition, the parishioners applied to Parliament for power to rebuilt it; which being granted, they were enabled to raise the sum of 5000*l.*, by a rate of sixpence in the pound, to be levied out of the rents of all lands and tenements within the parish; in consequence of which the church was taken down in 1737, and the work prosecuted with such assiduity, that the present edifice was finished in 1739.

ST. MARY-LE-BONE CHURCH.

The old church for this parish was in High Street, and we believe that it is still employed for some services connected with the church; its size, as compared with the new edifice, furnishes a curious comparative view of the change which has taken place since the commencement of the last century in the population of Mary-le-bone parish. Chapels and churches are now almost as numerous as the houses at the period to which we allude; and, as our readers are aware, its population and wealth has now entitled it to a representation in the British senate.

Our engraving represents the north and principal front of the new church, as seen from York Gate, Regent's Park. It is a handsome façade, and consists of a winged portico of the Roman Corinthian order, surmounted by a tower. The portico is composed of eight columns, six in the front and two in flank, raised on a flight of steps, and sustaining an entablature and pediment, the architecture after the Pantheon; within the portico are three lintelled entrances, surmounted by cornices and two arched windows. Above this is a long panel designed for sculpture, which has never been set up; the ceiling of the portico is panelled, each panel containing an expanded flower. The wings have no windows; on their northern front the angles are guarded by pilasters, and the flanks are enriched with two columns. The entablature continued from the portico, and surmounted by an attic and balustrades, are applied as a finish to the entire building. The tower is in three stories; the first is rusticated, and forms a plinth to the elevation; it is finished with a cornice, and has a dial in each face; it supports a circular story, which has a peristyle of twelve Corinthian columns, sustaining an entablature, upon which rises the third story, a circular temple, raised on a stylobate of three steps, and pierced with arched openings; to the piers between the arches are attached eight caryatidal statues of angels, supporting an entablature and cornice, which is broke in the intervals between the statues. The elevation is crowned with a spherical dome, and finished with a small pedestal, sustaining a vane.

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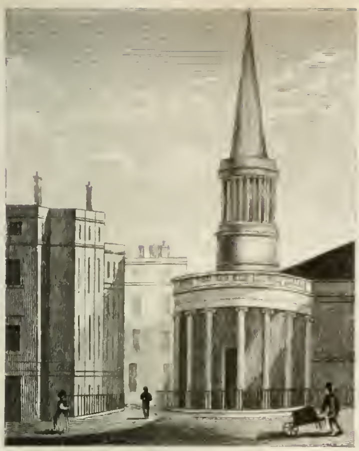
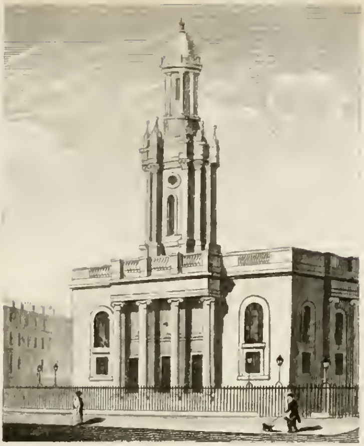
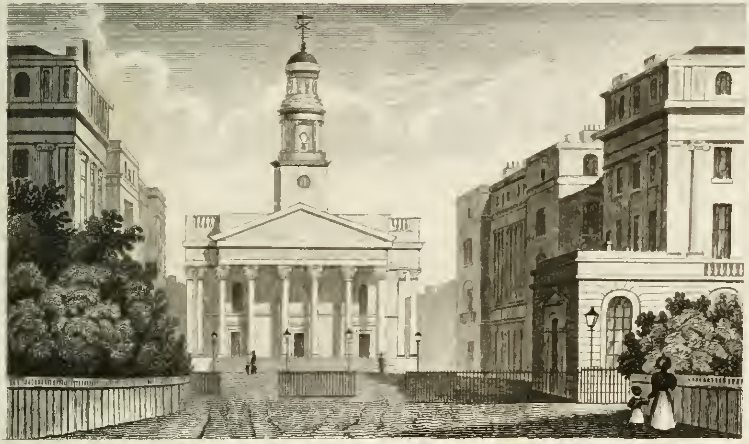


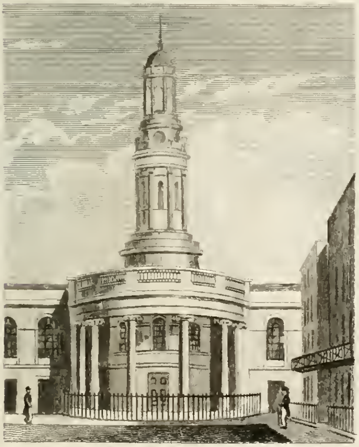
ALL SOULS CHURCH, LANGHAM PLACE.



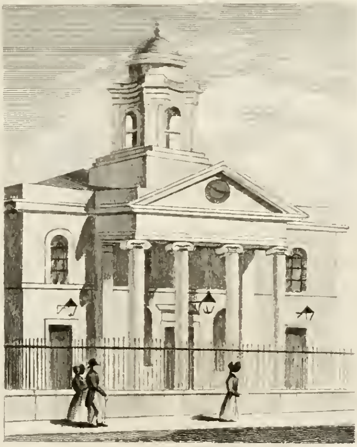
TRINITY CHURCH, NEW ROAD.



S.T MARY-LE-BONE CHURCH, NEW ROAD.



S.T MARY'S CHURCH, WYNDHAM PLACE.



S.T MARY-LE-BONE CHAPEL.

Drawn by H. West. *London Published by W. S. Orr 1835.* *Engraved by J. Shury.*

The east and west sides of the church are uniform; they are made into two stories by a plain course; each story has five windows, the lower are slightly arched, the upper lofty, with arched heads, besides one window in the returns of the wings. The south front consists of a centre flanked by two wings, which projects diagonally from the building, being formed at the angles which are cut off. The wings contain windows corresponding with the church, in their sides and the eastern niche a doorway, and has in its front wings; they are guarded at the angles by pilasters, and the central division has a Venetian window. The interior is approached from the north front by a circular vestibule, formed in the basement story of the tower, and two lobbies at the sides of it, which contain stairs to the galleries, and by an entrance in the south-eastern wing. The sides and north end are occupied by two spacious tier of galleries, with panelled fronts supported by slender iron columns, having reeded shafts, and leaved capitals; to those of the lower tier are also attached modillions; the shafts are bronzed, and the capitals gilt. The altar, which is at the south end of the church, has a mahogany screen, enriched with four Ionic pilasters, between which are the usual inscriptions, and above was placed a picture of the Holy Trinity, by West, presented by the artist to the parish; a gallery contains seats for the charity children, and the organ. As originally constructed, there was an arched opening in the centre of the instrument, occupied by a transparency on canvass, a copy of one of the painted windows in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, from the design of Mr. West; the subject, "The Angel appearing to the Shepherds." The greatest absurdity, however, consisted in the erection of private galleries at the sides of the organ, which were fitted with chairs, and fire-places; and in their openings to the church so exactly resembled the private boxes which look upon the proscenium of our theatres, that the spectator might almost suppose he was in a building which originally had that destination, but had been converted into a conventicle for the purpose of deriving pecuniary advantage.

Soon after the erection of the edifice some judicious alterations took place; the organ was reduced to the customary form and size, the transparency being removed; the galleries were made to sweep round to the instrument, thus causing the destruction of the private boxes, the space formerly occupied by which being fitted with seats for the children of the National School; the theatrical appearance is in consequence removed, and the building has more the appearance of a place of worship. The ceiling is curved at the sides, the horizontal portion made into panels by bundles of rods bound together with ribbons; in the centre is a large expanded flower. The pulpit and desks are constructed of mahognany, and are situated on opposite sides of the area of the building. The former is elegantly carved; it rests on a single pillar which spreads at the capital, and is finished with a group of cherubim heads. The font, situated beneath the northern gallery, is of great beauty.

The effect of the church appears to have been injured by the alterations which were made, when the vestry determined on altering it to a parish church. It would have been far better to have left it as a chapel, and built a church somewhere else. The northern façade is grand and imposing, but the tower is but a poor design; the basement does not appear large enough for the superstructure, and the angels too far from the ground to be seen with ease and comfort to the spectator; the transition of the circular part of the elevation from the square is too abruptly managed. In other respects the exterior, taken as a whole, appears a handsome building. The portico and tower, together with the cornices, attic, and some other particulars, are stone; the walls are brick, covered with stucco.

The first stone was laid on the 5th July, 1813, and the expense of the building was about 60,000*l.*; the congregation accommodated, including the charity children, is upwards of 3,000 persons.

ST. MARY-LE-BONE CHAPEL.

THIS neat and unassuming edifice is in the neighbourhood of what was called St. John's Wood. It is simple in its character, and well fitted for the wants of the neighbourhood.

TRINITY CHURCH.

is more assuming, and offers such a strange combination of brick and stone in its exterior, as must offend the eye of every person of taste; a defect from which it is hardly redeemed by the balustrade and ornaments.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH

THIS edifice is in Langham Place. With the exception of the steeple and portico, the exterior shows a plain stone building, lighted by two tiers of windows, and finished with a balustraded parapet. The steeple consists of two portions, a circular tower and a cone; the first rests on a flight of steps, and is occupied to a considerable portion of its height by a peristyle of twelve Ionic columns, sustaining the entablature of the order. The capitals are highly enriched; from the volutes depend festoons of foliage, and between them, attached to the abacus, is a cherubim with expanded wings: the effect, however, is not pleasing, the exuberance of the ornament giving to the capital an appearance of clumsiness. Above the entablature of this peristyle, the tower is continued plain to the remainder of its height, broken only by the dials.

The base of the cone, which is situated within the circular tower, is surrounded with a peristyle of fourteen Corinthian columns, sustaining an entablature and balustrades ; the remainder of the cone is unbroken ; the surface is fluted, and to render the point more acute, it is finished with metal. It surely would have produced a better effect, if the spire had terminated in the usual way, with a cross: as it is, the whole structure has so novel an appearance, that to those who have been accustomed to the old style of church towers, the present suffers greatly by comparison; its novelty surprises, but does not satisfy the judgment. A pointed spire transplanted from a country village, and made a finish to a showy street of modern houses, is so out of character, that whatever may be the merit of originality displayed by Mr. Nash, his design is less pleasing than if it had assimilated more closely to the older style of church spires, of the school of Sir C. Wren and his followers. The approaches are by two doorways in the principal front, and by another beneath the lower peristyle, which leads into a circular vestibule, lighted by two windows. The interior is very pleasing; it is formed more closely on the model of the older churches in the Italian style than the generality of the new ones are. The west, north, and south sides, and a portion of the east end, have galleries attached to them, resting on octagonal piers; the residue of the east end is occupied by the altar. Above the fronts of the galleries rises a colonnade of Corinthian columns, sustaining an architrave and cornice, on the latter of which rests the ceiling of the church. The south and north sides have each eight columns ; two others are situated on the eastern gallery, and two more to correspond on the western. The ceiling of the centre division of the church is elliptical, flattened in the centre, the whole surface of the cove being enriched with octagonal sunk panels. For a full account of this church, see an ingenious critic in the *Gentleman's Magazine.*

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

The principal front of this church, contrary to the usual arrangement, is the southern ; in the centre of which is the portico and tower. This view of the church, has been selected by our artist for its peculiar effect. In its plan the building consists of a nave, or body, with side aisles, a portion of the design at the angles being taken out of the plan to form vestries and lobbies, whereby the body is made longer than the aisles.

The tower is circular in plan; the elevation is made into three stories; the basement has a doorway with a lintelled architrave, and above it three round-headed windows. A portico consisting of six Ionic columns, and two antæ, sustaining an entablature and attic, the latter ornamented with arched panels instead of a balustrade, sweeps round that portion of the tower which projects from the main building. Above the parapet, the circular tower is continued, and forms a stylobate to the second story, which has eight semi-columns, of the early Corinthian order attached to it, with windows having arched heads in the space between; the cornice is finished with a parapet set round with Grecian tiles, and upon this story is a pedestal, still continuing the same form, having four circular apertures for the clock dials, and finished with a cornice sustaining a circular temple pierced with eight arched openings, the piers between which are ornamented with antæ, supporting an entablature, cornice, and parapet, the latter set round with Grecian tiles, and crowned with a conical dome, on the vertex of which is a gilt cross. The remaining part of this side of the church is formed into two stories by a stone course, and finished by a cornice and parapet continued from the portico: the lower story contains, on each side of the portico, three square windows with stone architraves, and the upper story the same number of lofty arched windows, with architraves of stone round the heads, resting, by way of impost, on a stone course. Within the portico there is also an entrance, with a window above it in the wall of the church on each of the towers. The west front is in like manner made into two stories, and also vertically into three divisions, the lateral ones containing windows, and finished with cornices and parapets as before; the central division has three doorways, with lintelled heads in its basement, and three arched windows above. This division is surmounted with a pediment to conceal the ridged roof. The north side of the church only differs from the south in having three more windows in each story in the space which is occupied by the tower and portico on the side already described. The east front is in three divisions, the side one similar to the western; the central division retires behind the line of the front, and has a square window divided into three compartments by antæ, and finished with a pediment. The church is built of brick, except the tower, cornices, and other particulars before mentioned. The interior is made into a nave and side aisles. On each side the former are square piers, supporting galleries, the fronts of which are composed of a cornice and attic, which being continued round the whole church, divide the elevation into two stories. Upon the upper member of the attic are placed at intervals flat square plinths, from which rise six fluted columns, intended for Grecian Doric, on each side of the church, sustaining an anomalous entablature, on which rests the ceiling. The nave is arched in a small segment of a circle; the ceiling of the aisles is horizontal; the surface of both is divided into square panels. A western gallery extends across the church to the depth of two of the intercolumniations. The altar has a handsome screen of scagliola, in imitation of veined marbles; it is composed of an ornamented wall, finished by a cornice and attic, and flanked by piers. The central portion, imitating Sienna marble, is enriched with a square panel of porphyry, surrounded by gold mouldings above the altar, between two long perpendicular panels of the same materials; the piers have Ionic antæ of porphyry, with gold capitals; the architrave and cornice, and the attic above the piers, are statuary marble with gold mouldings, the latter portions charged with crosses in irradiations of gold, and sustain vases supported on grouped modillions. The centre of the attic, which is Sienna, has narrow horizontal panels enriched with honeysuckles in circles splendidly gilt. Above this is the east window; the antæ are veined marble, and sustain an entablature and parapet of the same material; the window is filled with stained glass, the subject the Ascension of our Lord; the execution is far from good, the colours are glaring, and the red has a brick-dust hue. The Commandments are inserted in gold letters on a white ground, on that portion of the wall not occupied by the screen, and the north and south sides of the recess in which the altar is situated. The pulpit and reading-desks are similar; they rest on pedestals, and are enriched with antæ. On the crimson furniture of the altar, pulpit, and reading-desk, are respectively a dove surrounded with rays of gold, the Hebrew name of the Diety, in an irradiated triangle, and the initials I. H. S., and a cross within the crown of thorns, all irradiated. The splendid decorations of the altar are judicious and appropriate. The font is situated in the front of the altar rails; it is a handsome circular basin of veined marble, standing on a pillar of the same material; its situation is, however, a very incorrect one. The organ is placed at the back of the spacious western gallery, in a handsome case.

Although the church, upon the whole, is a handsome building, the beauty of it is obscured by the liberties which have been taken with the architecture. If a carpenter was directed to build a Grecian summer-house, or set up a shop front in that style, it is not at all unlikely that he might think he was improving the Doric order by lengthening the columns, and hoisting them upon tall pedestals; he might suppose that the baseless shaft required something at the bottom to support it, and he therefore might place there a square piece of wood. A carpenter might and would do these things; but when an architect of well-known and acknowledged taste condescends to such absurdities, the spectator cannot fail of attributing to carelessness what in the mechanic he would impute to ignorance. The shop front, or the summer-house, may be destroyed as the fashion alters, or the whim of the occupant directs, but a church exists for ages, to hand down to posterity the taste, or the want of it in its architect. It will not be difficult to anticipate the judgment which posterity will form of Mr. Smith's care, when it witnesses a building in which the Doric is made the upper interior order, to an exterior in which a professedly Grecian Doric column is set upon a plinth, and made to support an entablature belonging to no one of the Greek or Roman orders, and in which both trigliths and mutules are omitted. Of what style this novel order is to be taken as an example, it would be difficult to say, unless, according to the well-known professional dictum it is "Gothic," since it is any thing but Grecian. The public have a right to expect better things from eminent architects, and the public taste demands a protection from the insult which such absurdities offer to it.

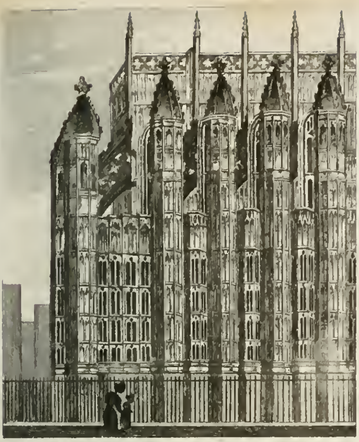
This church was erected prior to 1824. The estimate was 20,000*l.* and the number accommodated, according to the reports of the commissioners, is 1828 persons, which, however, must be considerably less than the actual number. It was consecrated on the 7th of January, 1824. Near the east end of the church, is the Western National School, a spacious and handsome edifice, the principal front of which is in a corresponding style with the church.

WESTMINSTER.

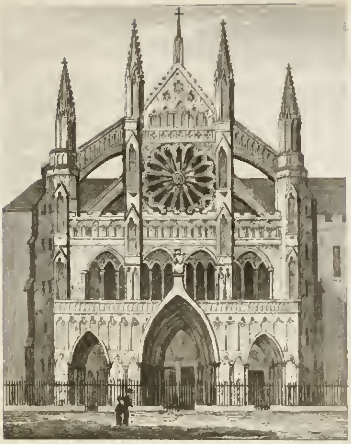
As many of our views of public buildings have been taken from the city of Westminster, and we have studiously abstained from any general view of that important portion of the British metropolis, it will be adviseable now to enter briefly into its history. The very accurate view taken from Lambeth, may be said to comprehend its principal aquatic features. The city itself originated in a monastry, which was founded by Sebert, king of Essex, anno 610, on a track of land called Thorney Island, on the north bank of the river Thames, and nearly one mile and a half west of London. Hence the origin of the name West Monasterium, or Westminster.

That portion of Westminster which, strictly speaking, is the city, consists of the two parishes of St. Margaret and St. John the Evangelist. Seven other parishes are contained within the liberties, viz. St. Martin in the Fields; St. James; St. Anne; St. Paul, Covent Garden; St. Mary-le-Strand; St. Clement Danes, and St. George, Hanover Square. By the census of 1831, the population of the whole amounted to the enormous number of 202,891 persons. The great aggregate of Westminster is generally, but erroneously, termed a city; in fact, that title applies only to the portion of it which forms the immediate environs of the church of St. Peter. The latitude of Westminster is 51° 29″ 52′ north, and the longitude 7′ 32″ west, from the meridian of the royal observatory in Greenwich park. The Abbey church is distant from that of St. Paul, in London, west-south-west 2900 yards, about one

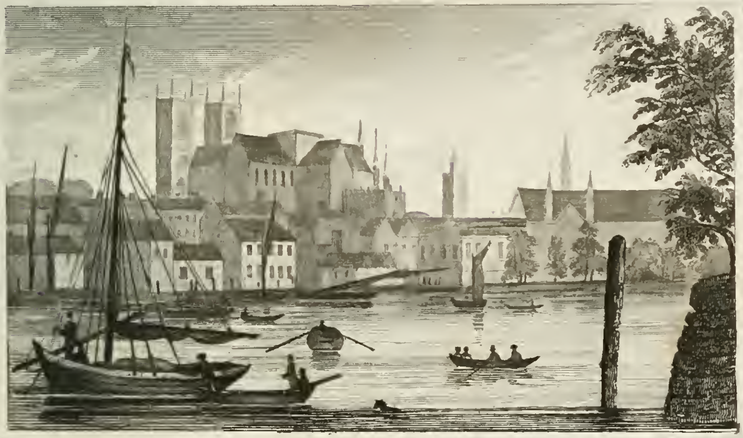
N° 6



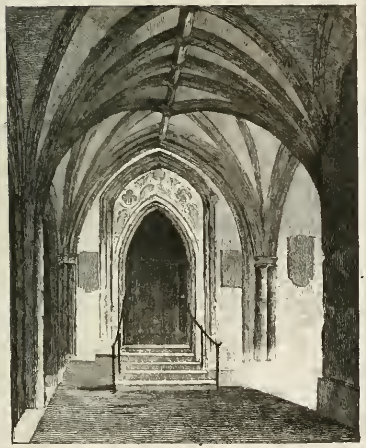
HENRY 7th's CHAPEL



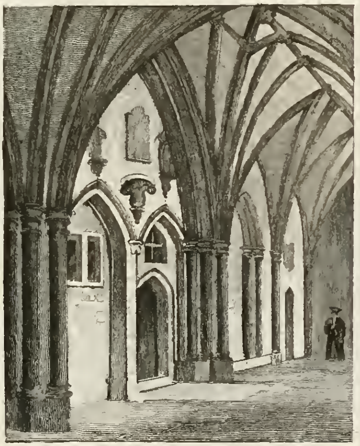
NORTH FRONT OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY



WESTMINSTER FROM LAMBETH



WEST CLOISTER



EAST CLOISTER

Drawn by W[illegible]

London Pub[illegible] W S Orr 18[illegible]

Engraved by [illegible]

mile and five furlongs; and from Temple Bar, along the Strand, Parliament Street, &c. about 2400 yards, one mile and three furlongs. The extent of ground occupied by the city and liberties is about 1000 acres, or one square mile and a half.

Although Westminster is now closely united and connected with London, it was formerly distinct and distant from it. Even as late as the reign of Queen Elizabeth, nearly the whole space from Temple Bar to the western end of Parliament Street, also Covent Garden, Piccadilly, and even Oxford Road, were fields.

The first monastic institution by Sebert, was a priory; but Offa changed it, in 785, to an abbey; and the abbots arose in the course of a few years to distinction. That monarch deposited in the church his coronation robes and regalia, as an offering to its patron, St. Peter. From this circumstance, it was probably afterwards used for a place of inaugurátion of the English monarchs. William the Conqueror, in 1066, was the first sovereign on record who was crowned there. The abbey suffered severely by the ravages of the Danes, but was restored and repaired by Edgar, who began to reign in 957, at the instigation of Dunstan, who removed thither with twelve Benedictine monks, probably from Glastonbury. To Edward the Confessor this abbey is principally indebted for its celebrity and splendour. According to Sulcardus, that monarch had vowed to make a pilgrimage to Rome, in gratitude to Heaven for his unexpected establishment on the throne; but relinquishing that journey, he made a vow to rebuild the church and monastry of St. Peter in a magnificent manner. The grants of land and of relics bestowed by the monarch on his new foundation, were ample beyond all precedent. He also invested it with peculiar privileges, and exempted it from all secular services and authority, even from episcopal jurisdiction. This last exemption, however, brought on each new abbot the trouble and expense of a journey to Rome, to be confirmed by his holiness in person. Edward survived but a few days the ceremony of the consecration of the new church, and died on the 5th of January, 1066. From the privileges he granted, the present civil constitution of Westminster may in a great measure be traced. In the reign of Henry III., the greater part of the present edifice was rebuilt, in the lofty elegant style by which it is chiefly characterized; a style which about that time began to be adopted in ecclesiastical buildings throughout Europe. In 1220, Henry, then only a youth, laid the first stone of the chapel of the Virgin, but it was not until 1215, that he caused the church to be enlarged, and the tower with the eastern part to be constructed anew. The building was open for divine service in 1269, and the body of the Confessor deposited in a splendid shrine, behind the high altar. In 1297, the roof and part of the abbey church was destroyed by fire; to the repairing of which King Edward I. is stated to have contributed largely. On the 20th of March, 1413, Henry IV. was seized with a fit of apoplexy, while worshiping at the shrine of St. Edward. During the reign of Richard II., the rebuilding of the western part of the church was partially carried on, though not with any great assiduity, until the reign of Henry V., who granted 1000 marks annually, to be applied to this pious purpose. Edward IV. was also a contributor towards the rebuilding of the church; and his queen erected a chapel dedicated to St. Erasmus, on the site of which the celebrated chapel of Henry VII. was founded, during the abbacy of Islip, in 1502 and 1503. That prince having obtained the crown, as heir to Henry VI., resolved to erect a sumptuous monument for his remains, in the expectation of his canonization. The court of Rome, however, requiring a greater sum for compliance with his solicitation, than the prudent monarch thought proper to bestow, the latter part of the project was relinquished. The abbey was now on the eve of experiencing a sad vicissitude of fortune. Henry VIII. had projected the dissolution of the monastic establishment; and on the 16th of January, 1539-40, a surrender of those of Westminster was made by Abbot Benson of Boston, and twenty-four of the monks. Prior to the dissolution of the monasteries, Henry had resolved to convert some of them into episcopal sees, for the endowment of which he intended to appropriate a portion of the monastic revenues. Of these projected sees, Westminster was to be one; and on the 17th of December, 1540, the abbey church was by letters patent constituted a cathedral; and thus Westminster was first raised to the dignity of a city. The new bishopric was, however, but of short duration; for on the 29th of March, 1550, bishop Thirleby was required to surrender it to Edward VI.; and it was afterwards re-united to that of London. In the edict for the suppression of the see of Westminster, no mention was made of the establishment of a dean and prebendaries, &c.; it consequently became a question whether they were to be continued. To remove all doubts on this head, an act of parliament was passed, declaring the church still to remain a cathedral, with its former establishment, but to be within the diocese of London. On the accession of Queen Mary, the monastic officers, &c. were restored. John Fakenham, the abbot, who survived Mary, was the only ecclesiastic of that rank who sat in the first parliament of Elizabeth in 1558, and he took the lowest place on the bishops' bench. On the 21st of May 1560, the monks were again displaced, and the church rendered collegiate, on a similar basis to that which had been established by Henry VIII. Since the restoration by Elizabeth, the collegiate church of Westminster has undergone no material alteration, if we except the disorganization of similar institutions during the internal commotions which marked the reign of Charles I.

Such is a brief sketch of the history of the religious establishment to which modern Westminster is indebted for its origin, and which the engravings on this plate are intended to illustrate. The church still remains in a great measure entire; the buildings appropriated for the abbots and the monks have undergone great alterations, but their general arrangement may still be traced, and they are now allotted for the residence of the persons attached to the service of the church, and the dependent school. For a fully detailed description of this celebrated church, of its architectural beauties and defects, of the sepulchral monuments it contains, of the ceremonies performed within its walls, and the important transactions connected with it, the reader is referred to Brayley and Neal's History of Westminster Abbey, and Britton's Architectural Antiquities. The present abbey church consists of a nave and two side aisles, separated by ranges of lofty, slender, clustered columns, supporting the roof, which is raised to a great elevation. The length of the whole edifice, within the walls, is 360 feet, the breadth of the nave and aisles 72 feet; and the length of the cross or transept 195 feet. On entering the great western door, the body of the church presents an impressive appearance; lightness, loftiness, and elegance, are its distinguished features, but they are much obscured by the numerous monuments which fill up the open spaces and cover the walls. The nave is separated from the choir by a screen; and east of the choir is a chapel, elevated above the level of the pavement, appropriated to the shrine of Edward the Confessor, in which are also placed several monuments to royal and noble persons. At the east end of this chapel is a sumptuous architectural chantry to the memory of Henry V.; and still farther eastward is the splendid chapel, called Henry the Seventh's, because began by him and founded for his mausoleum. On the north and south sides of the choir are rails, and also some small chapels which are dedicated to different saints.

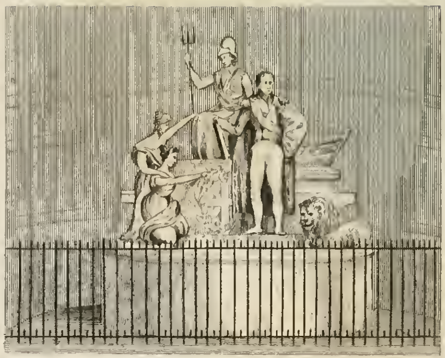
ST. PAUL'S.

The subject of our fourth plate is of a very interesting character. It represents a portion of the interior of one of the finest buildings in the world, and four monuments dedicated to the memory of the illustrious dead which have been erected within its gigantic enclosure. On entering the principal door of the cathedral, the mind is struck by the extent of the vista: an arcade, supported by lofty pillars on each hand, divide the church into the body and two aisles, and the view is terminated by the altar at the extremity of the choir, subject only to the intervention of the organ, which, standing across, forms a heavy obstruction, for which all its powers of harmony can hardly atone. The interior is adorned with columns and pilasters of the Corinthian and Composite orders, and the arches of the roof are enriched with shields, festoons, chaplets, and other ornaments. In the aisle, on one hand is the consistory, and opposite to it on the other, is the morning-prayer chapel, where divine service is performed: these have very beautiful screens of carved wainscot.

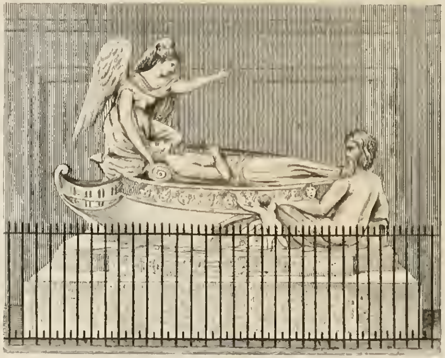
Over the centre where the great aisles cross each other, is the grand cupola or dome, the vast concave of which produces a feeling nearly allied to awe. Under its centre is fixed in the floor a brass plate, round which the pavement is beautifully variegated; but the figures into which it is formed can nowhere be so well seen as from the whispering gallery above. Here the spectator has a full view of the organ, richly ornamented with carved work, with the entrance to the choir directly under it. The two aisles on the sides of the choir, as well as the choir itself, are enclosed with iron rails and gates. The organ gallery is supported by eight Corinthian columns of blue and white marble; though wooden columns would have been more suitable to the support of a wooden gallery; the choir has on each side thirty stalls, besides the bishop's throne on the south side, and the Lord Mayor's on the north. The carving of the beautiful range of stalls, as well as that of the organ, is much admired. The reader's desk, which is at some distance from the pulpit, is an enclosure of very fine brass rails, in which is an eagle of brass gilt, that supports the book on his back and expanded wings. The altar-piece is adorned with four fluted pilasters, painted and veined with gold in imitation of lapis lazuli, and their capitals are gilt. In the intercolumniation below, are nine marble panels; the table is covered with crimson velvet, and above are six windows, in two series.

The floor of the choir, and indeed of the whole church, is paved with marble: but within the rails of the altar with porphyry, polished and laid in geometrical figures. On entering the south door, there is a pair of stairs within a small door on the right, leading up to the cupola, and visitors may gratify their curiosity with a prospect from the gilt-iron gallery round the foot of the lantern, over the dome, which, in a clear day, affords a fine view of the river, of the whole metropolis, and all the adjacent country. The ascent to this gallery is by 534 steps.

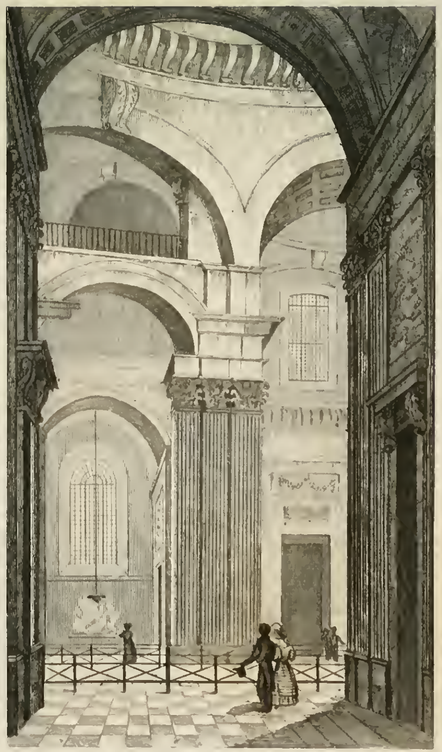
On the visitor's descent he is invited to see the whispering gallery; we mention this as he here sees to advantage the beautiful pavement of the church below, and from hence he has the most advantageous view of the fine paintings in the cupola over his head. Sounds are reverberated here to an astonishing extent; the least whisper against the wall on the opposite side seems as if it were close to the ear of the



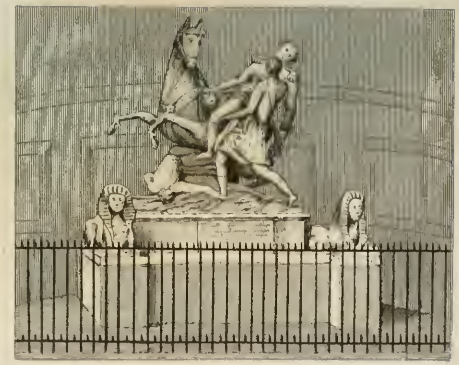
ADMIRAL EARL HOWE



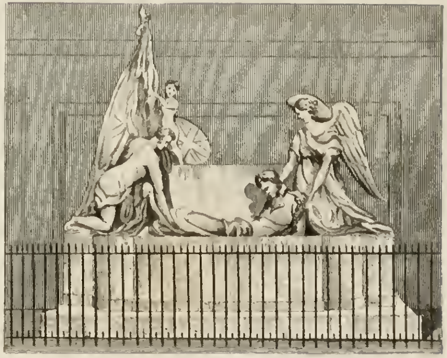
CUTHBERT, LORD COLLINGWOOD



ST PAUL'S
INTERIOR



LIEUT GENL SIR RALPH ABERCROMBIE



LIEUT GENL SIR JOHN MOORE

Drawn by [illegible] *London Published by [illegible]* *Engraved by [illegible] Bury*

auditor, though the semi-circular distance between them is no less than 140 feet: and the shutting of the door resounds through the place like a clap of thunder, or as if the whole fabric was crushing to pieces. In the south-west turret is the clock, the great bell of which is said to weigh 84 cwt. The quarters are struck upon two smaller bells of different sizes, which hang under the great one. These bells are all fixed, and are struck by hammers; the great one only has a clapper, and is tolled on the deaths of any of the royal family by means of a rope which is tied to the clapper on those occasions. The bell that rings to prayers is in the opposite turret.

As St. Paul's cathedral is the only work of the same magnitude that ever was completed by one individual, it may call for a few particular remarks. The division of the building into two orders has been censured as a great fault, as the effect would have been much more imposing had only one been used. The lower part of the edifice is said not to harmonize with the upper; and the church and dome appear to be the works of different masters. On a comparison with St. Peter's at Rome, St. Paul's is, in some respects, the superior: the west front is designed more in character as a building erected for public worship; whereas that of St. Peter's has a royal appearance, while the pediment is mean and paltry. The dome of St. Paul's is more elegantly shaped, and there is no comparison between the lanterns on the top; that of St. Peter's is heavy, clumsy, and produces an ill effect: but the body of the church being of one single order, is grand, though it suffers by an introduction of parts which are rather too minute. The interior of St. Peter's is extremely noble; the high altar, which was designed and executed by the celebrated Bernini, is judiciously placed under the centre of the great dome, and produces the finest effect imaginable: the monuments and decorations are introduced with propriety, though some peculiar errors may be pointed out in the design. St. Paul's is much more correct, but suffers greatly for want of embellishments both in painting and sculpture. On the whole, however, we have every reason to be proud of our metropolitan cathedral.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

This edifice is not yet completed, and we rather point to what it is to be, than what it now is. The building consists of a central portico, and two wings advancing at right angles, which will ultimately correspond. The central portico consists of ten columns of the Corinthian order, supporting an enriched entablature and pediment, sculptured with ornaments emblematic of the objects of the institution. Over the whole, and springing from the vestibule, is an elevated dome surmounted by a Grecian temple of eight pilasters. Over each wing corresponding domes of a smaller size are to be erected. Extending from the back of the central part, there is a range of building which corresponds in length with the two wings; the upper floor is intended as a grand hall on public occasions. The two wings receding backwards have a semicircular termination, and consist of theatres for public lectures, one of which is on each floor.

To return to the principal façade, the two ranges between the centre and wings of the building, called the north and south ranges, consist of two divisions; those of the upper story are separated by pilasters with foliated capitals. Between each pilaster is a handsome window adapted with a square cornice. The upper floor of the north range was built for the museum of natural history, and the same floor of the south range, for the grand library. The elevation of the building consists of a basement, and two stories called the ground floor and upper floor. The stories are divided by a cornice and frieze; the latter being ornamented with wreaths. The upper story is terminated with a plain dentillated cornice, which forms the parapet; the whole displaying an air of chaste simplicity.

We may now furnish a description of the interior. On entering the door of the north range, there is a room on each side of the passage used as lecture rooms. They are each 46 feet by 24, with four windows: having six rows of seats, rising nine inches above each other; each seat here, as in the other lecture rooms, having a back and book board for the accommodation of the students, with a raised platform for the professor in front. The room on the right of the passage, or as it is called, the south room of the north range, is for the Italian, French, Spanish, and English languages, and jurisprudence. The north room of the north range is for anatomy, medicine, and surgery. This centre passage leads into a paved cloister, 107 feet by 23, appropriated for exercise in the intervals between one lecture and another.

Proceeding through the folding-doors *on the left*, leading out of the cloister, there is a lobby, and following the wall on the left hand, there are, 1st. the door by which the professor enters the north lecture room in this range; 2d. a private room for the professor of chemistry, fitted up with shelves and cases for the reception of his more delicate apparatus, and where he may conduct experiments of research; 3d. the professors' common room, 29 feet by 19, where they may meet previously to going into their lecture rooms, and where they may have periodical works, newspapers, &c., for their common use; 4th. a small room where the professors may see persons who call upon them.

Passing down the steps from the lobby, the first door on the right hand is that of the chemical laboratory, 26 feet by 20, where the experiments for the lectures are prepared, and where students are received who are to follow a course of practical chemistry. One door leads from the Laboratory to a vault in the basement, where the professor's assistant cleans the apparatus, and which contains the galvanic battery. Another door leads from the Laboratory into the lower north Theatre, a semi-circular room 65 feet by 50, lighted by six windows in the circumference. Ten rows of concentric seats rise with a gradual increase, the second seat being nine inches above the floor, the last sixteen inches above that immediately before it. The table of the lecturer, 20 feet long, contains a pneumatic trough, and other accommodations; and there are furnaces behind the lecturer, to be used occasionally in experiments during the lecture. The students enter by a door, which opens on the platform on which the highest row of seats stands, and go out by another, both placed in the higher part of the theatre. This theatre is used for the materia medica and chemistry.

On the landing immediately over that which leads to the museum of Anatomy, are two rooms, 26 feet by 19; that on the left is appropriated to the professor of Surgery, that on the right to the professor of Midwifery. The door to the gallery of the museum of Anatomy is on this landing.

The great door opposite to the window in the museum of Anatomy leads to the museum of Natural History, 120 feet by 50, with a gallery round. It is the whole of the upper story of the north range, previously described.

Next to the museum of Natural History is the vestibule under the dome, which forms the chief entrance, the great door of the portico leading into it. From the centre of this vestibule, the whole extent of the building is seen; the museum of Natural History being on one side, and the great Library on the other. Extending backwards in a direct line from the central portico, and parallel with the two wings, is the grand Hall previously mentioned, which is 90 feet by 45, and 25½ high. At the south end of the building, and leading from the great Library, is the small Library, 41 feet by 22, with a gallery round. The arrangement of the other rooms in the south range is similar to that in the north one.

FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.

Establishments of this description are found in most of the large European cities, and without entering into minute political calculations as to their effects on population, it will be obvious that we are but giving effect to the precept of the great head of the Christian religion, in giving food and shelter to the deserted heirs of their parents' misconduct. The Foundling Hospital consists of two large wings, connected by a chapel in the centre; one wing being for the boys, and the other for the girls. They are directly opposite to each other, and are built in a plain, but regular, substantial, and convenient manner, of brick, with handsome piazzas. It is well suited to the purpose, and as much embellished as hospitals should be. The chapel is joined to the wings by an arch on each side, and is very elegantly fitted up. Before the hospital, is a large piece of ground, on each side of which is a colonnade of great length, which extends towards the gates, that are double, with a pier between, so that coaches may pass and repass at the same time. These colonnades are now inclosed, and certain ranges of workshops where the children are taught to spin, weave, and exercise other trades. The large area between the gates and the hospital is adorned with grass-plats, gravel walks, and lamps erected upon handsome posts; beside which, there are two convenient gardens.

The altar-piece in the chapel has a painting over it, finely executed by an Italian artist, representing the wise men making their offerings to the infant Jesus. The organ, originally presented by Handel, was rendered subservient to the institution by his performing a sacred oratorio on it, at certain times for the benefit of the charity. A new organ has been substituted for the old one; and the music, both vocal and instrumental, is a great feature of attraction to those who visit the chapel for temporary purposes.

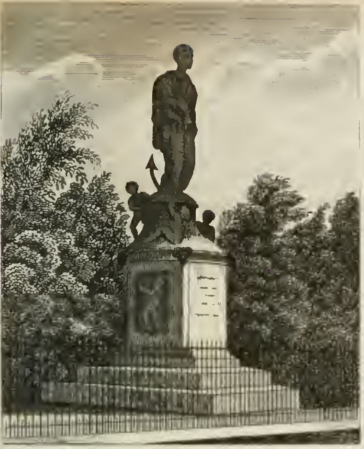
From three years old to six, the boys are taught to read; and, at proper intervals, employed in such a manner as may contribute to their health, and induce a habit of activity, hardiness, and labour; and from that time their work is to be "such bodily labour as is most suitable to their age and strength, and is most likely to fit them for agriculture, or the sea service."

From six years of age, the girls are employed in common needlework, knitting, and spinning, and in the kitchen, laundry, and household work, in order to make them useful domestic servants.

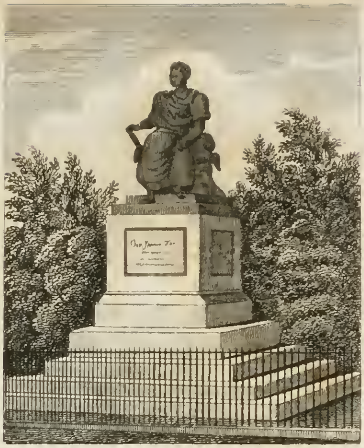
RUSSELL INSTITUTION.

This institution was founded about the year 1807, by an association of gentlemen residing in Russell Square and the immediate vicinity, among whom was the late Sir S. Romilly. They purchased for this purpose the edifice in Great Coram Street, which had been erected for the Russell Assembly Rooms, on the failure of that speculation. There are here a library, extending nearly the entire length of the building, and containing about 8,000 volumes, reading and conversation rooms, and a theatre for lectures, which have been delivered by various eminent persons, on subjects of literature as well as science. The proprietors and subscribers are permitted, under suitable regulations, to borrow books from the library. The affairs of the institution are managed by

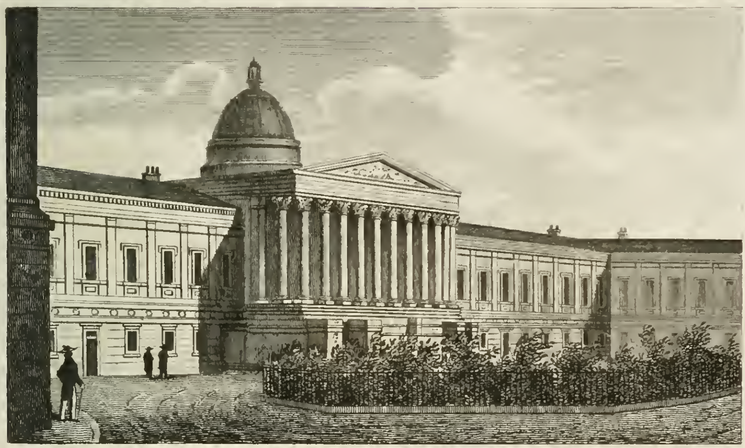
N° 6



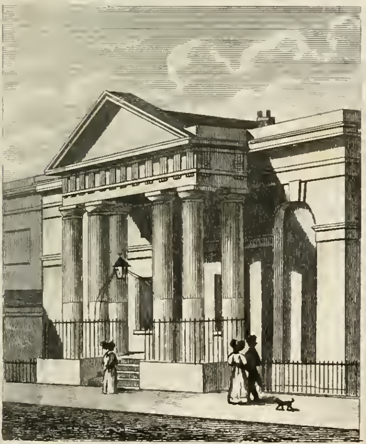
STATUE OF THE DUKE OF BEDFORD RUSSELL SQ.



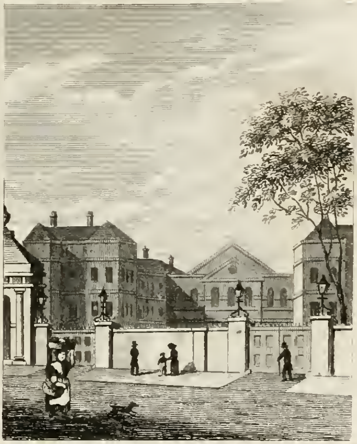
STATUE OF FOX, BLOOMSBURY SQ.



LONDON UNIVERSITY



RUSSELL INSTITUTION



FOUNDLING HOSPITAL

Eng[illegible]

London. Published by W. S. Orr 18[illegible]3

a committee of the proprietors; and administered by the secretary and librarian, which offices are at present filled by E. Wedlake Brayley, Esq., F. S. A., M. R. S. L. The building is a handsome edifice, fronted with stone, and entered through a Doric portico, which leads into a hall, communicating at one end with the lecture theatre, and at the other with the reading-rooms and library. In the list of lecturers who have distinguished themselves by scientific courses in this institution, we may especially enumerate Brande, Millington, and Mr. Brayley, the son of the gentleman who is at the head of the establishment.

STATUES OF FOX AND BEDFORD.

The first of these statues is placed in Bloomsbury Square, and was erected in 1816. It is of colossal dimensions, and executed in bronze: the whole is about 17 feet in height. Dignity and repose appear to have been the leading objects of the artist's ideas: he has adopted a sitting position, and habited the statue in the consular robe, the ample folds of which, passing over the body, and falling from the seat, give breadth and effect to the whole; the likeness of Mr. Fox is perfect and striking. The inscription, which is in letters of bronze, is "Charles James Fox, erected MDCCCXVI." This statue, and that of the Duke of Bedford, by the same artist (Westmacott), at the other extremity of Bedford Place, form two grand and beautiful ornaments of the metropolis.

ST. JAMES'S PARK.

The metropolitan parks, or as Mr. Windham called them, "the lungs of the metropolis," constitute a grand feature of the immediate environs of London. Our first plate is devoted entirely to one of these—the park of St. James—which is both the oldest and the most remarkable, from the buildings which surround it, and the associations connected with it. Previous to the reign of Henry VIII. it was scarcely any thing but a marsh. When that monarch built the palace of St. James on the site of a suppressed hospital dedicated to the saint of that name, he drained and enclosed a spot of ground extending as far as Whitehall, which he designed to serve as a park for the accommodation of the two palaces. It was afterwards much improved by Charles II., who added thirty-six acres, and employed the celebrated French landscape-gardener, André Le Nostre, to plant the avenues, and to make the canal, as well as the aviary adjoining the Bird-cage Walk, which thus acquired its name. The walk which runs along the northern side of the Park, also was laid out by Charles. It was then, as now, called the Mall, from the circumstance of its being the scene of a very favourite amusement of that period, which consisted in striking a wooden ball with a kind of club or mallet, so as to make it pass through a circular hoop placed at a certain distance. Subsequent monarchs allowed the people the privilege of walking in this park; and William III., in 1699, granted for the convenience of the neighbouring inhabitants, a passage into it from Spring Gardens.

The present appearance of St. James's Park is considerably different from that which it presented in the days of Charles. It is of an oblong form, and nearly two miles in the circuit; the whole northern and southern sides are planted with rows of trees, which in summer afford an agreeable shade to the spacious walks beneath. Its chief beauty, however, lies in the central plot of ground which is railed off from the surrounding gravel walks, and planted with a variety of trees and shrubs This enclosure is traversed throughout its whole length by a winding sheet of water, which the improved taste of modern days has substituted for the straight, old-fashioned canal of Le Nostre and his merry patron.

Several buildings of importance border this Park. The eastern extremity is occupied by the Horse Guards, Admiralty, Treasury, and other edifices; and the western, or Pimlico end, by the new Palace, erected by Mr. Nash on the site of Buckingham House. On the north side, and facing the Mall, is the royal palace of St. James; Stafford House, originally erected for the late Duke of York, and purchased of his Royal Highness' executors by the noble marquess who at present owns it; Marlborough House, and an elegant line of residences built on the ground formerly occupied by the gardens of Carlton House. We must not omit here to notice, the beautiful column that is now raised to the memory of the late Duke of York, at the new entrance into this park from Pall Mall, which his present Majesty graciously ordered to be made opposite to Waterloo Place. The south side is principally occupied by rows of capacious private houses, with some detached mansions (including that of the late Jeremy Bentham), and military barracks and guard-houses, situated in that part, which is denominated the Bird-cage Walk.

The entrances into this Park are numerous and commodious. Proceeding round from that of the Horse Guards, towards the north, we come successively to those leading from Spring Gardens,—from Pall Mall over the site of Carlton Gardens,—from St. James's Street through the palace of that name,—from the road extending along Constitution Hill to Piccadilly,—from Pimlico,—from Queen Square,—from Queen Street,—from Great George Street, and from Downing Street, through the vaults under the Treasury. The extensive open space included between the railed enclosure and the Horse Guards is called the Parade. It is used daily between the hours of ten and eleven, as a parade ground by his Majesty's foot guards; and the fine band of music, which on this occasion accompanies the regiment, renders the scene very attractive to strangers. During the winter the canal in the middle of the

Park, affords in a severe frost, an excellent place for the enjoyment of the healthful exercise of skating.

The Park of St. James has been at various times the scene of festivals and rejoicings. The occasion, however, on which it presented the grandest spectacle, is that of the celebrated Jubilee, held on the first of August, 1814, to commemorate the restoration of peace consequent upon the triumphs of the Allies and the captivity of Napoleon. It was then the place of chief resort, both from the beauty and splendour of the exhibitions which it offered, and from the circumstance of seats having been erected around it, which afforded the means of accommodation to those who were unwilling to expose themselves to the dangers of a crowd. Early in the day the whole of these were occupied, and the Park filled with persons of all classes. Over the canal was erected a bridge of timber, elegantly ornamented with temples and pillars, and surmounted by a lofty Chinese pagoda. Tents were pitched in rows along the sides of the water; and at regular intervals national flags were hoisted. A number of Thames watermen had permission to ply on the canal, and several boat-races took place before dusk. A balloon was sent up in the afternoon, and about nine o'clock in the evening the bridge and pagoda were illuminated. The lawn was lighted up on each side of the canal by a row of lamps, consisting of stars and crescents placed alternately. The Mall, Bird-cage Walk, &c., were illuminated by circles of lamps, embracing the trunks of most of the trees. About ten o'clock, the bridge with its temples and pillars, and its towering superstructure, became an object of singular beauty and magnificence; it presented the appearance of a blazing edifice of golden fire. A display of fire-works took place, which continued till about twelve, when the pleasure of the spectators was in some degree damped by the discovery that the pagoda was on fire. A number of engines speedily arrived; but notwithstanding the plentiful supply of water derived on the spot, the temple was consumed. This accident was accompanied by the loss of two lives and several casualties. The wooden bridge remained until 1820, when becoming unsafe, it was taken down, to the great inconvenience of the inhabitants of Westminster, to whom the communication which it afforded across the Park was very useful.

The first three views in our plate are from different parts of the enclosed plot of ground. The first is taken near its eastern extremity, and shows the Horse Guards as it appears when seen from the farther side of the canal. The second view is from the opposite side of the water, looking towards the south-east. In this the placid still lake, its surface here and there darkened by the overhanging willows, with the beautiful Campanelli towers of Westminster Abbey rising in the distance above the lofty trees, forms an exquisite picture. But by far the most beautiful scene is that represented in the third view. The spectator is supposed to be placed near the western end; before him is the same calm lake, with its banks now sloping gently, now rising abruptly, and crowned at intervals by overhanging trees, through an opening in which, a portion of the Horse Guards is seen in the distance. The imitation of nature is indeed almost perfect.

THE TURKISH GUN.

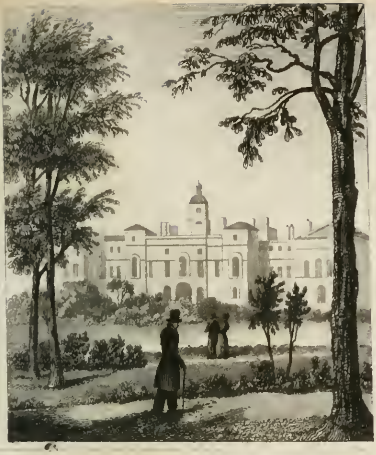
At the north-west corner of the parade, in a position corresponding to that of the Cadiz Mortar there formerly stood a cannon, called emphatically the Gun. It was cast in the year 1638, and bore the inscription

Carolus Edgari sceptrum Stabilivit aquarum;

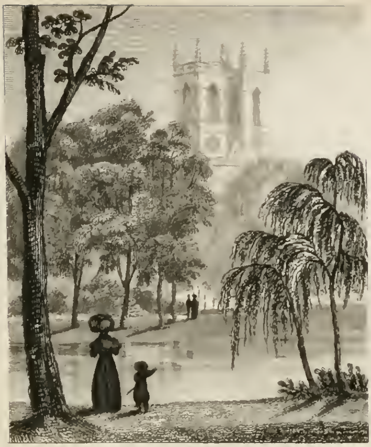
evidently alluding to the *Mare Clausum* of Selden, a work which that learned individual had published three years before, in answer to the *Mare Liberum* of Grotius, and in which he maintained the entire supremacy of the kings of England over the narrow seas which bounded their dominions. The place of this gun is now occupied by a piece of Turkish ordnance of uncommon length, which was captured from the army of the Sultan, by the French at Alexandria, and by them surrendered to the British, together with the splendid collection of Egyptian antiquities which now adorns our national museum. When brought to this country, it was mounted on a carriage of English construction, and placed by order of the government, where it now stands, in commemoration of the noble and successful efforts of our gallant countrymen in Egypt. The gun is ornamented with several Turkish devices, and supported at the breech by a sphynx; and the carriage bears on each side a representation in relief of a crocodile, with the royal arms and a star. A chevaux de frise surrounds the whole, as in our view.

THE CADIZ MORTAR.

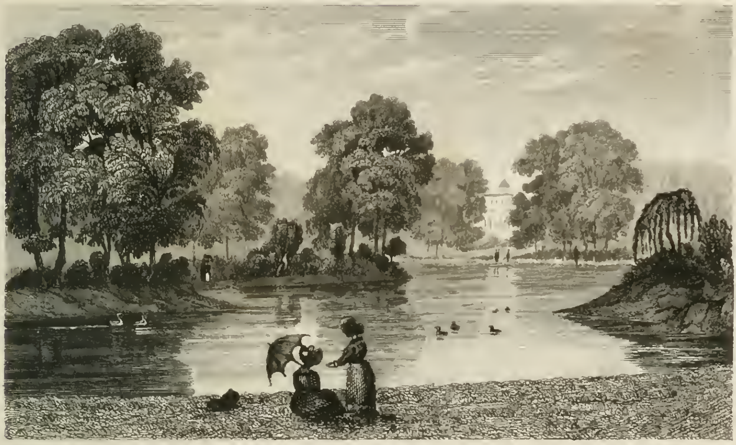
On the southern side of the parade is placed the Cadiz Mortar—one of those powerful instruments of destruction employed by the French to throw shells into Cadiz during the late war. The blockade (by land) of this city is memorable: it was commenced early in the year 1810, and notwithstanding the utmost efforts on the part of the French army, directed as they were by the consummate skill of their best engineers, the city successfully resisted. The complete change of affairs which succeeded the battle of Salamanca, in 1812, and the victorious progress of Lord Wellington, in the centre of Spain, rendered it necessary for the French to withdraw from Andalusia; and so rapid was the retreat of the blockading army, that a large portion of their artillery was left behind. As a mark of gratitude and respect, one of the captured mortars was presented to the Prince Regent, who ordered it to be mounted and



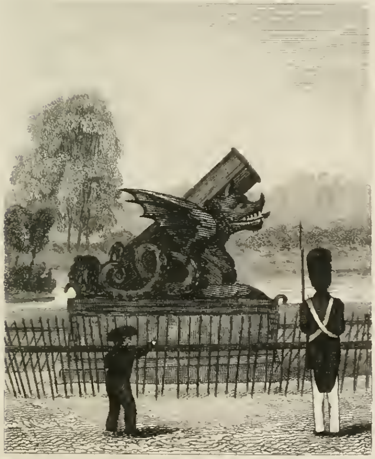
HORSE GUARDS



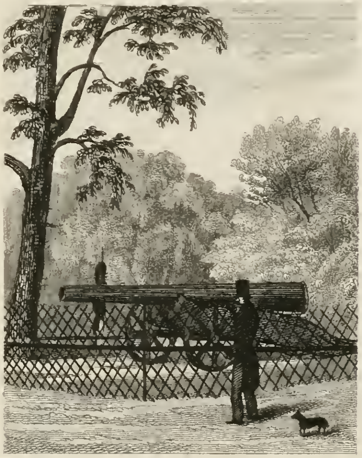
WESTMINSTER ABBEY
from S^t James's Park



VIEW FROM WESTERN END OF THE LAKE

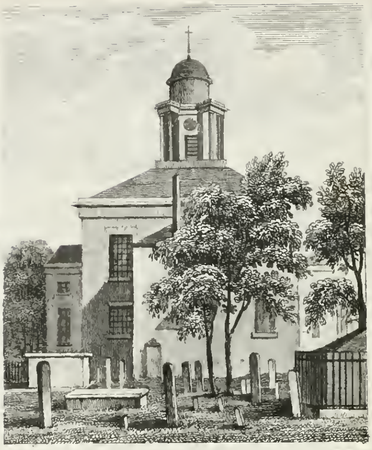


CADIZ MORTAR

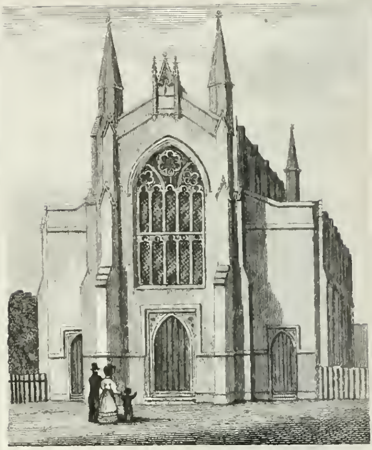


TURKISH GUN

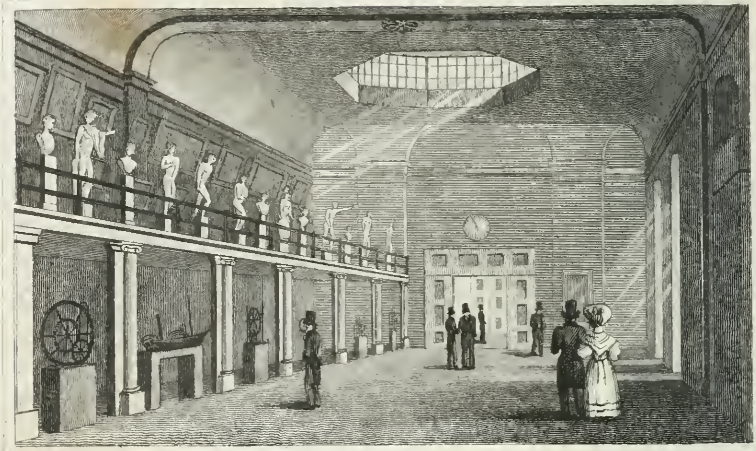
Drawn by H. West *London Published by [illegible]* *Engraved [illegible]*



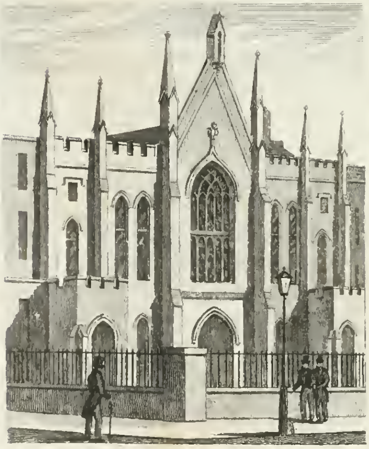
PADDINGTON CHURCH



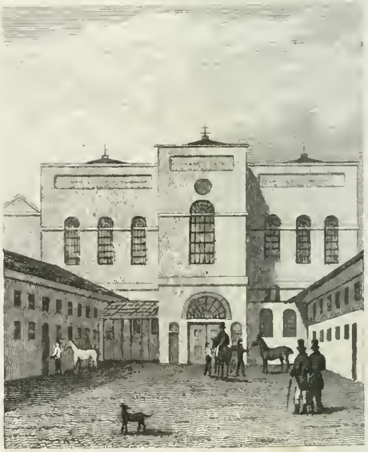
ST JOHN'S CHURCH, PADDINGTON



BRITISH INSTITUTION



EXCHANGE BAZAAR



HORSE BAZAAR

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King Street Barracks. The present liberal proprietor, Mr. Allen, has enlarged and considerably improved the premises, which have two distinct departments—the one for horses and the other for carriages. The British metropolis has long been celebrated for its manufacture of carriages, and some idea of the extent of this establishment may be formed from the fact, that the greater part of our nobility might, without notice or previous arrangement, enter these premises, and at once suit themselves with complete equipages of the most perfect kind.

There is also a fancy bazaar on the same premises. It is admirably conducted, and the well-stocked counters strongly remind us of the tales of Arabian fiction, when Bagdad and Balsora were the great marts of the East.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, LAMBETH.

The parish church of Lambeth is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and is situated near the waterside, adjoining the archbishop's palace. It is a spacious structure, in the early and decorated styles of English architecture, with some later insertions, and has a square embattled tower of freestone, with an octagonal turret at one of the angles. The earliest information we have regarding this church, is, that it was rebuilt between the years 1374 and 1377. Of the edifice then erected, the tower alone remains; the other portions of the present structure appear to belong to the age of the last two Henrys, and most probably were built at different periods, in the latter part of the fifteenth and beginning of the sixteenth centuries.

The church now consists of a nave, two aisles, and a chancel. The nave is separated from the aisles by octagonal pillars and pointed arches, over which are several coats of arms in stone. The body of the church, which is built of flints mixed with stone and brick, was repaired and ornamented in 1769; when two small chapels, erected by the Howard and Leigh families in 1522, were incorporated with it. One of these (Howard's) forms the east end of the north, and the other that of the south aisle of the present edifice. Since the repairs last mentioned, others have taken place, with a few alterations, including the erection of a porch entrance at the side of the tower which fronts the river.

At the bottom of the middle compartment of the south-east window, over the pulpit, is the figure of a pedlar and his dog, painted on glass. The tradition of the parish is, that the individual represented gave them the piece of land which is still called *Pedlar's Acre*, and yields an annual revenue of more than 200*l.*, though formerly producing one of only 2*s.* 6*d.* It has been conjectured, with much more probability, that the picture was intended as a kind of rebus upon the name of the benefactor, which might probably have been *Chapman;* as a similar picture is found in Swaffham Church, Norfolk, to which a person of that name was a great benefactor.

Among the interments within this church, are those of Archbishops Bancroft, Secker, Tenison, Hutton, and Cornwallis; of Cuthbert Tonstall, Bishop of Durham, and the author of a treatise, *De Arte Supputandi*, the first printed work on arithmetic which was published in this country; of Thomas Thirlebye, Bishop of Ely, and other distinguished prelates; of several of the Howards, Leighs, and other illustrious families; together with a curious monument to the memory of Robert Scott, Esq., who "bent himselfe to travell and studie much, and amongst many other things, invented the leather ordnance,* and carried to the Kinge of Sweden 200 men," &c.; and a marble tablet to that of the celebrated antiquary, Elias Ashmole, who presented to the university of Oxford, the museum which still bears his name. In the church-yard there is a tomb, "which no naturalist (says Pennant) should neglect visiting," that of John Tradescant, the founder of the Ashmolean Museum. The church-yard also contains the tomb of William Faden, the original printer of the Public Ledger.

The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry of Surrey, and diocese of Winchester, rated in the king's books at 32*l*. 15*s*. 7½*d*., and in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, into whose hands the advowson passed, at the exchange which took place in 1189, with the monks of Rochester, the original holders under the grant of William the Conqurer.

LAMBETH PALACE.

Lambeth Palace, of which we have given two views, has been for many centuries the principal residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The manor of Lambeth was originally given by Goda, sister of Edward the Confessor, to the see of Rochester, one of whose bishops, Gilbert de Glanville, finding the buildings of his see greatly dilapidated, erected at Lambeth in 1197, a mansion for himself and his successors, which being afterwards exchanged for other lands with Hubert Walter, Archbishop of Canterbury, became the archiepiscopal residence. Archbishop Boniface having obtained from Pope Urban IV. the grant of a fourth part of the offerings at Becket's shrine, and permission to rebuild his house at Lambeth; laid the foundation of the present palace, which has been at various times enlarged and improved by his successors. Many

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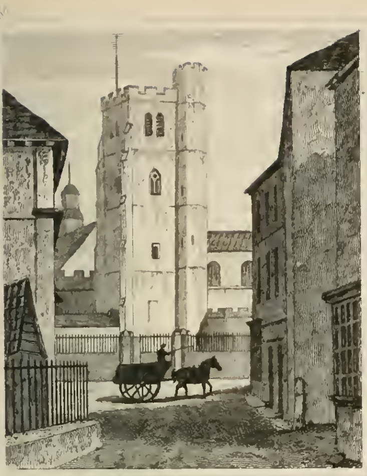
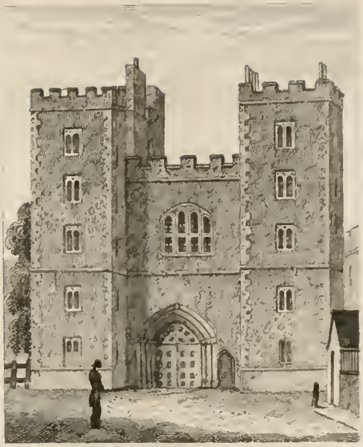
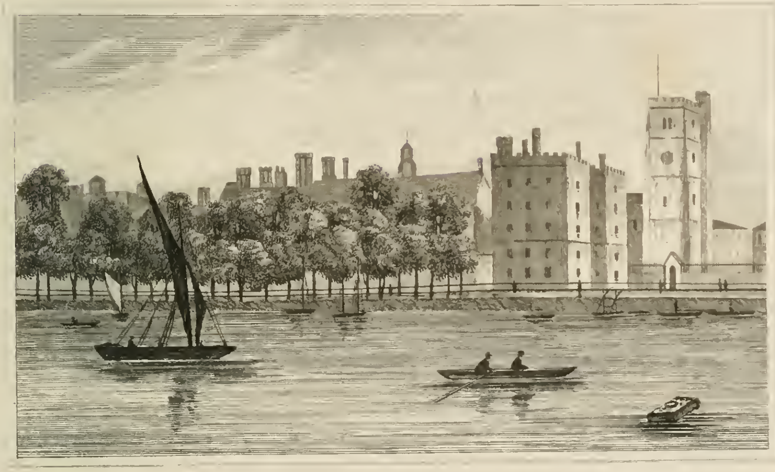
* The leathern artillery here alluded to, contributed much to the victory of Leipsic, in 1631. Harte, in his Life of Gustavus Adolphus, and other historians speak of the invention and its important services, but were either ignorant of the inventor, or chose to suppress his merit.



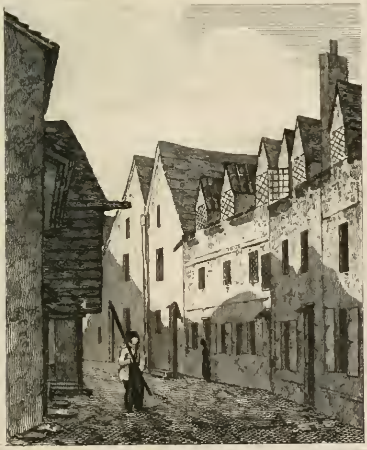
ST MARY'S CHURCH



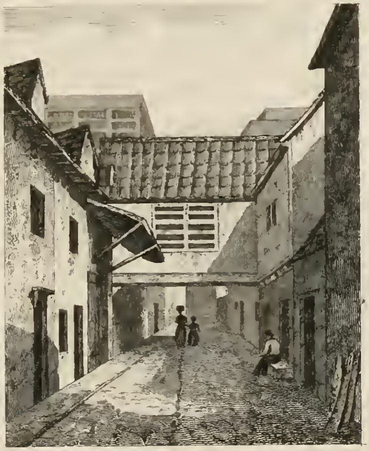
PALACE ENTRANCE



LAMBETH PALACE



FORE STREET



POTTERIES, FORE STREET

Drawn by H. West. *London Published by W. S. Orr. 1833.* *Engraved by J. Shury*

of the metropolitan councils were held in the chapel of the palace, while it belonged to the see of Rochester; in 1100, Archbishop Anselm convened an assembly to take into consideration the propriety of the marriage of Henry I. with Maud, daughter of the king of Scotland, who had taken the veil, though not the vows, as a nun. After the exchange, a council was held here by Archbishop Peckham, at which a subsidy of one-fifteenth was granted by the clergy for three years; and in 1282, the same prelate convoked a synod, at which all the bishops of the realm assisted, to deliberate upon the state of the church of England, of which complaints had been made at Rome by the Bishop of Hereford.

In 1381, the followers of Wat Tyler, after having barbarously put Archbishop Sudbury to death, attacked the palace, burnt the furniture and books, and destroyed all the registers and public papers. Henry VII. was, for some days previous to his coronation, sumptuously entertained in the palace by Archbishop Bourchier; and Catharine of Aragon, on her first arrival in England, remained there with her attendants for some days prior to her marriage. The palace was completely furnished by Queen Mary, for the reception of Cardinal Pole, whom she occasionally visited during his primacy; and Queen Elizabeth, during the time of Archbishops Parker and Whitgift, was a frequent guest at Lambeth, where she sometimes remained for several days. Prior to the Reformation the archbishops had a prison in the palace, for the confinement of offenders against the ecclesiastical laws, and Elizabeth frequently made it a place of liberal confinement for persons who had fallen under her displeasure; to this place she committed the catholic bishops, Tonstall and Thirlebye; the Earl of Essex, previously to his being sent to the Tower; the Earl of Southampton, Lord Stourton, Henry Howard, brother of the Duke of Norfolk; and various other persons.

In 1641, Archbishop Laud was attacked by a puritanical mob of five hundred persons, who assailed the palace at midnight; but having received intimation of their design, he so fortified it as to preclude their doing farther injury than breaking the windows. After the impeachment of Archbishop Laud, an ordinance was issued by the House of Commons, for removing the arms from Lambeth Palace, which was carried into effect by Captain Roydon, at the head of two hundred infantry and a troop of horse: and in the November following, Captain Brown entered to take possession of the palace for the Parliament. It was afterwards converted into a prison by the House of Commons, and among the prisoners confined there, were the Earls of Chesterfield and Derby; Sir Thomas Armstrong, who was afterwards executed at Kennington, for having taken part in Monmouth's rebellion; Sir George Bankley, and some others. The palace being afterwards put up for sale, was purchased by Thomas Scott and Matthew Hardy, the former of whom, secretary to Cromwell, sat in judgment at the trial of Charles I., and was afterward hanged as a regicide at Charing Cross.

After the Restoration, Lambeth Palace again reverted to its rightful owners, and became the residence of the archbishops. During the riots occasioned by the assembling of the Protestant Association in 1780, several hundreds of the mob, which had collected in St. George's Fields, proceeded to Lambeth, under an impression that Archbishop Cornwallis was a favourer of the Roman Catholics, and raising the cry of *No Popery*, knocked loudly at the gate of the palace, but failing to obtain admission, withdrew, threatening to return in the evening. In the mean time the archbishop, with his family, retired to the house of Lord Hillsborough, in the county of Kent, and a detachment of the military being sent for the defence of the palace, it escaped farther violence. The palace has at various times afforded an asylum to learned foreigners, whom the intolerant spirit of their own countrymen had compelled to abandon their native land; among these were the early reformers, Martyr and Bucer, the learned Antonio de Dominis, Archbishop of Spalatro, and numerous others.

This venerable pile of building, which has lately undergone a very extensive repair, and to which considerable additions have been made, is situated on the southern bank of the river Thames, within half a mile of Westminster Bridge, and exhibits in its architecture the styles of various ages. The principal entrance through an arched gateway, flanked by two square embattled towers of brick, leads into the outer court, on the right hand of which is the great hall. This magnificent apartment was originally erected by Archbishop Chicheley, in the beginning of the reign of Henry VI.; but after the palace had been sold by the Parliament in the time of the Commonwealth, it was pulled down. It was rebuilt however after the Restoration, on the site and in close imitation of the former hall, by Archbishop Juxon, at an expense of 10,500*l*.; and has since been converted into a library. It is a lofty structure of brick, strengthened with buttresses, and ornamented with cornices and quoins of stone; the interior, which is 93 feet long, 38 broad, and 50 high, is lighted by ranges of lofty windows, and by a double lantern turret rising from the roof, which is finely arched and richly ornamented with carved oak. In the windows are some heraldic devices in stained glass, and over the fire-places, at each end, are the arms, richly emblazoned, of Archbishop Bancroft, the founder of the library; and of Archbishop Secker, by whom it was augmented.

In front of the gate-house, which was erected by Cardinal Morton, about the year 1490, the ancient archiepiscopal dole is still distributed to thirty poor parishioners of Lambeth every week; ten being served on Sunday, another ten on Tuesday, and the remaining portion on Thursday.

Beyond the library is the chapel, which is by far the most ancient part of the building: it is in the earliest style of English architecture, lighted on the sides by triple-lancet shaped windows, and by an east window of five lights. The ancient painted glass, containing a series of subjects from the Old and New Testaments, and the repairing of which was, on his trial, imputed as a crime to Archbishop Laud, was afterwards destroyed by the Parliamentarian commissioners: the roof, which is flat and divided into compartments, is embellished with the arms of that prelate. A massive oak screen, richly carved, separates a portion of the western extremity form that part of the chapel which is fitted up for divine service. Underneath the chapel is a spacious crypt, the roof of which is finely groined, and to the west of it is the Lollard's Tower, a lofty square embattled structure of stone, similar to that of the chapel, and formerly used as a prison, particularly for the Lollards, or heretic followers of Wickliffe.

The guard-room has been taken down, and rebuilt for a banquet hall; it is of Portland stone, and in the later style of English architecture: the original oak roof, of a similar character to that of the library, has been carefully preserved, and forms a prominent and interesting feature in the new edifice. From the first court, a handsome archway on the right leads into the area, in which the additional buildings have been erected; these form a fine range, also in the later style of English architecture, decorated with turrets, and containing the state apartments, lodging-rooms, and the various offices requsite for the household establishment. In this part of the building are several windows of fine proportionate size, and some oriel windows of elegant design.

The gardens and park, comprising thirteen acres, are tastefully laid out, and through the latter is a pleasant carriage road to the palace. Among the ornaments of the grounds, are two Marseilles fig-trees, which tradition asserts to have been planted by Cardinal Pole. They are of great size, and still bear an abundance of delicious fruit.

FORE STREET, LAMBETH.

This is one of the most curious relics of antiquity in the metropolis. It extends from St. Mary's Church, following the course of the right bank of the river to within a short distance of the foot of Vauxhall Bridge, and is situate partly in the Bishop's liberty, and partly in the Prince's. The greater portion of the pottery manufacture of London is carried on in this street and its immediate neighbourhood. The see of Hereford formerly possessed a palace in it; and the last resident bishop was Dr. Herbert Croft, who held the see between the years 1661 and 1691. It afterwards became a pottery, which it continues at the present day. Its situation is delineated in plate the third.

THE HOLME.

The Holme* is a villa in the Regent's Park, belonging to James Burton, Esq., and was erected from the designs of his son, Decimus Burton, Esq. It appears from the grounds to consist of but two stories, the principal and the chamber story; but, in reality, it consists of three, the offices being contained in a basement, which is concealed by a lawned terrace, and protected from damps by concealed area walls. This story is lighted, and approached from the outside by areas on its flanks, which are hidden by the plantations. The entrance is on the opposite front to that shown in the view, under an Ionic tetrastyle portico. It consists of a door and two windows, one of which lights the study, and the other the eating-room. This portico corresponds in width with the bow, or rotunda, in the garden-front (represented in our plate), and is covered with a well-proportioned pediment. The bow is decorated by attached columns of the same order as those in the entrance-front, and the entablature is continued on every face of the building except the wings, where the architrave is omitted, to make room for the dressings of the windows. The bow is surmounted by an attic, and covered with a well-proportioned cupola. Each end of the flanks is furnished with a pediment formed by the roof itself, and not, as in some modern instances, by an appliqué of a different shape. The length of the building on the ground story is 66 feet, and the depth on its flanks 44 feet. Its style is villa-like and characteristic, and the appearance from the grounds rural and pleasing.

ALBANY COTTAGE.

As a specimen of the English cottage ornée, this pretty little edifice is scarcely to be surpassed, even in this region of architectural and picturesque beauty. The plantations accord with the style of the building in a singularly happy manner.

VIEW IN THE REGENT'S PARK.

This is a view of a portion of the Lake. The island in the centre, with its picturesque foliage, is the best part of it. The uniform slope of the banks, and their formal line, the paucity of trees and shrubs, and the regular distance from the water, of the few that are to be found, will show our readers the inferiority of this scene to that of the lake in St. James's Park, represented in our first plate.

MACCLESFIELD BRIDGE.

This bridge which forms the northern entry into the park, over the Regent's Canal at Macclesfield Gate, near Primrose Hill, was designed by Mr. Morgan, and its construction is very picturesque, appropriate, and architectural. Its pillars are composed of a series of cast iron columns,

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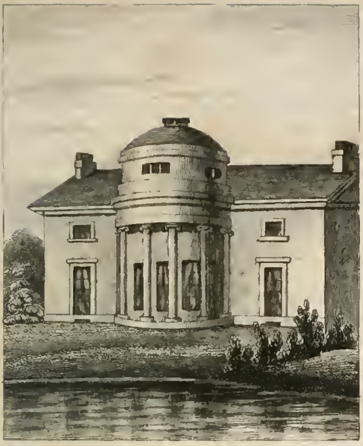
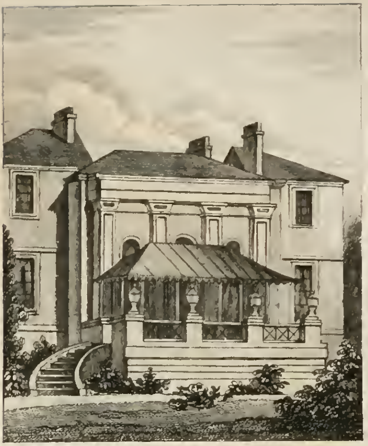
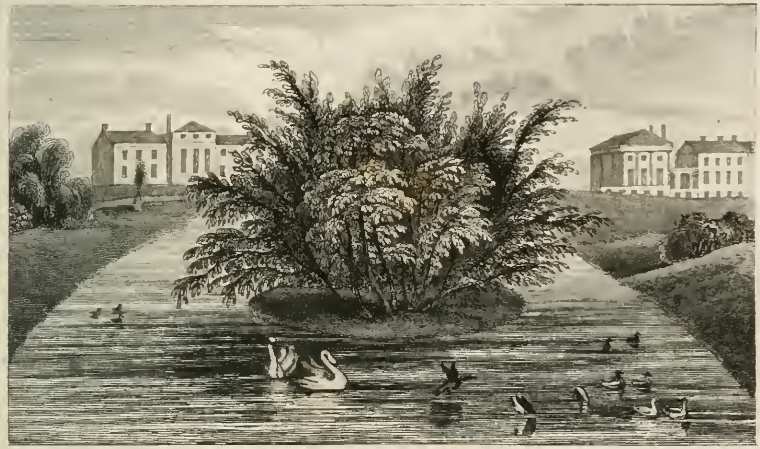
* A Saxon word, meaning a river island, and applied to this villa on account of its situation.



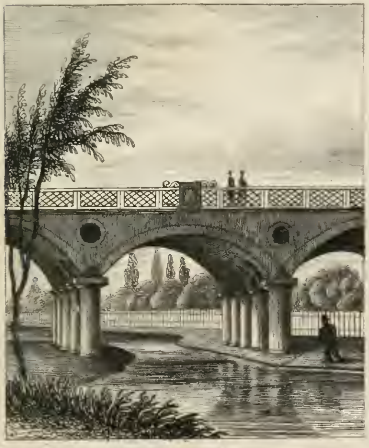
THE HOLME



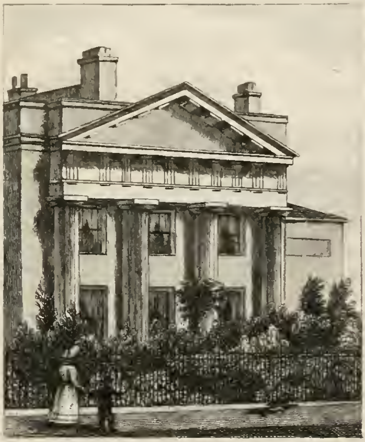
ALBANY COTTAGE



VIEW IN THE REGENT'S PARK.

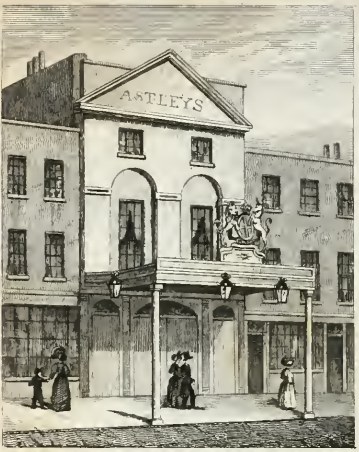


MACCLESFIELD BRIDGE

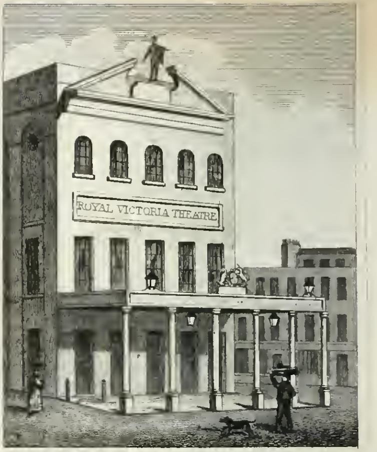


DORIC VILLA

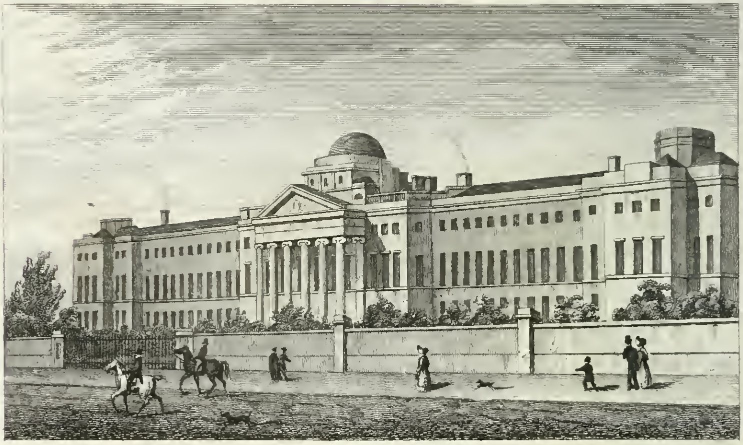
Drawn by H. West. *London. Published by W. S. Orr. 1833.* *Engraved by*



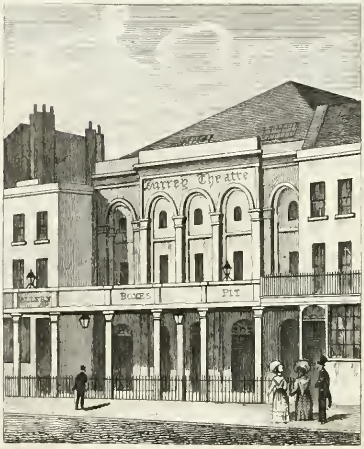
ASTLEYS THEATRE


ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE

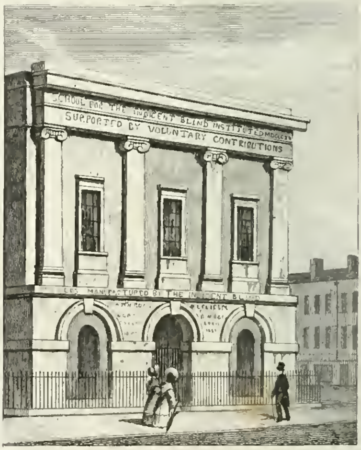
ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE



NEW BETHLEM HOSPITAL


Surrey Theatre
GALLERY
BOXES
PIT

SURREY THEATRE


SCHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND INSTITUTED
SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS
MANUFACTURED BY THE INDIGENT BLIND

BLIND SCHOOL

Drawn by H. West

Engraved by J. Shury

of the Grecian Doric order; from the summits of which spring three arches, that support a flat roadway. The centre arch is appropriated to the canal and the towing-path; the other two external arches serve for the accommodation of foot passengers beneath them, and as viaducts for the roads above them. Solid piers would have rendered the latter two arches dark vaults; and perforated ones would only have furnished dingy apertures with awkward angles. By carrying over the springings of the arches on columns, these difficulties were obviated, and by springing minor arches transversely to the road, cutting the main arches with bonnet groins, the whole structure was rendered light, airy and convenient. The columns are well proportioned; the abacus, echinus, and hypotrachelion are in beautiful accordance, and the shafts of ample size. The archivolts that form the support of the roadway, also agree with the order; indeed, notwithstanding some slight defects, the bridge is scarcely surpassed for lightness, elegance and originality by any in Europe.

DORIC VILLA.

This is a very beautiful specimen of the architecture of the Regent's Park. The modest simplicity which characterizes it, is no less remarkable than the elegant prettiness which we have noticed in Albany Cottage. One of the chief advantages of the Doric order, is, that it is equally applicable to large and small buildings.

ASTLEY'S THEATRE.

A Riding-school for the exhibition of feats of horsemanship was established in the parish of Lambeth, about the year 1768, by Mr. Philip Astley. It was at first an open area, but in 1780 was converted into a covered amphitheatre, and divided into pit, boxes, and gallery. In 1786, it was newly fitted up, and called the Royal Grove. It was burnt down in 1794, and again in 1803. The present edifice bears the title of *Astley's*, or the *Royal Amphitheatre*, and is situated in the Westminster Road, at a short distance from the foot of the bridge. Its season generally commences on Easter Monday, and terminates in October or November. The amusements consist chiefly of feats of horsemanship, military spectacles, &c., and are, for this reason, peculiarly attractive to children,—a circumstance which may well account for the great success of this theatre.

ROYAL COBOURG THEATRE.

This theatre stands in the New Cut, Lambeth, at the end of the Waterloo Bridge Road. The first stone was laid in Sept. 14, 1816, by Alderman Goodbehere, as proxy for his Serene Highness the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg (the present King of Belgium), and her Royal Highness the

Princess Charlotte of Wales. The house was opened on the night of May 9, 1818. It is small, but excellently adapted to the enjoyment of dramatic performances. There are two tiers of boxes, a pit, and a gallery: the two last are so constructed that every part of the stage may be seen from them. The performances are principally of a melodramatic character.

NEW BETHLEHEM LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

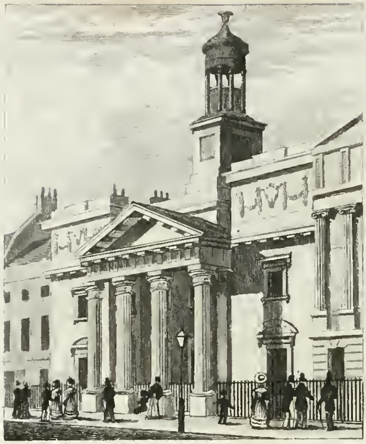
This building is on a scale of such extent and magnificence, the grand front being 580 feet in length, that it resembles rather a palace than an erection for the purposes of charity. The institution was founded by Henry VIII., and was removed from its old situation in Moorfields in 1814. The present edifice, which is situated at Lambeth, is of brick, and comprises a centre and two wings, the former being surmounted by a dome, and decorated with an Ionic portico of six columns, supporting the arms of the United Kingdom, and was completed at an expense of 100,000*l.* from a design by Mr. Lewis. It is capable of receiving 460 patients, who are under the superintendence of a steward, apothecary, matron, keepers, &c.; the whole being subject to the government of the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen. In the hall are Cibber's celebrated statues of *Raving* and *Melancholy Madness*, which were formerly placed on the piers of the gateway of the old building in Moorfields; they were repaired by the younger Bacon in 1820. The annual income of this establishment is about 18,000*l.*

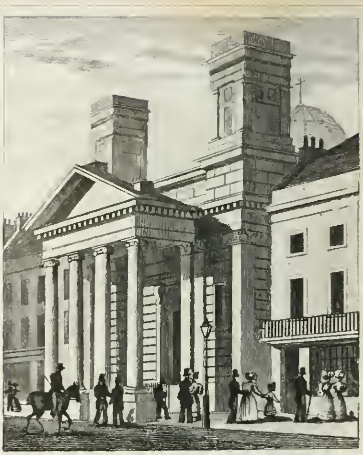
SURREY THEATRE.

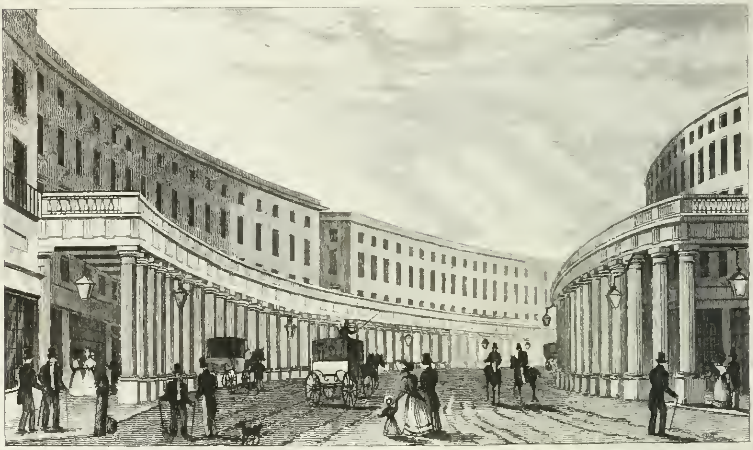
This theatre, which is situated in the Blackfriars Road, near the Elephant and Castle, was originally established for equestrian exhibitions, under the name of the Royal Circus. Having been destroyed by fire in 1805, it was afterwards rebuilt in a superior style, and consists of pit, boxes, and gallery. Some years since it was under the management of the late Mr. Elliston, who introduced the novelty of performing pieces very little dissimilar from those of the regular drama,—a practice which has since been followed by all the minor theatres to such an extent, as seriously to affect the larger houses, despite of their patent of monopoly.

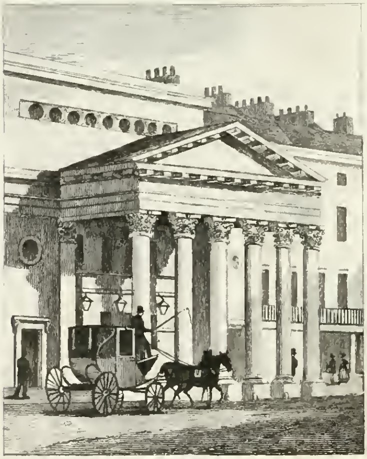
SCHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND.

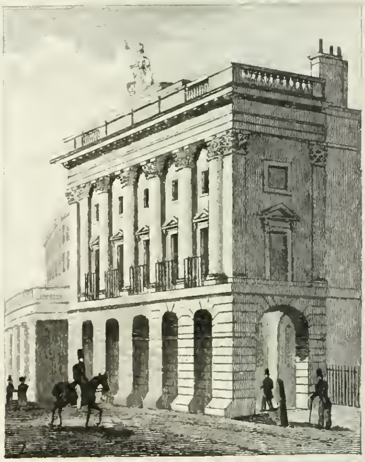
This interesting institution was established in 1799, for the instruction and maintenance of a number of persons, from the age of twelve upwards, who are afflicted with blindness and poverty. There are about sixty inmates, who are employed in the manufacture of various articles, from the sale of which a profit is said to be derived of from 800*l.* to 1000*l.* annually, which is applied to the aid of the funds of the establishment.


St PHILLIPS CHAPEL


St GEORGES CHAPEL


QUADRANT


HAYMARKET THEATRE


COUNTY FIRE OFFICE

[illegible] London [illegible] Aug 1833 [illegible]

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

A THEATRE was first erected in, and termed the Haymarket (to distinguish it from the Opera House), by a mechanic of the name of Potter, through whose speculations it was built in 1720, and opened on the 29th of December of the same year, with the intention of leasing it to foreign, or, as they were then called, French performers and singers.

This theatre was taken down, and a new one built by Foote, the comedian, which was opened in May, 1767; but it was so ill-constructed, and so void of taste or convenience, that very little if any improvement was effected upon the original one. The entrances were so extremely narrow as to endanger the loss of life, whenever any novelty attracted a numerous audience, which was not wanting during the management of either Foote, T. Dibden, or the Colmans.

On the 3rd of February, 1794, his Majesty having bespoken the play, on opening the pit doors the rush was so great that fifteen persons were killed and about twenty or thirty were seriously injured, affording a melancholy instance of their disadvantageous construction. It was taken down in 1821, and the present neat and commodious theatre erected, from designs by Mr. Nash. In the front is a portico, supported by six columns of the Corinthian order, over which are nine circular windows, ornamented and connected with the entablature.

The interior is smaller than any of the regular theatres. It contains two tiers of boxes, besides two rows of side boxes, which, for convenience of arrangement, are highly creditable to the artist. The pit and galleries are well adapted both for seeing and hearing, which, with the tasteful manner in which it is fitted up, a superior company, and interesting performances, render this theatre deservedly considered as a superior place of amusement.

COUNTY FIRE OFFICE.

THIS noble building has a very pleasing aspect when viewed from Pall-mall, and reflects great credit on Mr. Robert Abrahams, from whose designs it was erected in 1807.

The front consists of a rusticated arcade of five arches, surmounted by a façade of columns of the Corinthian order, supporting an entablature, parapet, and balustrade, over which is a fine colossal statue of Britannia, with her attendant lion and attributes.

QUADRANT.

THIS fashionable promenade extends from Piccadilly to Glasshouse-street, and is ornamented by handsome colonnades, supported by 140 hollow cast-iron pillars, of the Doric order of architecture.

During the day the Quadrant is one continued scene of amusement; the shopkeepers submit every article of necessity or luxury to the inspection of the public, and find ready customers amongst the multitudinous persons who visit the place. But when Somnus has spread his mantle over the inhabitants, and the moon sheds her silvery rays on the edifice, contrasting the depth of shadow with the most refulgent brightness, when the stillness of death succeeds to almost confusion, the being who can behold it with indifference must be destitute of the finer feelings of human nature.

ST. PHILIP'S CHAPEL.

This handsome edifice, situated in Regent-street, was erected in 1820, from designs by Mr. Repton. The front is ornamented by a noble portico, consisting of four fluted columns of the Doric order, having the entablature surmounted by a triangular pediment. The bull's sculls and pateræ ornamenting the metopes are similar to those decorating the ancient Pagan altars, which might not be considered as a very judicious embellishment to a Christian place of worship, but for the main principle of religion, "That internal devotion, not outward appearance, is required of man." The tower, built upon a lofty cubical pedestal, is copied from the Choraqu monument of Lysicrates, at Athens, better known as the lantern of Demosthenes.

The interior is fitted up in the most elegant style, and is very fashionably attended. It is capable of accommodating about 1,500 persons.

ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL.

St. George's, or Hanover chapel, Regent-street, may be justly entitled a beautiful specimen of classical architecture; and we are indebted to Mr. C. R. Cockerill for this addition to the architectural beauties of England.

The general tenor of the edifice is such as Vitruvius would have ranked in the second order of sacred buildings. The portico consists of four columns of the Ionic order, of the same kind as those of the temple of Minerva, at Ionia. The wings are embellished with two pilasters, one of which supports the lowest principal member of the entablature, or architrave of the portico, and the other forms the extremity of the building. The bell tower, which adorns each wing, is raised upon a rusticated base, surmounted by a cornice and lofty blocking course, the towers having four pilasters or antæ, one at each angle, surmounted by a lofty entablature.

The interior, which is capable of accommodating 1,580 persons, is built after the style of Sir Christopher Wren's St. Stephen's church, Walbrook. It is lighted by a cupola, more in the Italian than Grecian system of architecture. The altar is considered by many persons to be a fine specimen of architectural composition.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

The influence of the master passion of the human breast, self, is strikingly exemplified with respect to India, the productions of which are merely luxuries, but the refined appetite of man dignifies them with the title of necessities. It is true that the equanimity and intelligence of mankind in every civilized country are maintained by the discovery of wants and employing the mind in methods to relieve them, or in applying inventions towards furthering man's comfort and convenience. But how far he is justified in taking forcible possession of a country, deluging it with blood, subjecting 125 millions of his fellow creatures to his yoke, treating the inhabitants of a different clime as slaves, nay brutes, for the sake of gratifying his senses, or of adorning his person, is a subject which would occupy greater space than could be allowed in this work.

In a commercial point of view, it would be impossible to enumerate the immense affluence and power which the possession of India has accrued to England.

Alfred the Great caused several ships to be built and equipped for the especial purpose of embarking in the Indian trade, and entrusted them to adventurous merchants, who made several successful voyages to the ports of Syria and Egypt.

After the Norman conquest, when the prospects and resources of England were enlarged, the Venetians annually sent a ship, laden with the productions of the East, to the port of Southampton. During the reign of Edward III., the demand for oriental productions had so much increased that the Venetians employed five ships in supplying England with sugar, aromatics, and spices. When the passage round the Cape of Good Hope was discovered, the trade fell principally into the hands of the Portuguese, upon which the merchants of London imported Indian goods from Lisbon upon their own account, and conveyed them in their own ships to the metropolis.

In 1579 an Englishman, of the name of Stevens, made a voyage to India, in a Portuguese ship, round the Cape of Good Hope, to Goa. On his return he published an account of his voyage, and, being a man of extensive mercantile knowledge, his ideas begat a spirit of emulation among his countrymen for adventures in the East.

In 1594 the merchants of London presented a memorial to Queen Elizabeth, praying her Majesty to make overtures to the Turkish government, to enable them to trade with the Syrian and Egyptian merchants; upon which the Queen despatched letters to the Emperor of Turkey, who readily acceded the privilege of a treaty of commerce, and from that time until years after the establishment of the East India Company the commodities of India were brought to England in English ships.

The chief merchants of London resolved to open a direct trade with India, as, in consequence of the number of hands through which the productions of Hindostan passed, the prices were raised so high in the English market that they were easily undersold by the Dutch, who possessed considerable powers in India.

George, Earl of Cumberland, with a number of monied gentlemen, presented a petition to the government to allow them an exclusive trading charter. Queen Elizabeth granted their request, and instituted the company by royal charter, in 1600, about six months after which Elizabeth sent directions to the English consul resident at Constantinople to proceed overland to India, with letters to the Emperor Akbar.

The charter was granted to George, Earl of Cumberland, and 215 knights, aldermen, and merchants; they were allowed a common seal, with permission to alter it at pleasure, under the title of the Governor and Company of Merchants of London, trading to the East Indies. The governor and directors were nominated by the crown, with the special enactment that they should in future be chosen by the company.

About 1601 the monies in the company's treasury amounted to 72,000*l*. They equipped a fleet consisting of one ship of 600 tons, one of 300, two of 200, and a victualling ship of 180. The number of seamen employed was 480. The cargo consisted principally of tin, lead, iron, cannon, muskets, and cutlasses, the value of which was 27,000*l*.

The Portuguese and Dutch had made themselves masters of the most advantageous harbours, and strongly fortified them, which, with their jealousy of the English, rendered it extremely difficult to effect a settlement in India. Lancaster, who had received directions to conduct the English fleet to the eastern part of Asia, arrived in the road of Acheen in June, 1602, where he was received with great kindness, and, upon presenting the letters of the Queen, the King of Acheen arranged the preliminaries for the English to obtain a footing in India.

In 1610 a new spirit was infused into the Company, in consequence of James I. enlarging the charter, and paying great attention to the cultivation of their interests.

They increased the number of expeditions and size of their vessels. Sir Henry Middleton received the command of the Trades Increase, of 1,293 tons, and the Peppercorn, a vessel of smaller size, with instructions to endeavour to obtain a settlement on the coast of Malabar and Guzerat. But when at Mocha a quarrel took place between some of his officers and the inhabitants, upon which Middleton was thrown into prison, from which he escaped and joined his ship, and threatened to reduce the town to ashes, unless they indemnified him for the insult offered to him. The Arabs, not choosing to have their town destroyed, remunerated Sir Henry in a manner he considered sufficient.

He then steered his course for India, and entered the Gulf of Cambaya, when being informed that a Portuguese fleet, consisting of six men of war and twelve frigates, was stationed at Surat to prevent any other nation from trading there, Sir Henry obtained six vessels from the English factory at Sually, and, crowding all sail, bore down upon the Portuguese with such celerity that they had not time to prepare for action. The result was they were entirely defeated.

This victory was rendered useless to the negociation, in consequence of the influence of the Jesuits in the Mogul councils; therefore Sir Henry contented himself with making reprisals, by seizing a number of Portuguese and Arabian vessels, and then proceeded to Bantam, where he died.

In 1613 the Directors fitted out four ships, carrying thirty guns each, the command of which was given to Captain Thomas Best, a brave and experienced officer. Upon his arriving off Goa the Portuguese governor sent out an armament to give him battle. Best engaged and entirely defeated them. The Portuguese equipped another fleet of much greater force, which, after an engagement of five hours, and various changes of fortune, was also defeated with great carnage. These victories of the English, which happened within sight of the shore, together with the disgust which the Mogul government entertained at the encroachments of the Jesuits, inclined them very favourably towards the English.

The East India Directors presented a memorial to King James, praying him to appoint an ambassador from the court of England to the Emperor of Hindostan. James appointed Sir Thomas Roe, a man of rank and abilities, as head of the embassy, with instructions to conclude a treaty of commerce and amity between the two countries.

Teharger, the Emperor of India, received Sir Thomas with every possible respect, and, after treating him sumptuously, arranged the treaty in a manner highly advantageous to this country. From thence Sir Thomas proceeded to the court of Persia, and effected a treaty with the King, Shah Abbas, equally beneficial to this country.

The East India Company thus obtained the gratification of its most sanguine wishes, and proceeded with alacrity in fitting out vessels and trading to the East, which continued with unabated zeal, until it received a severe check in consequence of the civil wars which agitated England during the protectorship, insomuch that it was unable to support the prerogative of its charter. Cromwell, with that singular policy which marked his Government, threw the trade entirely open. But the merchants, not finding it answer to trade upon their own account, solicited a re-establishment, and accordingly joined their stock, which amounted to 739,782*l.*

Charles II. granted a new charter to the Company, by which it was regulated that the Governor, Directors, &c., should be elected annually. Several disputes arose respecting the illegality of the Company's monopoly, and the right which individuals had to trade; but Charles issued an order against the sailing of a ship.

The dislike entertained against the Company, and the inability of the Directors to make any dividend for several years, produced at length so severe an interference in the House of Commons that it was thought expedient to propose advancing 700,000*l.* for the public service, at four per cent., as the price of legal investment, to the exclusive trade they had hitherto engaged.

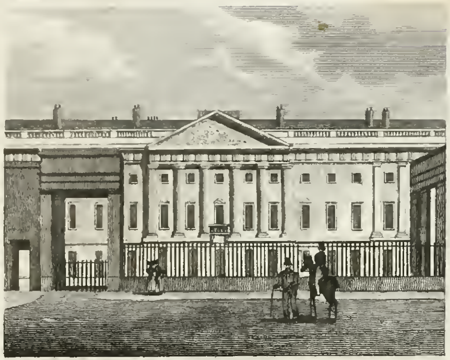
A number of merchants offered to advance the sum of two millions, at eight per cent., on condition that the trade should be exclusively granted to themselves, with the proviso that the subscribers should not be obliged to trade in a joint stock, unless they afterwards desired to be incorporated. The highest bidders were accepted, and the Old Company prohibited from trading after Michaelmas, 1701.

The Old Company being in possession of the forts and privileges granted by the Mogul Government, which they were at liberty to dispose of to foreigners, induced a junction of interests in 1702, by an indenture tripartite, to which Queen Anne was the third party. The trade was to be carried on by each Company separately for seven years, after which all traffic was to proceed on the joint account. This arrangement received the sanction of Parliament in 1708, and an act passed augmenting the capital of the Company to 3,200,000*l.*, with the privilege of the monopoly continuing for fifteen years.

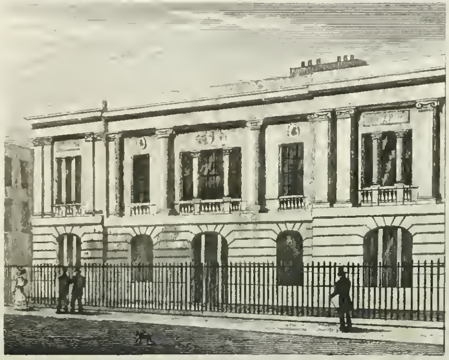
Since the junction, the charter has been repeatedly renewed, and carried with uniform success. In 1784, the territories possessed by the East India Company were subjected to a Board of Control, consisting of the Secretary of State, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and several Privy Counsellors of his Majesty.

In 1809, the capital employed in the East India trade amounted to about 18,000,000*l.*, the value of the goods exported supposed to average 1,500,000*l.* annually, and the sale of goods imported 5,000,000*l.* The National Revenue derived from India, by Great Britain, is said on the whole to exceed 8,000,000*l.* sterling.

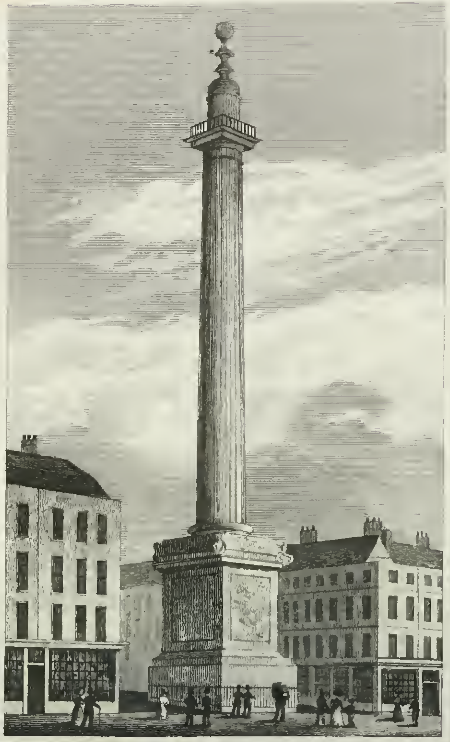
The East India House is situated in Leadenhall Street, and here the Directors hold their courts, and the chief business of the Company is



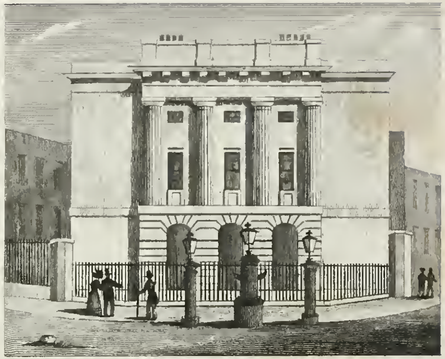
MINT



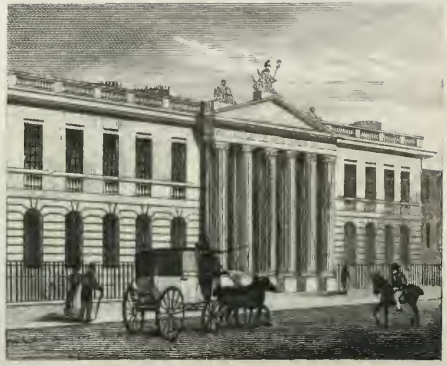
TRINITY HOUSE



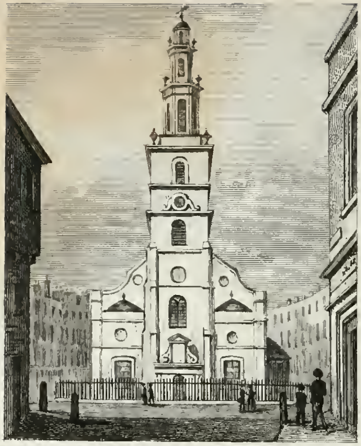
MONUMENT



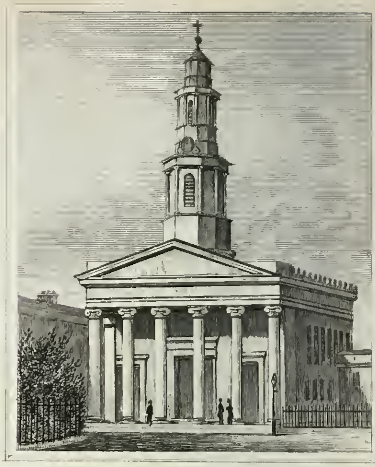
S^T CATHARINE'S DOCK HOUSE.



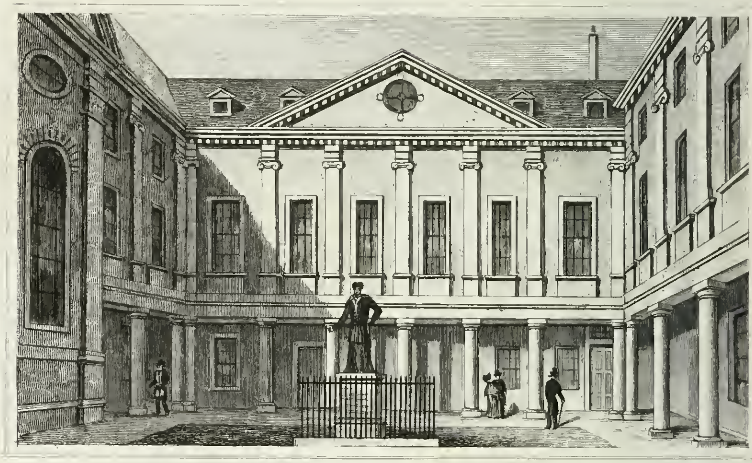
EAST INDIA HOUSE



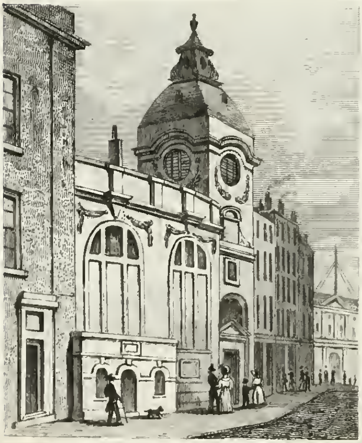
ST CLEMENT'S DANES.



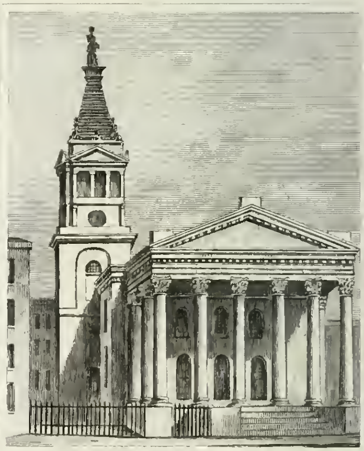
NEW ST PANCRAS CHURCH.



ST THOMAS' HOSPITAL.



ST BENNET'S FINK.



ST GEORGE'S BLOOMSBURY.

Drawn by T.H. Shepherd.

Engraved by J. Shury.

transacted. It is a spacious building, a portion of which was built in 1726, but was not enlarged to its present dimensions until the year 1799. It cannot boast of much architectural neatness, although the front is crowded with ornaments. It consists of a portico of six fluted Ionic columns, and two wings: the latter, which are extremely plain, are surmounted by a neat balustrade. The interior is fitted up in a manner which combines elegance with convenience; several of the rooms are very spacious. The museum is rich in Oriental curiosities, as the library is in Asiatic literature: in the former are numerous trophies of British conquests in India. The library is visited by oriental scholars from the Continent, who are admitted by the Directors with a liberality and facility that show a strong contrast to the unbending obstinacy with which the public buildings are too frequently closed to the inspection of the inhabitants of the metropolis.

THE MONUMENT.

The Monument, the finest modern column in the world, was built to commemorate the most dreadful calamity which can befal human beings; viz. the Great Fire of London. After the fire, which left thousands of human beings deprived of their little all, a prey to the inclemencies of the weather, without a home to shelter themselves or means to satisfy the cravings of hunger or thirst, this pillar was erected by order of Parliament in memory also of the rebuilding of that part of London (extending from the Tower to Temple Bar) which was destroyed.

This noble piece of architecture was erected from designs by Sir Christopher Wren. It was commenced during the reign of Charles II. in 1671, and completed in 1677. It is a fluted column of the Doric order, and total height of which is 202 feet, considerably higher than the celebrated Roman pillars of Trajan and Antoninus. The height of the massy pedestal is 40 feet, by 28 feet square; the height of the column, or shaft, is 120 feet, and the diameter at the base 13 feet. Over the capital is an iron balcony, encompassing a cone 32 feet high, supporting a blazing urn of gilt brass.

It was originally intended that a colossal statue of King Charles II. should be placed instead of the urn, or else a figure of a woman, crowned with turrets, holding a sword and cap of maintenance, as emblems of the city's grandeur and re-edification.

Within the column is a flight of black marble steps, 345 in number; and from the iron balcony at the top is a most fascinating view of the metropolis and the adjacent country, which any person is at liberty to behold by paying sixpence for admission.

The western side of the pedestal is adorned with curious emblems by the masterly hand of Mr. Cibber, denoting the destruction and restoration of the city, in which the eleven principal figures are executed in alto and the rest in basso relievo. The first female figure represents the City of London sitting among the ruins in a languishing posture. Behind is Time, gradually raising her up; at her side is a woman, to represent Providence, gently touching her with one hand, and, with a winged sceptre in the other, directing her to regard the goddesses in the clouds, one with the emblem of plenty, the other with that of peace. At her feet is a bee-hive, signifying that by perseverance and industry the greatest difficulties are surmounted. Behind Time are citizens exulting in his endeavours to restore her. Beneath, in the midst of the ruins, is a dragon, who, as supporter of the city arms, is endeavouring to preserve them. Farther to the north the city is represented in flames, and the inhabitants as imploring succour. Opposite the city, on an elevated pavement, stand King Charles II. in a Roman habit, with a truncheon in his hand, and his brother, the Duke of York; the King is represented as commanding three females to fly to the relief of the city. The first represents Imagination, holding the emblem of invention; the second is Architecture, with a plan in one hand and a rule and compasses in the other; the third figure is Liberty, holding a hat, on which is inscribed the word Libertas, in allusion to the freedom granted to those who were engaged in rebuilding the city. The two figures behind the King represent Justice with a coronet and Fortitude with a reined lion. Beneath, in a vault, is a figure of Envy, endeavouring to renew the disaster, by emitting pestiferous flames from his mouth. In the back-ground on the right the construction of the city is represented by Labour erecting new buildings.

On the northern side is a Latin inscription, signifying the extent and places of this destructive fire.

On the southern façade of the plinth is another Latin inscription to this effect:—Charles II., son of Charles the Martyr, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, a Most Gracious Prince, commiserating the deplorable state of things, whilst the ruins were yet smoking, provided for the comfort of his citizens and the ornament of his city; remitted their taxes, and referred the petitions of the magistrates and inhabitants to the Parliament, who immediately passed an Act, that public works should be restored to greater beauty, with public money, to be raised by an imposition on coal; that churches, and the cathedral of St. Paul, should be rebuilt from their foundation with all magnificence; that the bridges, gates, and prisons, should be new made; the sewers cleansed, the streets made straight and regular, such as were steep levelled, and those too narrow made wider; markets and shambles removed to separate places. They also enacted that every house should be built with party-walls, and all in front raised of equal height, and those walls all of square stone or brick, and that no man should delay beyond the space of seven years. Moreover, care was taken by law to prevent disputes about their bounds. Also anniversary prayers were enjoined; and, to perpetuate the memory hereof to posterity, they caused this column to be erected.

On the eastern side of the pedestal is an inscription stating the time at which this column was begun, continued, and finished.

TRINITY HOUSE.

The corporation of the Trinity was founded during the reign of Henry VIII., by Sir Thomas Spert, in the year 1515, at the period when the British navy began to assume a warlike appearance. The business of the Trinity House is transacted at the edifice situated on Tower-hill, but the parent house is at Deptford, the corporation being named "The Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Guild or Fraternity of the most glorious and undivided Trinity, and of St. Clement, in the parish of Deptford Stroud, in the county of Kent."

The corporation consists of a master, four wardens, eight assistants, and eighteen elder brethren, in whom is the direction of the company; and an indefinite number of younger brothers, for any sea-faring man may be admitted into the society under that name, but without having any privilege to interfere in the controlling of its concerns. The elder brethren are usually selected from commanders in the navy and merchant service, with a few principal persons of his Majesty's government.

The principal object for which this Society was instituted is to superintend the interests of the British shipping, military and commercial. To this end their power was very extensive; the main object of which is to examine the children educated in mathematics in Christ's Hospital, examine the masters of the King's ships, appoint pilots for the Thames, erect light-houses and sea-marks, grant licences to poor seamen not free of the city to row on the Thames, and superintend the deepening and cleansing of the river. They have the power to receive donations for charitable purposes; and they annually relieve great numbers of poor seamen and seamens' widows and orphans.

The first master was Sir Thomas Spert, comptroller of the navy, and commander of the large vessel built by order of Henry VIII., and named by him Grace de Dieu.

The present elegant structure was commenced in 1793, under the direction of S. Wyatt, Esq., and finished in 1795. It is built of Portland stone, and consists of a rustic basement, over which is one story adorned with Ionic pillars and pilasters. It is also ornamented with busts and allegorical relievos. The interior is embellished with portraits of several eminent men, as well as with numerous naval curiosities, such as the flag taken by Sir Francis Drake from the Spaniards in 1588, some curious drawings representing naval actions, executed with pen and ink, and a very large pair of globes.

The secretary's office contains a beautiful model of a vessel. The hall is light and elegant, from whence, by a double staircase, you ascend to the court-room, which is beautifully embellished; the ceiling is finished in a superior style, and contains portraits of George III., Queen Charlotte, James II., Lord Sandwich, Lord Howe, and Mr. Pitt. The upper end of the room is covered by a group of about twenty-four portraits of the elder brethren, the gift of the merchant brethren in 1794. The uniformity of the dresses has not the happiest effect, but no doubt the likenesses are accurate.

Trinity-square is laid out with fancy and taste, and forms a desirably pleasant promenade for the neighbourhood.

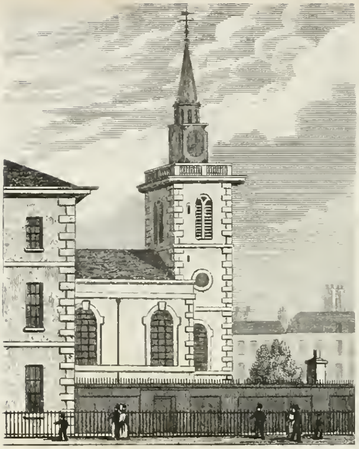
THE MINT.

This attribute of sovereign power, exercised by our Anglo-Saxon monarchs, is considered to have come in with the Roman ecclesiastical power; but no gold coin of that period of our history has yet reached us. That metal is considered to have been only used in an uncoined state.

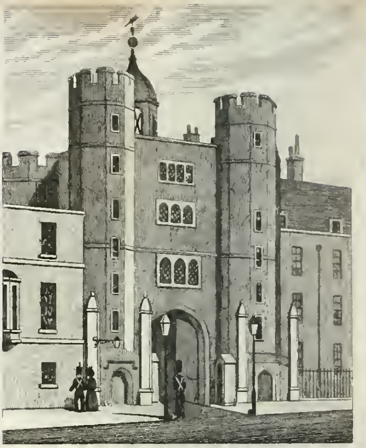
Mints were established at various places besides the capital; according to the Doomsday Book they appear to have been a usual appendage to large towns.

Athelstan, in the year 928, promulgated a law that only one sort of coin should be current throughout the kingdom, and granted to certain towns, by name, a number of moneyers, proportionate to their size, and to all boroughs of inferior rank one moneyer each. These mints were subject to the general control of that then existing within the Tower of London. Athelstan confined the ecclesiastical mint to Canterbury, allowing the archbishop two moneyers, and the abbot one; the Bishop of Rochester was allowed one moneyer; but in these, as in all other grants from the crown, while the profits of the coinage were assigned to the church, the dignitaries were forbid to use any dies but what they received from the Tower of London, and for the use of which they were compelled to pay a rent to the Master of the Mint.

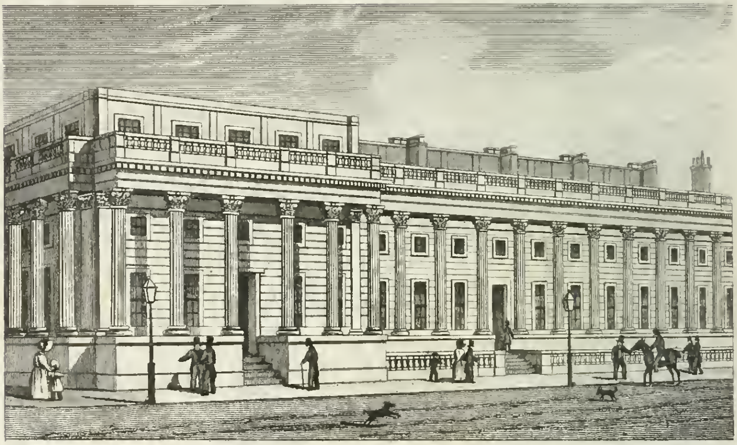
The series of coins from the metropolitan and other ecclesiastical mints terminated in the reign of Henry VIII., Cranmer and Lee, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York of that period, being the last who exercised this privilege; but it was not until the reign of Queen Mary that the subordinate mints were abolished. The coinage has ever since



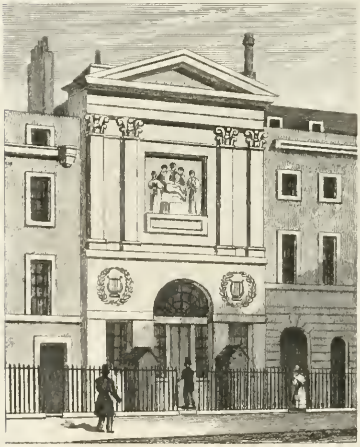
ST JAMES'S CHURCH, PICCADILLY.



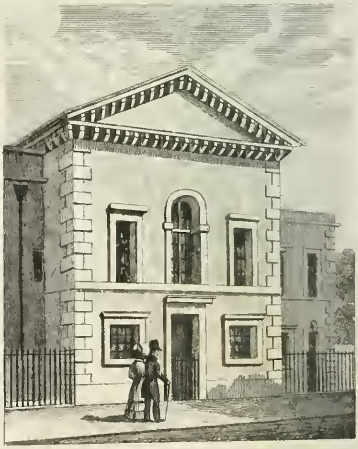
ST JAMES'S PALACE.



TREASURY, WHITEHALL.



BRITISH INSTITUTION.



GERMAN CHAPEL.

[illegible]

been exclusively conducted at the Tower, with the exception of a short period in the reign of Charles I., another in that of Charles II., and during the great coinage immediately after the Revolution, when mints were once more put in operation in York, Chester, Exeter, Bristol, and Norwich. To these exceptions may be added the mints erected at Soho, during the reign of George III., for copper coinage, and conducted by Mr. Boulton.

In 1806, the other uses to which the Tower buildings had become devoted, having rendered the portion appropriated to the mint very inadequate to the purpose, a portion of what was called Little Tower-hill (formerly occupied as the government tobacco warehouse) was selected as the site of a new mint. Grants of money were from this time to 1810 made by parliament, amounting in the whole to 261,977*l.*, for the erection of the present elegant structure and its machinery.

This edifice is built in the Grecian-Doric style of architecture. The elevation consists of three stories, the lower story being rusticated. The centre of the façade is ornamented by columns, the wings with pilasters. The entablature is embellished with triglyphs, and supports a handsome balustrade. The British arms are contained in the pediment over the centre.

ST. CATHERINE'S DOCK HOUSE.

This neat building consists of a centre and wings. The centre has a rusticated arcade, supporting a façade of Grecian-Doric columns, supporting an entablature, cornice, and lofty blocking course. In this house is transacted all business connected with St. Catharine's Docks.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, PICCADILLY.

This church was erected in consequence of the increase of population in the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields. It was founded in the reign of Charles II., and consecrated in that of James II. The building is of brick and stone, and is about eighty-five feet long, sixty broad, and forty-five high. The steeple is 150 feet in height. A visit to this church is repaid by inspecting the baptismal font, executed in white marble by Mr. Grimlin Gibbons. The font is supported by a column representing the tree of life, with the story of the serpent tempting our first parents. On the font are three pieces of sculpture: St. John baptizing Christ; St. Philip baptizing the Eunuch ; and Noah's ark, with the dove bearing the olive branch. Over the altar is some exquisite carving in wood of foliage, by the same artist.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

On the site of the present palace, prior to the Conquest, was founded an hospital, for the reception of fourteen females, to which afterwards were added eight brethren, to assist in divine worship. In 1531, Henry VIII., having had the hospital pulled down, erected the present building, and enclosed the park as a place of amusement and exercise; but it does not appear that the palace was regularly considered as the seat of royalty until the reign of Queen Anne. It is built of brick, and, externally, has very little semblance of a royal habitation.

The state apartments, finished in 1824, are commodious and handsome, and are entered by a passage and staircase, lighted by Grecian bronze lights, with moon shades, placed on granite pedestals. On ascending the staircase is the guard-room, which, on state days, is occupied by the yeoman of the guard. From the guard-room commences a series of three rooms, fitted up in a style of matchless splendour, in which the levees and drawing-rooms are held.

In one of the rooms, formerly the ante-chamber to the levee rooms, James, the son of James II., afterwards termed the Pretender, was born, and at the entrance to this palace an attempt was made upon the life of George III., by a woman named Margaret Nicholson, generally considered insane.

THE TREASURY, WHITEHALL.

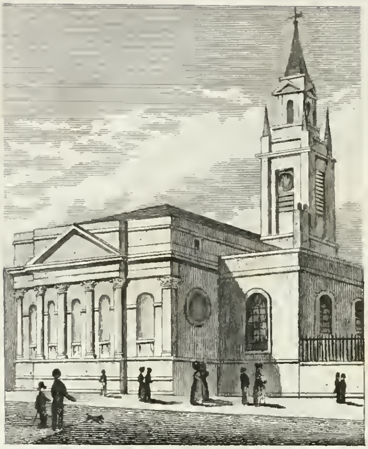
This work of art was erected from designs by Professor Soane, and comprises, besides the Treasury, the Privy Council Office, the Board of Trade, and other government offices. The façade is ornamented by a row of elegant columns of the Corinthian order, supporting an entablature and cornice, handsomely decorated, and surmounted by a noble balustrade. The interior of the offices is built in a neat and substantial manner, calculated for business. But the Privy Council Chamber and Board room are fitted up in a style to be completely in union with the elegant exterior.

GERMAN CHAPEL, ST. JAMES'S,

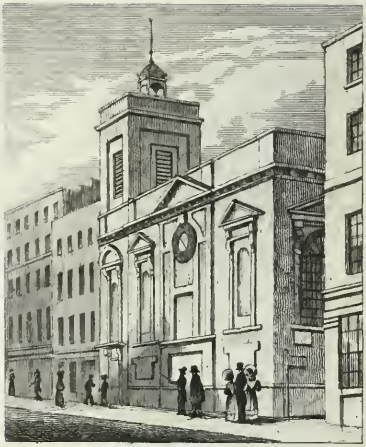
Is a neat, unpretending building, without any thing either external or internal to claim particular attention; and, as the multiplicity of chapels in London will not enable us to particularize any one, we will leave the further notice of this chapel for the general list, which will be eventually given.

BRITISH INSTITUTION.

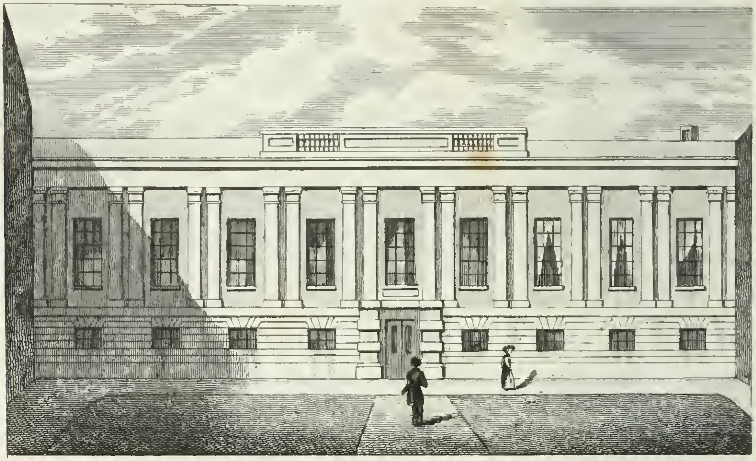
The British Institution, situated in Pall-Mall, was established on a plan formed by Sir Thomas Barnard, in 1805, for the purpose of encouraging British artists, by affording them an opportunity of exhibiting



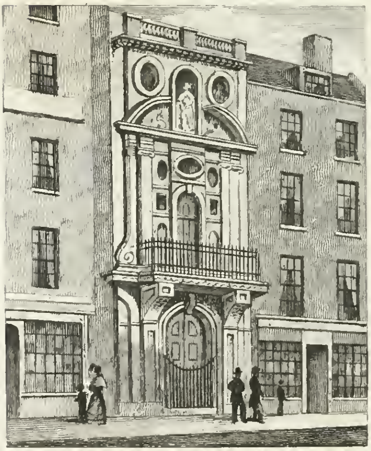
St LAWRENCE, KING STREET



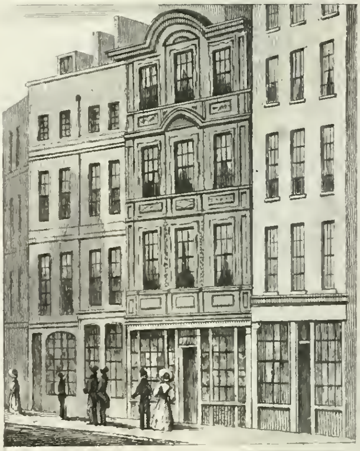
St MILDRED, POULTRY



GROCERS' HALL, POULTRY.



MERCERS' HALL, CHEAPSIDE.



OLD MANSION [illegible] CHEAPSIDE

Drawn by T.H. Shepherd. London Published [illegible] Engraved by J. Shury.

historical subjects to greater advantage than in the rooms of the Royal Academy, where the multitude of paintings, particularly portraits, prevented them from being viewed with the attention which they deserved.

The gallery was erected by Alderman Boydell, for the exhibition of paintings for his edition of Shakspeare, and, being well adapted for the purpose intended, was purchased for the use of this institution.

The front is ornamented by a piece of sculpture designed by Mr. Banks, representing Shakspeare, accompanied by Painting and Poetry. The institution is supported by voluntary subscription and the produce of the exhibitions, of which there are two in the year, one of ancient and one of modern paintings, to which the public are admitted upon paying 1*s*.

ST. LAWRENCE CHURCH, KING STREET.

The church situated at the south-east corner of Guildhall-yard was originally a rectory, but was converted into a vicarage in 1294, Edward I. giving the patronage to Baliol College, Oxford, the master and scholars of which still retain it.

It is dedicated to St. Lawrence, a Spanish martyr to Christianity, during the reign of the Emperor Aurelian. The title of Jewry was also affixed to it, in consequence of its being situated among the Jews.

The old church having been destroyed by the fire of London, in 1666, the present handsome stone building was erected in 1668, by Sir Christopher Wren. It is ornamented at the eastern end with four elegant columns of the Corinthian order, supporting an entablature and pediment of the same order. The interior is neat, and contains a fine painting of the martyrdom of the saint, two monuments removed from Guildhall, and one to the memory of Archbishop Tillotson.

ST. MILDRED, POULTRY.

The foundation of this church appears to be of great antiquity, as, in 1325, John de Ashwell was collated to it. It is also mentioned in the reign of Edward III., with the chapel of Corpus Christi, and St. Mary de Conyhope Chapel, which was suppressed by Henry VIII., and afterwards purchased and turned into a warehouse by a haberdasher named Thomas Hobson.

The old church, dedicated to St. Mildred, a Saxon princess, and which was rebuilt in 1450, was burnt down in 1666, and the present one erected from designs by Sir Christopher Wren, to which the parish of St. Mary Colechurch was united. It is a plain substantial stone building, fifty-seven feet in length, forty-two feet in breadth, and about thirty-six feet in height. The tower, which is seventy-six feet in height, is void of ornament, with the exception of being crowned with a plain course. The interior is paved with Purbeck stone and black marble.

GROCER'S HALL, POULTRY.

The Grocer's Company, anciently denominated Pepperers, were incorporated by letters patent of King Edward III. in the year 1345; formerly they had the management of the King's beam in the city, with the right of appointing a master-weigher and four porters to attend it. This Company at one time held the highest rank among the city companies; for, in the reign of Henry IV., there were no less than twelve aldermen at the same time belonging to it. It has also been dignified with the names of five kings enrolled among its members.

Grocer's Hall is situated on a spot of ground purchased in the year 1411, for 320 marks, by the Grocer's Company, of Robert Fitz-Walter. The present structure, which has been recently new fronted and beautifully ornamented, is well designed and executed for the purposes of a common hall; it is stately, ornamental, and very capacious, insomuch that it served for the uses of the Bank of England prior to the building of the office in Threadneedle Street. The Hall is embellished by several portraits and statues, among which are portraits of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, and his son, who were both members of this Company.

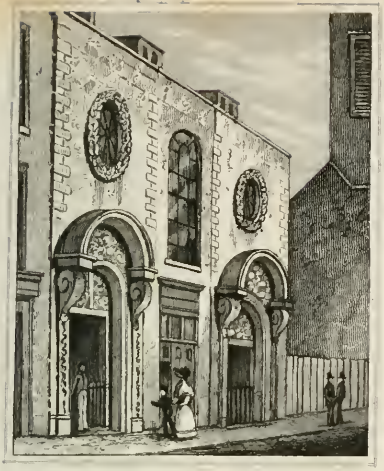
MERCER'S HALL, CHEAPSIDE,

Is situated on the spot once occupied by an hospital, founded by Thomas Fitz-Theobald de Heili, for brethren of the Augustine order, and dedicated to St. Thomas of Acons. On the dissolution of the religious houses, in the reign of Henry VIII., this hospital was purchased by the Mercer's Company, and immediately opened under the name of Mercer's Chapel, which was destroyed in the fire of London, and soon after the present structure erected.

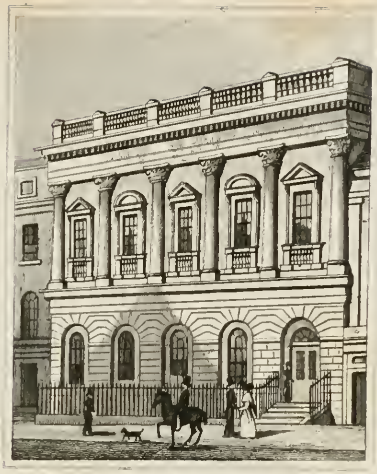
The front of this building, in Cheapside, is exceedingly handsome; the door-case is enriched with the figures of two cupids, mantling the Company's arms with festoons. Over the door is a balcony, adorned with two pilasters of the Ionic order, and a pediment, with the figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity, &c. The inner court is adorned with piazzes and columns of the Doric order. The hall room and great parlour are wainscotted with oak, and ornamented with Ionic pilasters; and the ceiling is beautifully decorated with fret-work.

THE OLD MANSION HOUSE, CHEAPSIDE.

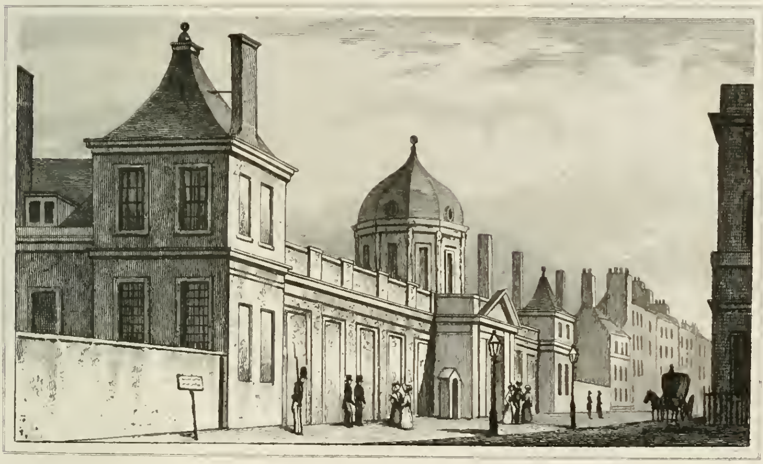
The term mayor, or meyer, is derived from the British miret (that is, to keep), or from the old English maier, power. In 1189, the title of mayor was conferred on the bailiff of London by Richard I. In 1204,



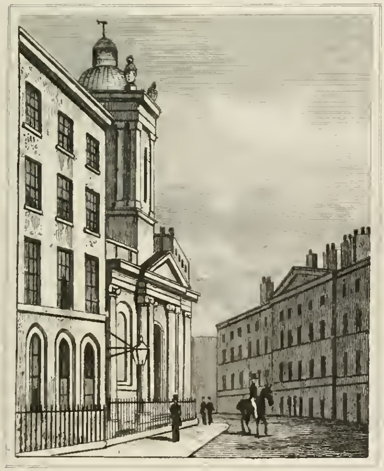
WHITTINGTON COLLEGE.



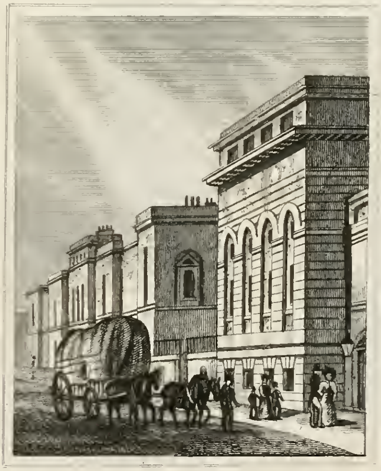
ARTHUR'S CLUB HOUSE.



BRITISH MUSEUM.



ST PETER LE POOR, BROAD ST.



SESSIONS HOUSE & NEWGATE PRISON.

Drawn by T. Shepherd London, Published by W. S. Orr 1833 Engraved by J. S

King John made the bailiff of King's Lynn a mayor: but it was not until 1419, in the seventh of Henry V., that the town of Norfolk obtained this title for its chief magistrate, since which there are few towns of note but have had a mayor appointed.

The office of lord mayor was first recognized about the commencement of the thirteenth century. According to the charter of King John, the right of electing the mayor was vested in the citizens at large.

The lord mayor and aldermen of London have invariably been treated with the most inviolable respect; in the reign of Richard II. the aldermen were entitled and rated as barons, and the mayor as a right honourable earl. The wars which agitated England during the early part of Richard's reign, occasioned parliament to grant a new tax of three groats on every person above fifteen; so inequitable a tax caused an insurrection. The person that first excited them to arms was a blacksmith, of the name of Wat Tyler. Who struck the tax-gatherer dead, for endeavouring indecently to prove his daughter was of the age specified in the act.

Wat Tyler led the insurgents into Smithfield, where, being met by the king, the insolent manner in which he demanded his rights so incensed Sir William Walworth, the mayor, that he stunned Tyler with his mace. For this act the king knighted the lord mayor and several aldermen, and is considered to have granted the augmentation of the dagger in the city arms in commemoration of this event.

In the year 1399, Thomas Haumsart and John le Brewere were tried at Guildhall, and beheaded in Cheapside, for having forcibly resisted the mayor and sheriffs in their endeavour to suppress a riot; and, in 1479, Richard Byfield was fined 50*l*. for presuming to kneel too close to his lordship at St. Erkenwold's shrine.

Formerly the lord mayor was allowed a poet laureat and merry Andrew, to assist in the pageant on great occasions; and at present he has a numerous suite for the support of his state and dignity—a chaplain, remembrancer, sword-bearer, huntsman, sergeant carver, sergeant of the chamber, &c.

The right of election was accompanied by a discretionary power of continuing the same individual in office from year to year. The first lord mayor, Henry Fitz-Alwin, continued in office twenty-three years. The qualifications for the office of lord mayor are, that the nominee shall be free of one of the twelve principal companies, have served the office of sheriff, and be at the time of election an alderman of one of the wards of the city.

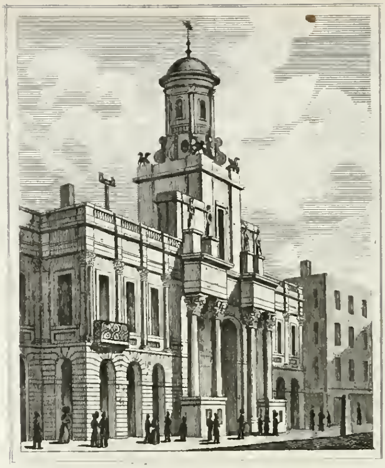
The power and privileges of the lord mayor are very great, as he is not only the king's representative in the government of the city, but in the military government of the city the first commissioner of the lieutenancy. He is also perpetual coroner and escheatrea, and chief justice in all commissions for trial of felony and gaol delivery, within the city and liberties. He is moreover judge of all courts of wardmote, for the election of aldermen, conservator of the rivers Thames and Medway and perpetual commissioner in all affairs relating to the river Lea, and chief butler to the king at all coronations, for which he receives a fee of a golden cup and cover, and a golden ewer.

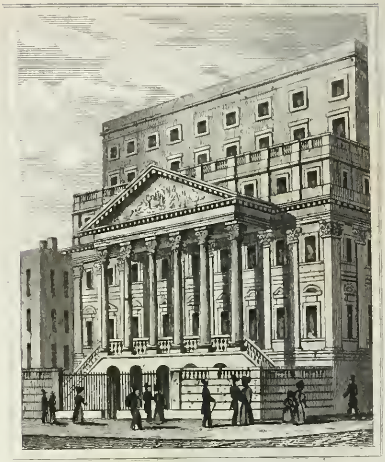
The election of lord mayor takes place on Michaelmas day, at a court of hustings, held at Guildhall, under the direction of the sheriff. All the aldermen who have not passed the chair, but have served the office of sheriff, are proposed successively in order of their seniority, and the livery testify by a show of hands the degree of favour in which each is held, and it is left for the aldermen to determine who has obtained the greatest number of suffrages. But it is still open to the candidates, or their friends, to demand a poll, a privilege which has of late years been frequently exercised.

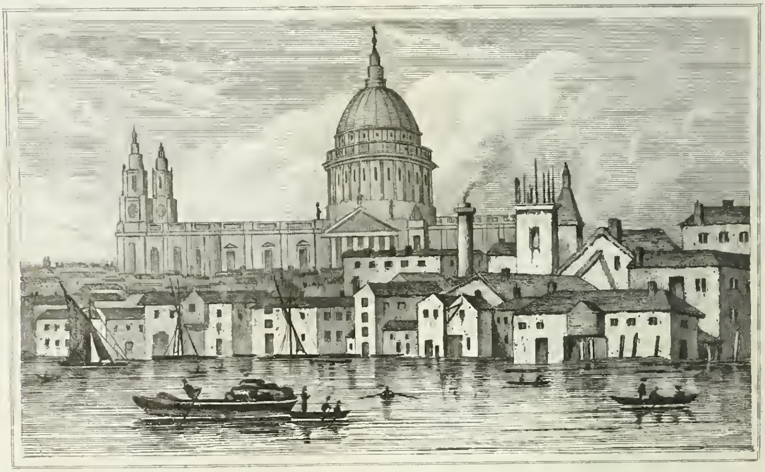
On the 8th of November, the elected mayor, having obtained the royal sanction, takes the oath of faithful administration in presence of the citizens at Guildhall; and on the 9th, attended by the aldermen, sheriffs, recorder, &c., he goes on board the splendid city barge at Blackfriars-bridge, and, attended by the several city companies in their barges, proceeds in great state to Westmtnsier, when his lordship, after certain ceremonies, takesthe prescribed oaths before the barons of the exchequer; from thence he visits the other courts of law, to invite the judges to dinner, and afterwards returns by water to Blackfriars-bridge, when disembarking he is preceded by a splendid and numerous cavalcade, who continue their progress through St. Paul's Church-yard to Guildhall, where a grand dinner and ball are given, at which the prime minister, and the rest of the great officers of state, are generally present.

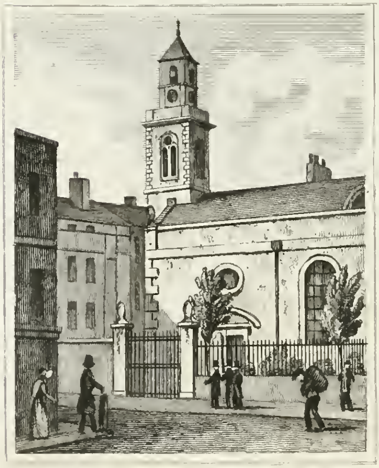
The tickets of admission to the dinner and ball are at the sole disposal of the mayor and sheriffs. The lord mayor's salary, which is granted annually by the corporation for the expenses of the office, is 8,000*l.*, but the actual expenditure often exceeds this sum by several thousands, and varies according to the wealth or liberality of the individual. The plate used by the lord mayor at his state dinners belongs to the corporation, and is transferred every year, with an inventory of it, to his successor.

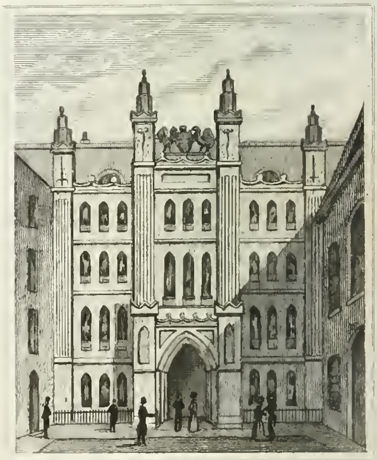
The splendid building occupying so conspicuous a situation in Cheapside was the residence of mayoralty previous to the erection of the present mansion-house. It was built by that celebrated architect Sir Christopher Wren, and is at present occupied by the extensive bookseller, Mr. Tegg, where may be obtained numberless works treating on every branch of literature, and at so cheap a rate that an individual may obtain here a library for the same money that at other publishers he would pay for a few volumes.


ROYAL EXCHANGE.


MANSION HOUSE.


LONDON FROM BANKSIDE.


ST MARY'S ALDERMANBURY


GUILDHALL

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Among the various works published by this spirited gentleman, Dr. Adam Clarke'scelebrated Commentary on the Holy Scriptures, the London Encyclopædia, the Cabinet Library, and the Classics, should have a place in the house of every man who wishes to provide a fund of valuable and interesting instruction for himself or family, and the beautiful manner in which the volumes are got up can be rivalled only by the matter which they contain. In fact, every literary, scientific, or instructive work, calculated either for the most profound philosophor or for youth, can be purchased here.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

For centuries prior to the reign of Henry VIII. the merchants of London transacted business in Lombard Street. At length, in 1534, Sir Richard Gresham, who was agent for Henry VIII. at Antwerp (at that time the emporium of Europe), and had been much struck with the advantages attending the bourse or exchange of that place, prevailed with his royal master to send a letter to the mayor and commonalty of London, recommending them to erect a similar building on part of their manor of Leadenhall. The court of common council, however, were of opinion that such a removal of the seat of business would be impracticable, and the scheme was therefore dropped.

In 1564, Sir Thomas Gresham, who had succeeded his father, Sir Richard, in the agency at Antwerp, and who was actuated by the same public spirit, proposed to the corporation of London that if they would procure a central and commodious site for an exchange he would himself be at the cost of its erection. The corporation met this proposal in a spirit of equal liberality, and immediately purchased eighty houses, forming two little alleys leading from Cornhill into Threadneedle-street, which they pulled down, and then assigned the space on which they stood to Sir Thomas for the erection of his proposed Exchange.

In 1566, Sir Thomas commenced the building, which was erected in brick, and finished by November 1567. In 1570, Queen Elizabeth signified her intention of visiting it ; but, although it had been open two years, so many of the shops remained unoccupied that Sir Thomas was engaged two days before the promised visit in persuading the shopkeepers " to furnish and adorn with wares and wax lights as many shoppes as they either coulde or woulde, and they should have all those so furnished rent free for that yeare."* The appearance of the building so much pleased her majesty that she commanded it to be proclaimed by sound of trumpet the Royal Exchange, instead of the foreign name of bourse, by which the citizens began to distinguish it.

Sir Thomas Gresham by his will left this edifice to the city of London and the Company of Mercers as trustees under certain conditions. But this noble building was among the many proud fabrics which the calamitous of fire of 1666 reduced to ashes. When this lamentable disaster took place, the funds in the hands of Sir Thomas Gresham's trustees amounted to no more than 234*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*; but, with a spirit beyond all praise, they resolved on making up from their own resources whatever might be the sum of money necessary for rebuilding the Exchange, in a style which might do honour to the age, and still further honour the name of Gresham. The king gave his cordial co-operation to the undertaking; and by an exertion of royal authority so controlled the erection of new houses on the contiguous grounds as to enable the trustees to give to the new Exchange a breadth and openness which the original one by no means possessed.

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* Stowe.

It was erected at the cost of 58,960*l.* in 1669 by Nicholas Hawkesmoor, a pupil of Sir Christopher Wren; the foundation of the principal columns of the building was laid at different times by his Majesty, his brother the Duke of York (afterwards James II.), and Prince Rupert. It occupies a space of ground 203 feet in length, and 171 feet in breadth, containing an area in the middle of 61 square perches, in the centre of which is placed a statue, by Spiller, of Charles II., and in niches of the surrounding buildings are statues of most of our other monarchs, from the time of Edward I. to George III.; the statues of the earlier sovereigns, as far as Charles II., were sculptured by Gabriel Cibber: those of George I. and II. are from the chisel of Rysbrach, and that of George III. was executed by Wilton.

The south or principal front, facing Cornhill, contains the grand entrance, over which is the following inscription, commemorating the events we have been relating:—

HOC GRESHAMII PERISTYLIUM
GENTIUM COMMERCIIS SACRUM
FLAMMIS EXTINCTUM, 1666.
AUGUSTIUS E CINERE RESURREXIT, 1669.
WILLM° TURNERO, MILITE, PRÆTORE.

ON each side are Corinthian demi-columns, supporting a compass pediment; and in the intercolumniations on each side, in the front next the street, is a niche with well-executed statues of Charles I. and II. in Roman habits. Over the aperture on the cornice between the two pediments are the royal arms in relievo. On each side of this entrance is a range of windows, placed between demi-columns and pilasters of the composite order, above which is a handsome balustrade. This building is fifty-six feet high, and from the centre of the front rises a tower seventy-two feet in height, erected by Mr. G. Smith, in 1821. It consists of a square story, ornamented with colossal griffins supporting the city arms, and with four heads of Queen Elizabeth; above the square story is an octagonal tower containing the clock, over which is raised a circular story, surrounded by a colonnade of the Corinthian order, the whole surmounted by a dome and terminated by a vane of gilt brass, in the shape of a grasshopper, the crest of Sir Thomas Gresham. On either side of the square story are façade walls, containing emblematical devices, executed in basso-relievo by Mr. Bubb.

The north front in Threadneedle-street has neither columns nor statues, but is adorned with pilasters of the composite order, and has triangular instead of compass pediments. In this front is another arched entrance, of nearly equal dimensions to that on the south-side, leading to the interior area, which is neatly paved with small square Turkey stones, said to have been the gift of a Turkey merchant, and is divided, as well as the surrounding piazza, into what are called walks, to each of which the merchants of some particular nation, or branch of business, are in the habit of resorting; so that, though all the world may be said to meet on the Exchange of London, you may always know where to find at once the person with whom you may have business to transact.

The north and south front contain each a staircase, leading to a gallery above running round the whole building, which contains various rooms. In the original plan, shops filled the building to the top; but at present the upper rooms are occupied by different public companies; as Lloyd's celebrated subscription coffee-house, the Royal Exchange assurance office, merchant's, seamen's, and by private merchants, and underwriters of respectability. It is open every day from eight o'clock in the morning until half-past four in the afternoon.

THE MANSION HOUSE.

This noble building, if placed on a commanding site, would have a magnificent appearance; but, owing to its confined situation, it cannot be seen to advantage, although we hope the intended improvements in this part of the metropolis will tend to obliterate the present heaviness of its appearance. Its erection was commenced by Dance, the elder, in 1739, and completed in 1753. It is built of Portland stone, of an oblong form, and cost 42,638*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*, including the sum of 3900*l.* paid for purchasing houses which occupied the site. The front is ornamented with a handsome portico of six Corinthian columns, resting on a massive basement story, built in rustic, in the centre of which is a gate leading to the kitchen and other offices. On each side rises a flight of stone steps, leading to the grand entrance. Beneath the portico, which leads to the apartments and offices where business is transacted, the stairs are enclosed by a balustrade, continued along the portico, which supports an entablature and triangular pediment.

The pediment is ornamented by a beautiful emblematical piece of sculpture, from designs by Mr. Taylor, representing the wealth and grandeur of the city of London. In the centre is the figure of a woman crowned with turrets, to represent the city, with her left foot on the figure of Envy; in her right hand she holds a wand, and leans her left arm upon a large shield containing the city arms. She is placed between two pillars to signify the stability of her condition; on her right hand stands a naked boy, with the fasces and axe in one hand, and the sword, with the cap of liberty upon it, in the other, to express that authority and justice are the true supporters of liberty, and that while the former is exerted with vigour the latter will continue in a state of youth. In the group further to the right is a river god, to represent the Thames, reclining, his head crowned with flags and rushes, his left arm leaning over a large vase, from which issues a stream of water: and near him is an anchor fastened to its cable. On the left hand of London is the figure of Plenty, beseeching the city to accept the fruits of her cornucopia, and behind her two naked boys with bales of goods to denote commerce. The front of the building is ornamented with pilasters of the Corinthian order, between which are two series of windows surmounted by an attic story, with square windows covered with a balustrade. The interior of the Mansion House is peculiarly commodious and elegantly furnished, but many of the apartments are dark, from the nature of its site. On the west side of the building is a room for the reception of private company; and on the east side is situated the justice room, where the lord mayor sits daily to hear complaints and to redress grievances.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, ALDERMANBURY.

The time when this church was originally founded is uncertain, but we are informed by Stowe that, in 1437, Sir William Estfield, Knight of the Bath, and Lord Mayor of London, built the steeple, recast the bells, and gave 100*l.* towards completing other embellishments of the church. In 1633, St. Mary's church was nearly rebuilt by parochial contributions; but, being destroyed by the fire of 1666, the present structure was erected in 1677, by Sir C. Wren.

It is a substantial stone building, with a tower and turret; the east end fronting Aldermanbury, is ornamented by a large cornice, supporting a triangular pediment, and two large cartouches and pine apples of carved stone. The interior is paved with stone, having the floor of the chancel higher than that of the body of the church: the roof within is camerated and adorned with arches of fret-work, supported by twelve columns of the composite order, with an entablature and cantaliver cornice. The church is wainscoted and pewed with oak; the pulpit is of the same kind of timber, with enrichments and cherubim. The altar-piece is adorned with two fluted pilasters, supporting an entablature and open circular pediment, and with a fine painting of the Last Supper, by Franks. This church is in length 72 feet, breadth 45 feet, altitude 38 feet, and that of the tower and turret about 90 feet.

GUILDHALL.

THE place for transacting the city business was formerly situated in an adjoining street, called from that circumstance Aldermanbury, or Alderman's court; and, as the street bears that name as early as the year 1189, it is not improbable that Edward the Confessor, who commenced his reign in 1042, had a considerable share in the foundation, the recollection of which is preserved by the armorial bearings of that monarch being placed in several parts of the structure we are now about to describe.

The old hall being inadequate to transacting the increased business of an improving metropolis, on account of its contracted space and obscure situation, Sir Thomas Knowles, lord mayor, and the rest of the aldermen, in the year 1411, founded a more convenient structure, towards the charge of which the several livery companies were considerable benefactors; and of such consequence was this work esteemed that offences of men were pardoned for their contributions towards the building; extraordinary fees were raised; fines, amercements, and other means employed, during ten years, towards its completion.

John Coventry, and John Carpenter, Sir Richard Whittington's executors, bestowed 35*l.* towards paving the hall with Purbeck stone, besides glazing the windows, in each of which they emblazoned the arms of Sir Richard. In 1425, the foundation of the Mayors' Court was laid, and the other offices in progression. The kitchen was built in 1501, by Sir John Shaw, the first chief magistrate who held the grand civic feast in this place. The new Council Chamber was finished in 1615, at an expense of 1740*l.*

In 1666, this building partially shared the fate of other public structures: although much damaged it was not taken down, but substantially repaired in 1669, at the charge of 2500*l.*

Stowe, in relation to the images which were demolished in his time, states that William Elderton, an attorney in the Sheriff's Court, made the following doggrel verses concerning the statues which ornamented the front of Guildhall:

Though most the Images be pulled down,
And none be thought remain in town,
I'm sure there be in London yet
Seven Images, such, and in such a place:
As few or none I think will hit;
Yet every day they show their face,
And thousands see them every year,
But few I think can tell me where;

Where Jesus Christ aloft doth stand,
Law and Learning on either hand,
Discipline in the Devil's Neck
And hard by her are three direct;
There Justice, Fortitude, and Temperance stand,
Where find ye the like in all this land?

The present façade was erected in the year 1789, after a design and under the direction of Mr. George Dance, architect to the corporation. The centre contains a pointed door, with pillars and mouldings; on each side are pilasters, with oblong and pointed panels, whence to the escaloped they are fluted; above are the sword and mace, the whole terminated by enriched mouldings and peculiar pinnacles. The space between the pilasters contains six lancet windows, in two stories, the lowest being long. The parapet sustains the armorial bearings of the city supported by dragons, with the motto, *Domine Dirige Nos.* The pilasters at each end are similar to those in the centre, except that the fluted part is continued to the base, and that they are not so high; the wings of the building have twenty-four lancet windows of unequal length. The whole front formed into thirty windows between slender piers. This front partakes of no determinate style of architecture, and seems to have been formed from the inventive faculty of the builder.

The interior of the roof is flat and divided into panels. The walls on the north and south sides are separated into eight divisions, by clusters of columns and mouldings, above which are eight lofty windows on each side, and at each end is a magnificent window of modern painted glass. The original roof, constructed of timber similar to Westminster Hall, was destroyed by the fire of London; the main timbers rested on columns at the sides, which have now large guideron shields placed over them, bearing the arms of the principal companies. The height of this building, which was increased to 55 feet when the present roof was constructed, is too great for its length and breadth, the former being 153 feet, and the latter 48 feet. The east end of the hall, to the limits of the first division on each side, is appropriated for the holding of the Court of Hustings, for taking the polls at elections. Round the hall were formerly placed thirty-two portraits, principally of those great characters, the judges, who for their signal services rendered to the city, by deciding disputes between landlord and tenant without recourse to judicial litigation, were placed here as a mark of the gratitude of the distressed city they had so essentially benefited. On the north side is a flight of stone steps, leading to the Mayor's Court, and other chambers, on each side of which were the hall-keeper's offices, and round the top were six iron palm-trees of curious workmanship, which served as supporters to a large balcony over head, and resembled arbours. In the front of the balcony was a clock with three dials, in a curious frame of oak, at the four corners of which were carved the cardinal virtues, with the figure of Time on the top and a cock on each side of him: the whole was removed during the last alterations.

On the right and left hand of this balcony stood two gigantic figures, known by the name of Gog and Magog, but supposed by some to represent the giants Corinæus and Gogmagog; by others, to be an ancient Britain and a Roman. These celebrated colossal figures are fourteen feet six inches high, and present most fearful aspects, the one holding a pole-axe and the other a halbert. These were made by Captain Richard Saunders, an eminent carver in King Street, Cheapside, and put up about the year 1708, in the room of two old wicker-work giants formerly carried in procession. Gog and Magog are now placed one in each angle of the west end of the hall on octagonal pedestals, their heads rising to the springing of the great arch.

The hall is ornamented with some splendid monuments, erected at the expense of the city to the memory of Lord Nelson, William Pitt, earl of Chatham, William Pitt, his son, and Beckford, lord mayor in 1766 and 1770, of which a full account will be given in the course of the work.

The Common Council Chamber is a well-proportioned room, at the upper end of which is a fine statue of George III., by Chantry. It likewise contains busts of Lord Nelson and the Duke of Wellington, and a portrait of Queen Caroline, as well as a fine collection of paintings, presented to the corporation by Alderman Boydell; amongst them are portraits of Marquis Cornwallis, Lords Howe, Duncan, Heathfield, and Nelson; the destruction of the Spanish and French flotilla before Gibraltar, by Copley; the death of David Rizzio; the death of Wat Tyler; domestic happiness; miseries of civil war; procession of the Lord Mayor to Westminster, by water; and the swearing in of the Lord Mayor in 1781, containing portraits of the principal members of the corporation at that period.

In Guildhall the following city courts are kept:—

1 The Court of Common Council.
2 The Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen.
3 The Court of Hustings.
4 The Orphans' Court.
5, 6 The two Sheriffs' Courts.
7 The Court of Wardmote.
8 The Court of Hallmote.
9 The Court of Requests, or of Conscience.
10 The Chamberlain's Court, for binding apprentices and making them free when their apprenticeship has expired.

In this hall, also, the following livery companies, who do not possess halls of their own, usually transact business:

The Carmen.
Cooks.
Gardeners.
Pinmakers.
The Poulterers.
Shipwrights.
Gunsmiths.
Patten-makers.
The Paviors.
Tin-plate-workers.
Turners.
Wheelwrights.

LONDON, FROM BANKSIDE.

London has been justly styled the emporium of the world; for, which ever way we turn, nothing meets the eye of the most critical observer that does not bear testimony to its extensive commerce, and to the industrious spirit of its inhabitants. The portion of London comprised in our view, although but as a mere speck in this vast metropolis, is associated with feelings which ought to have a place in the breast of every man. When he beholds the number of edifices dedicated to the worship of that Being "from whom all blessings flow," and among them the stupendous fabric of St. Paul's frowning in majestic grandeur, and appearing as the guardian spirit of the place,—the noble Thames, bounded with wharfs, warehouses, and manufactories, in which are employed his fellow men, uniting them in one bond of social intercourse,—the number of vessels floating in lordly majesty, and stemming the glassy river at his feet,—he will feel a pride in knowing that this is the work of beings like himself, though he cannot but lament that the aggrandizement of the many has caused misery to a few.

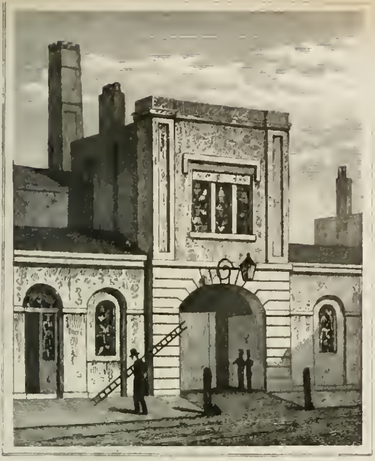
ST. MARGARET'S CHURCH, WESTMINSTER.

Edward the Confessor, to prevent the inhabitants assembling in his magnificent fabric dedicated to St. Peter to perform their devotions, and thereby interfering with the religious duties of the monks, founded this church, which he dedicated to St. Margaret in 1064.

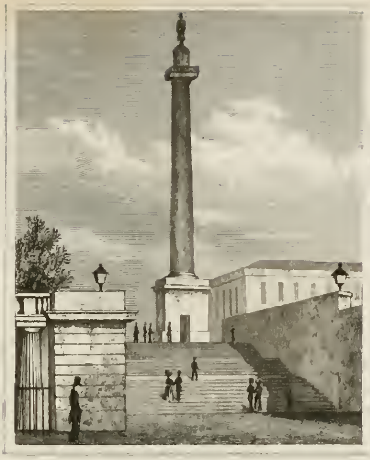
This structure continued until the reign of Edward I., when it was rebuilt by the parishioners and merchants of the staple, with the exception of the chancel, which was added by the abbot of Westminster about the year 1307. Thus it continued until re-edified in the reign of Edward IV.; the south aisle was repaired by the pious Lady Mary Bylling, and her second husband Sir Thomas Bylling, knight, at that time chief justice of England.

It underwent several repairs in the years 1641, 1651, 1682, when the north gallery was built for the benefit of the poor, at the sole charge of Sir John Cutler, knight and baronet. In the year 1735, it was not only repaired, but the tower cased with stone, at an expense of 2000*l.*, given by parliament, considering it as a national church for the use of the House of Commons; and in 1758 parliament gave 4000*l.* to repair it, when there was no part of the church but received ornament, but more particularly the east end, which was wrought into a circular sweep, ending at the top in the form of a half cupola, wrought into squares of Gothic work; under the window and the sides of the altar were also variously ornamented in a Gothic style; and a fine basso relievo, representing Christ and his disciples at Emmaus, was placed over the altar.

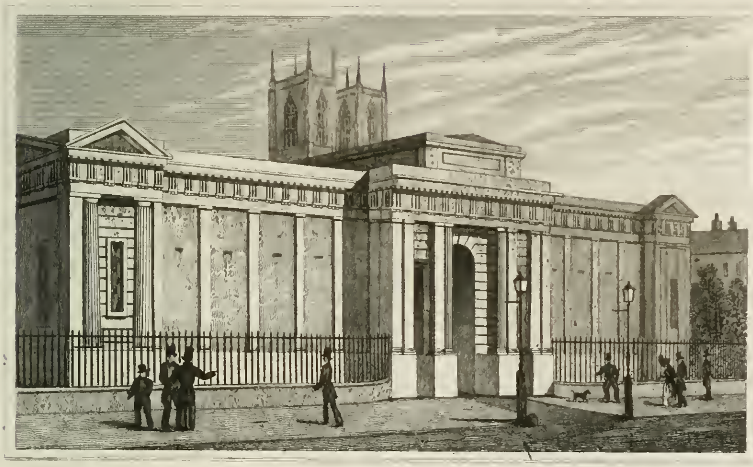
In 1803, this church underwent a substantial repair; and it is at pre-



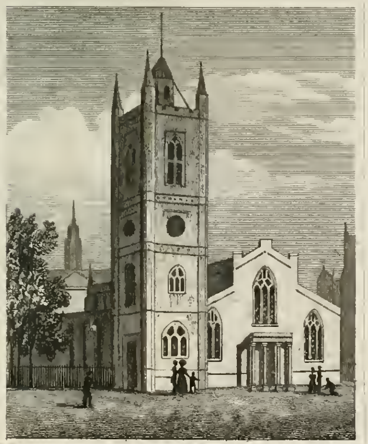
GAS LIGHT COMPANY, WESTMINSTER



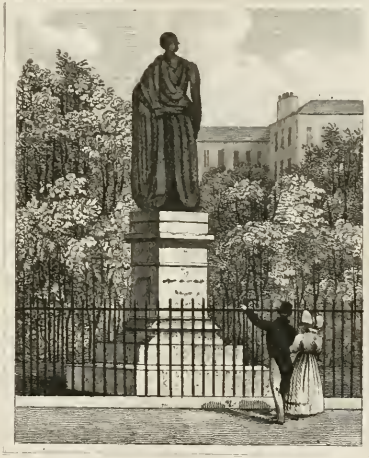
YORK COLUMN, ST JAMES'S PARK



ROYAL WESTMINSTER MEWS



ST MARGARET'S CHURCH



STATUE OF GEORGE CANNING

Drawn by H. West. *London Published by W. S. Orr. 1833.* *Engraved by J. Shury.*

sent one of the most handsome structures in the metropolis. It has been decorated with a richly ornamented pulpit and desk and a new organ, and the speaker's pew has been placed in the front of the west gallery. The dimensions of the church are, length 130 feet, breadth 65 feet, altitude 45 feet, and that of the tower (which contains ten musical bells and chimes) to the vertex of the pinnacle, 65 feet.

The greatest ornament of this church is its fine painted window,* representing the history of the crucifixion of Christ between two thieves, the portraiture of whose persons is so well executed that there may be seen the muscles of each limb, occasioned by the different ways they are expanded on the crosses. Round the cross on which our Saviour is extended are the Roman officers and soldiers attending the execution, with some of the chief rulers of the Jews. At the foot of the cross is Mary Magdalen, with Mary the wife of Cleophas and sister to the Virgin Mary, who stands in the front, and is represented as fainting away. On the right hand of the cross is the Roman centurion on horseback, who with a lance pierces our Saviour's side, from which blood and water are represented as issuing. Behind the cross, a little to the left, is a small perspective view of the city of Jerusalem. On the right is the penitent, and on the left the thief who reviled our Saviour. The first capital figure, on the left hand, standing in a niche, curiously delineated, is that of St. George of Cappadocia, the reputed saint of England, standing completely armed at all points, holding in his hand a white banner, partly unfurled, and charged with a red cross, as a symbol of his dying in defence of the cross; and behind him lies at his feet a red dragon, alluding to his conquest over that "red dragon, the devil, who burneth with fury, and is red with the blood of the faithful."

The second figure, on the right hand, is that of St. Catherine, the virgin martyr of Alexandria, holding in her right hand a book, and resting her left on a sword, her head encircled with a crown of glory. At the bottom, towards the left, is a hermit, holding something resembling a root, and looking up towards her; on the right, at the bottom, is part of a wheel, as an emblematical device of the manner of her suffering martyrdom. The third figure on the left hand, under St. George, is

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* This beautiful window was made by order of the magistrates of Dort, in Holland, and designed by them as a present to Henry VII.; but, that monarch dying before it was finished, it fell into the hands of the abbot of Waltham, who placed it in his abbey church, where it remained till the dissolution of that monastery, when it was removed to New Hall, in Essex, then in possession of General Monk, and by him preserved during the civil wars. Some years ago, John Olminis, Esq., the then possessor of New Hall, sold it to Mr. Conyers, of Copthall, who resold it to the inhabitants of St. Margaret's parish in 1758, for 450 guineas.

Henry VII. at his devotions, in his royal robes, crowned with a diadem, and kneeling under a canopy of state in a small oratory, with a book before him. The fourth figure on the right hand, under St. Catherine, is that of Elizabeth, Henry's consort, at her devotions.

Above all is a row of six small panes, in which are representations of angels attendant on the crucifixion. On the left hand, in a small pane, is the moon, and on the opposite side the sun, alluding to the preternatural manner of the darkness. On the left of those figures, and over the moon, is placed a white rose within a red one, to signify the union of the houses of York and Lancaster, in the persons of Henry and Elizabeth. On the opposite side and over the sun is placed a pomegranate, to signify the descent of the houses of York and Lancaster, from the royal house of Spain.

This church is also embellished with many ancient and splendid monuments of celebrated persons.

GASLIGHT COMPANY, WESTMINSTER.

The building occupied by the company for supplying the city of Westminster with gas-lights is of a neat and pleasing kind, with little if any architectural beauty to recommend it, although it is exceedingly well adapted for the purpose intended; the interior arrangements are on the improved principles, but, as the process of obtaining gas is similar in all works of the kind, a further description will be given with an account of some of the older companies.

ROYAL WESTMINSTER MEWS.

This beautiful building was erected (for the use of the members of the houses of Lords and Commons) from designs by Mr. D. Burton. It is composed of three parts, a centre and two wings enclosing the body or leading feature of the composition, which is pure Doric. The centre has a carriage way and two posterns, the former being covered by a semicircular arch, and the latter by lintels, reaching from antæ to antæ. The entablature is continued through the whole composition; it has two columns between the antæ, and the angles guarded by a pair of coupled antæ, making the composition in a manner octastyle. The antæ are continued at regular intervals of two triglyphs and three metopes distance; the main body of the front and the wings are distinguished by inverted portions of two columns in antæ, and covered by triangular pediments. This length of entablature, unbroken except in the centre and the two wings, is surmounted by a plain and lofty blocking course. The centre is marked by an attic, which is not an unmeaning screen, but a solid building the full depth of the gateway below.

STATUE OF GEO. CANNING.

In Parliament Square is placed the statue of this excellent man and celebrated statesman. It was sculptured by Mr. Westmacott, and, although of a commanding appearance, is not so well executed as many others of the kind. A most melancholy accident happened while finishing this statue: as a Mr. Riley was working at the drapery, the ropes which supported the figure gave way, and the unhappy man was crushed to death by the figure weighing some tons falling on him.

DUKE OF YORK'S COLUMN.

This handsome column was erected to perpetuate the memory of the late Duke of York; it has a noble appearance when viewed from Waterloo Place, Pall-Mall, in a line with which at the top of the flight of steps leading into St. James's Park it is situated..

OLD ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.

"The improvement of the human capacity is an object which once obtained amply repays the labour of the projector." Actuated by this laudable feeling, John Colet, dean of St. Paul's, in 1512 founded this school, for the education of 153 boys free of expense.* The original

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* "That he (John Colet,) founded the school in the honour of Christ Jesu in peuritia, and of his blessed mother, Mary.

"Children of all nations and countries indifferently to be taught, to the number of 153. The master to admit these children as they be offered; but first to see that they can say the catechism, and also read and write competently; and to pay fourpence for writing their name; which money the poor scholar that swept the school was to have. Thrice a day, viz. morning, noon, and evening, prostrate to say the prayers contained in a table in the school. No tallow candles, but wax to be used; no meat, drink, or bottles to be brought; nor no breakfasts nor drinkings in the time of learning. That the scholars use no cock-fights, nor riding about of victory, nor disputing at St. Bartholomew's, which are but foolish babbling and loss of time. That they have no remedies (i. e. play days begged) except the king, an archbishop, or a bishop, present in his own person, desired it. The children, every Childermas-day to go to Paul's church, and hear the child bishop sermon, and after to be at high mass, and each offer a penny to the child bishop; and with them the masters and surveyors of the school. In general processions, when warned, they shall go two and two together soberly; and not sing out, but say devoutly seven psalms of the litany. That if any child admitted here, go to any other school to learn there, such child for no man's suit be again received into the school.

"To be taught always in good literature, both Latin and Greek, and good authors, such as have the very Roman eloquence joined with wisdom, especially Christian authors, that wrote their wisdom with clear and chaste Latin, either in prose or verse.

"The honourable company of Mercers of London, to have all the charge and care, and rule of the school. They do chuse every year of their company, two honest, substantial men, to be the surveyors of the school, who in the name of the whole fellowship should take all the care and business of the school for the year; to pay the masters and chaplains their building was destroyed by the fire of 1666, soon after which the structure we are about to describe arose in its place, with the addition of a library and a house situated at the south end of the building for the use of the second master. The central portion of the building occupied by the school was of stone, but had few pretensions to beauty *(see Engraving)*. In 1823 the whole was found to be in such a dilapidated state that the mercer's company determined upon taking it down and rebuilding it upon a more extensive scale. For this purpose they obtained an act, enabling them to purchase the grounds and buildings on the south side, by which the extent of the front of the present is 209 feet. The present classical edifice was erected by Mr. George Smith. The centre projects, and is formed by six handsome columns of the Corinthian order, supported on piers, and terminated by a richly ornamented entablature and pediment; the building extends north and south, and is terminated by projecting wings, the north wing being formed by the houses of the first and fourth masters, and the south wing by those of the second and third masters; the intervening space is principally occupied on the one pair story by the school-room, which is 68 feet in length by 33 in width, and 27 in height. The ceiling is arched at each extremity, with a dome in the centre; the whole is beautifully ornamented. The floor of the school-room is supported by piers and columns, and enclosed by five handsome iron gates.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL

The school consists of eight classes; in the first the children are

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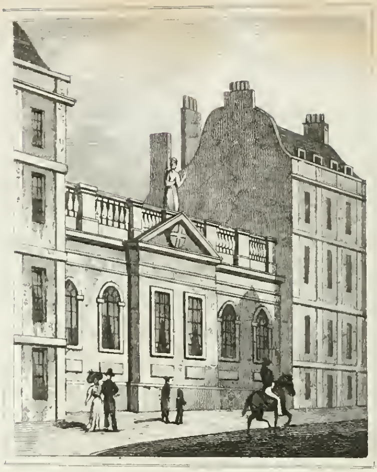
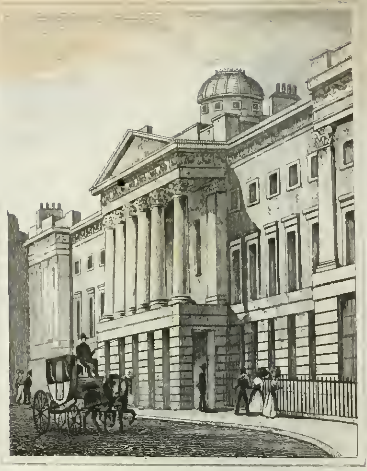
quarterly wages; and at the latter end of the year their liveries of cloth, and once in the year to give up their accounts to the master, wardens, and assistants. Then a little dinner to be made, and to call to account the receiving of all the estate of the school; and the master warden to receive a noble, the two other wardens five shillings, the surveyors two shillings, and for their riding to visit the lands eleven shillings; the clerk of the mercery, three shillings and fourpence, and some other gifts. That which that day in rewards and charges to be put into the treasury of the school. What remained to be given to the fellowship of the mercery, to the maintaining and repairing all belonging to the school from time to time. The surplusage above repairs and casualties to be put into a coffer of iron, given by Colet, standing in the hall. And there, from year to year, to remain apart by itself, that it might appear how the school of itself maintained itself. And at length, over and above the whole livelihood, if the said school grow to any further charge to the mercery, that then also it might appear, to the laud, and praise, and mercy of the said fellowship.'

"Lastly, that he left it to the said company to add and diminish to and from this his book, and to supply it in every default, and also to declare in it, as time, place, and just occasion should require."

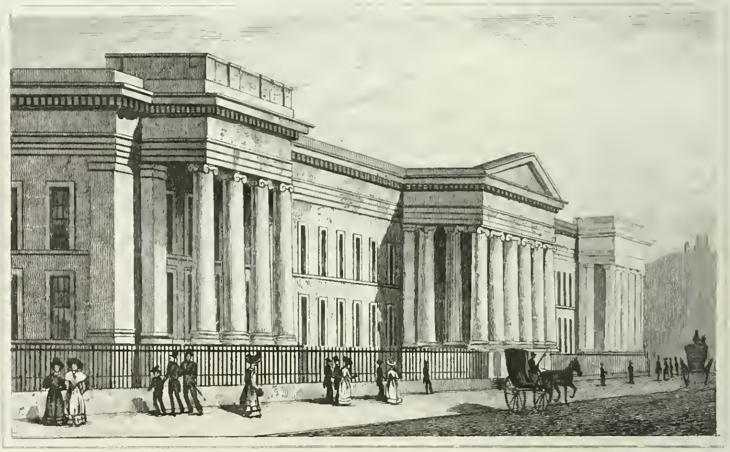
The great Sir Thomas Moore, in a letter to Dean Colet, compared his school "to the wooden horse of Troy, out of which the Grecians issued to surprise the city. In like manner," said he, "out of this your school many have come. that have subverted and overthrown all ignorance and rudeness."



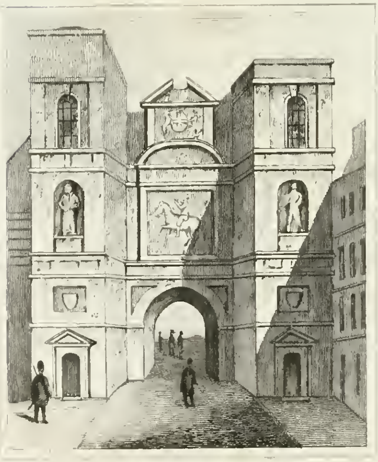
OLD ST PAUL'S SCHOOL.



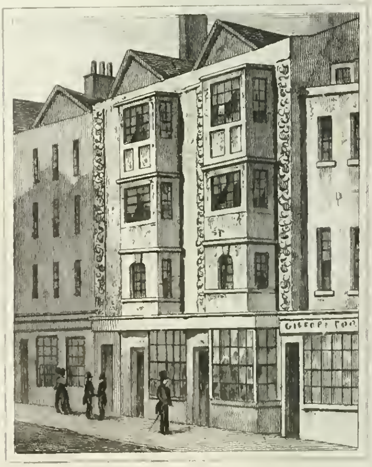
ST PAUL'S SCHOOL.



NEW POST OFFICE.



ALDERSGATE.



HALF MOON TAVERN.

BISHOPSGATE STREET.

taught their rudiments; and according to their proficiency are advanced to the other classes, until they arrive at the eighth; from whence, being generally good Latin, Greek, and Hebrew scholars, they remove to the universities, and many of them enjoy exhibitions of 90*l.* a year for seven years. About Easter the scholars undergo a grand examination, to ascertain the improvement they have made in learning.

NEW POST OFFICE.

The Post Office system is one of the most perfect regulations of finance existing under any government, but, like most extensive concerns, it has taken a length of time to free it from the abuses which existed in it. In its present form, it not only produces an immense revenue to government, but accomplishes it by means greatly to the benefit of the persons contributing, and by it commerce derives a facility of correspondence which could not be obtained by any less powerful engine.

Originally, letters were conveyed to different parts of the kingdom by means of carts, which were subject to robbery and a variety of inconveniences. The present admirable arrangement of mail-coaches was suggested by the late Mr. Palmer. The first mail-coach was established to Bristol, in 1784; and at present the mails travel to all the principal towns in the kingdom, from which, by means of branch-coaches, the letters are conveyed to the minor towns. Government contracts with the coach-master for carrying the mail, the passengers and parcels conveyed by them being the exclusive profit of the coach-master: the coaches travel at the rate of eight miles an hour, including stoppages, and are provided with a guard well armed.

Some idea may be formed of the value of this national establishment by the increase of its revenues. In 1685, they were computed at 65,000*l.*; in 1688, 75,318*l.*; in 1764, 281,535*l.*; in 1785, 463,753*l.*; in 1793, 607,268*l.* So surprisingly has this excellent system been extended and improved, that the gross produce of 1816, for England, the East and West Indies, America, Scotland, and Ireland, was 2,067,940*l.*; and in 1825, 2,268,699*l.*[*]

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[*] The rule and rate of postage are as follow:—From any post-office in England and Wales, exceeding fifteen miles from such office . . . 3d.

Between 15 and 30 miles	6d.
.. 30 and 50 miles	7d.
.. 50 and 80 miles	8d.
.. 80 and 120 miles	9d.
.. 120 and 170 miles	10d
.. 170 and 230 miles	11d.
.. 230 and 300 miles	12d.

And so on in proportion of one penny for a single letter at every excess of distance of 100 miles.

The business of the Post-Office used to be transacted in Lombard Street, but, the building not being sufficiently large, the present handsome edifice in St. Martin's Le Grand was erected from designs by Mr. Smirke. It is divided into three portions: the centre is ornamented by a noble portico of the Ionic order, supporting a fine entablature; the frieze plain, and the cornice having the appropriate number of dentals; the whole surmounted by a triangular pediment, containing the arms of the United Kingdom. The side porticoes, of the same order, are finished with a low attic, raised on the blocking course. The portions of the building between the centre and wings contain two stories of lofty windows. The basement story is constructed of granite, and the superstructure of hard bricks, faced with Portland stone.

All double, treble, and other letters and packets whatever (except in the two-penny post), pay in proportion to the respective rates of single letters, before specified: but no letter or packet, to and from places within the kingdom of Great Britain, together with contents thereof, shall be charged more than as a treble letter, unless the same shall weigh an ounce, when it is to be rated as four single letters, and so in proportion for every quarter of an ounce above that weight; reckoning each quarter as a single letter. This regulation as to weight also applies to foreign letters.

All persons are to take particular notice that the postage on foreign letters must be paid at the office where they are put in, otherwise there will be a necessity for such letters being opened and returned for the postage.

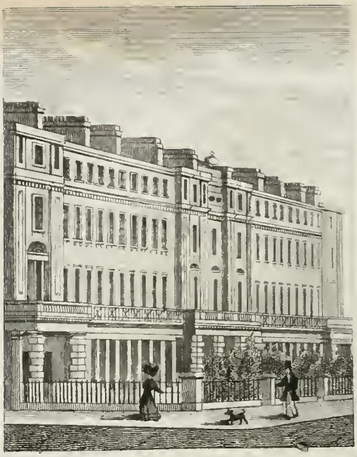
Mails are made up for France every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday; Hambro, Holland, and Sweden, every Tuesday and Friday; Heligoland, every Friday; for the Mediterranean, every third Tuesday in the month; for the Brazils, every first Tuesday in the month; for Lisbon every Tuesday; and Cadiz every second Tuesday. Letters for Jamaica and North America on the first Wednesday in every month; Surinam, Berbice, and Demerara, the second Wednesday; and the Leeward Island on the first and third Wednesday in every month.

Twopenny Post Office.—There are upwards of 150 receiving houses for twopenny post letters. The hours by which letters should be put into the receiving houses in town, for each delivery, are as follow:—

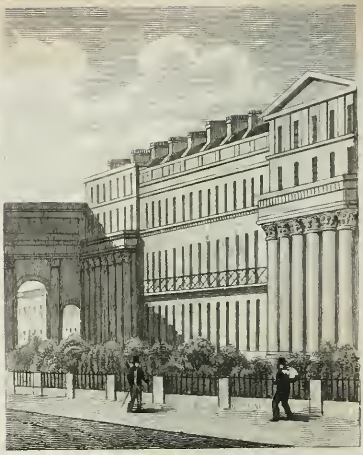
FOR DELIVERY IN TOWN.

First delivery	by eight o'clock over night.
Second do.	by eight o'clock morning.
Third do.	by ten o'clock morning.
Fourth do.	by twelve o'clock morning.
Fifth do.	by two o'clock afternoon.
Sixth do.	by five o'clock afternoon.

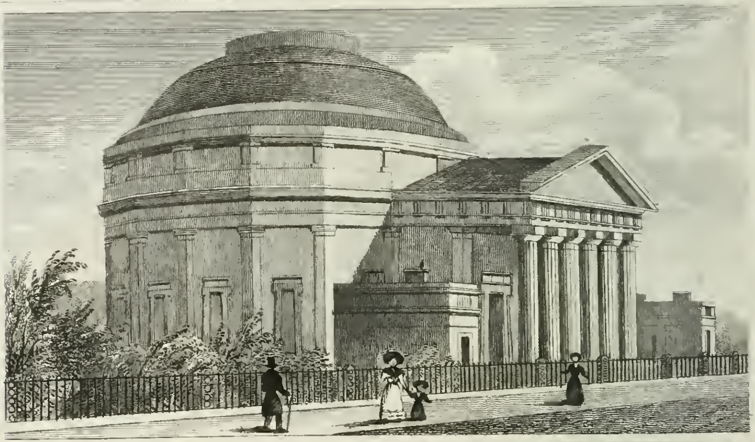
No twopenny post letter must weigh more than four ounces, unless it be intended to pass, or shall have, by the general post. Every newspaper forwarded by the twopenny post is charged one penny. Letters put in on Saturday evening are delivered in the country on Sunday morning. By the 9th of Queen Anne, cap. 10, "any person illegally conveying letters incurs a penalty of 5*l*. for every offence, and 10*l*. for every week the practice is continued;" and by the 42nd of George III.,, cap. 81, "the sender also incurs a penalty of 5*l*. for every offence, with full cost of suit."



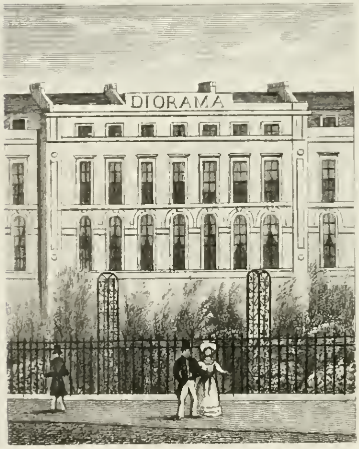
CAMBRIDGE TERRACE



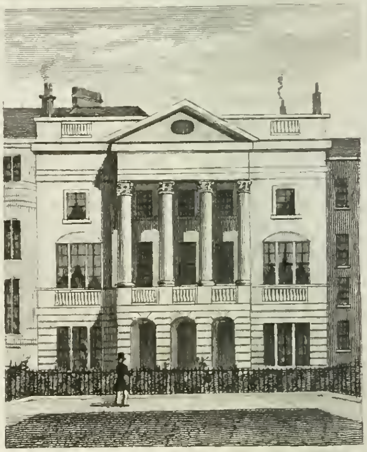
CHESTER TERRACE



COLOSSEUM, REGENT'S PARK.



DIORAMA



PART OF ST ANDREW'S PLACE.

Drawn by H.West London, Published by W S Orr 1833. Engraved by [illegible]

HALF-MOON TAVERN, BISHOPSGATE STREET.

The subject of our engraving is one of those singular buildings, more congenial to the taste of the antiquary than the youth of modern times, who, in inspecting our present structures, seem to forget the existence of an edifice which, unchanged, has witnessed the change of centuries, from the days of the gay cavaliers and sedate puritans to the present time, and which, inanimate itself, expresses more than half the edifices towering around it. We will now turn our attention to—

ALDERSGATE.

Adjoining the Castle and Falcon Tavern, Aldersgate Street, was occupied by Aldersgate, which was one of the principal gates of the city. In 1616, it was taken down and substantially rebuilt; but, being much damaged by the fire of 1666, it was repaired and beautified in 1670 at the expense of the city, and was finally taken down at the commencement of the reign of George III.

In a large square over the arch of the gate was the figure of King James I. on horseback, in the same posture as when he made his entry through this gate, on his coming to take possession of the crown: above his head were quartered the arms of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

In a niche on the east side was represented the prophet Jeremiah, with the words of the twenty-third verse of the seventeenth chapter of his book. In a niche on the west side stood the figure of the prophet Samuel, with the first verse of the twelfth chapter of that prophet; and on the south side was the effigy in relief of King James I. in his royal robes sitting in a chair of state. The apartment over the gate was appropriated to the use of the common crier of the city; and by the sides of the gate were two posterns for the use of foot passengers.

COLOSSEUM, REGENT'S PARK.

Every person who wishes to inspect the beauties of the metropolis should pay a visit to the Colosseum. Independently of the tasteful arrangement of the plantations, &c., the sight of the magnificent panoramic view of London, as seen from the cross of St. Paul's cathedral, executed by Mr. Horner, is worth the trifling sum of admission.

This noble building is built in the form of a polygon of sixteen sides, each angle of which is ornamented by a double antæ of the Doric order, supporting a continuous entablature, which circumscribes the structure; the cornice, which is surmounted by a blocking course, is crowned by an attic, ornamented by a cornice and sub-blocking course; from this springs the majestic roof, supported by three receding scamili.

The front is ornamented by a finely proportioned Grecian-Doric portico of six columns, supporting a noble entablature, embellished with the appropriate number of tryglyphs, and the whole surmounted by a triangular pediment.

CAMBRIDGE TERRACE.

This pleasing row of houses, situated between Chester Terrace and the Colosseum, is named after the present excellent viceroy of Hanover, brother to his Majesty William IV. Although it cannot boast of so much architectural beauty as most of the other terraces in Regent's Park, it has still a great deal to recommend it. The centre and two wings are ornamented by a Roman Doric portico with rusticated columns; above the basement story rises the main body of the building, containing two series of windows crowned with a cornice, &c., and surmounted by an attic story; the pleasing effect of the building is much heightened by the shrubbery in the front, which is enclosed by a neat iron railing.

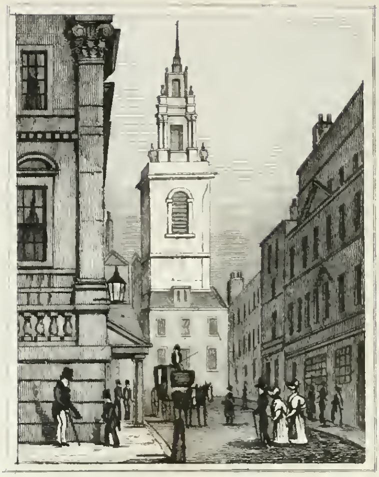
CHESTER TERRACE

was erected from designs by Mr. Nash, and named after the earldom of Chester. We regret to say that the great genius of conception exemplified in this noble pile of buildings is partly affected by the want of due proportion in the details.

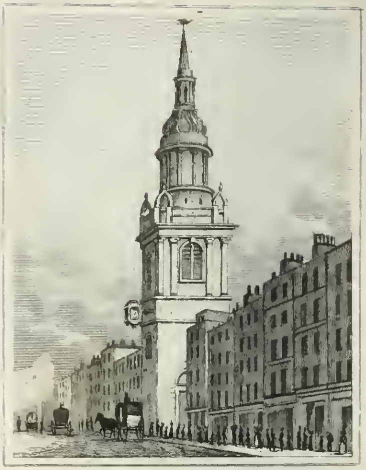
The structure is of the Corinthian order; but the columns which support the centre and wings have such a length of shaft, that the capitals appear as secondary things, instead of the fine spreading forms which characterize this order, and the balustrade which surmounts the building is too cramped to be termed handsome; but, independently of these objections, this mass of buildings is such as may be reckoned among the first architectural beauties of this vast metropolis. At either extremity of the wings this ingenious architect has constructed what might be termed triumphal arches if some of our splendid victories were recorded on them; but, as they are, they have a novel and imposing effect.

ST. ANDREW'S TERRACE.

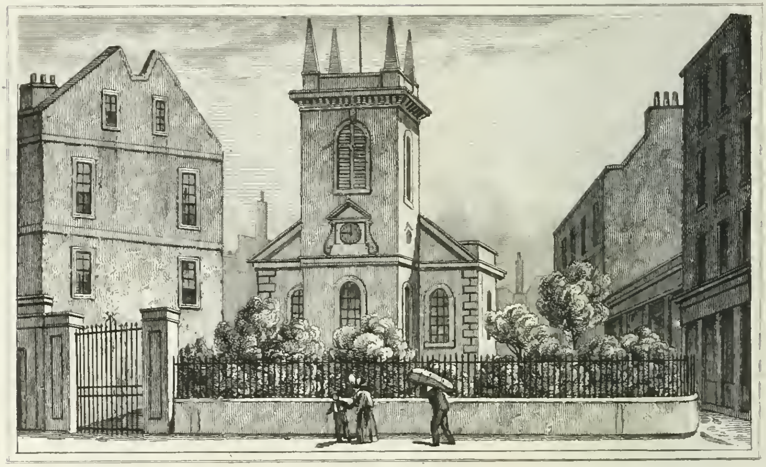
The houses comprising St. Andrew's Terrace have little to recommend them, with the exception of the neat pavilion-looking building, represented in our Engraving. It is formed with two houses so built as to resemble one. It consists of a centre and two wings. The basement story is rusticated, with a balustrade supporting four Corinthian columns, surmounted by an entablature and triangular pediment.



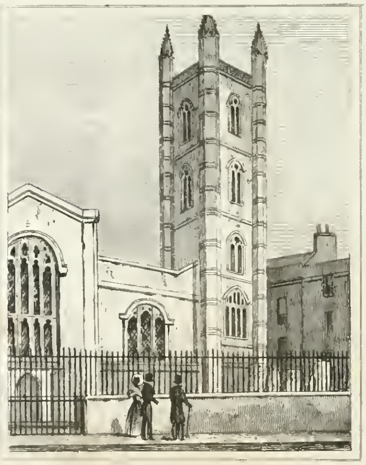
St STEPHEN, WALBROOK.



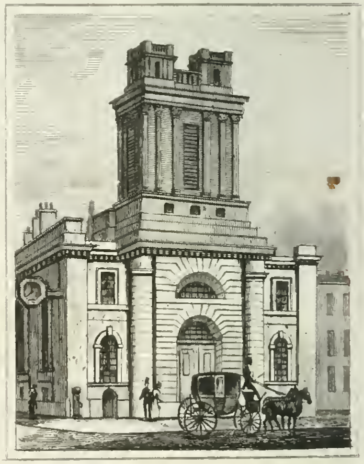
St MARY-LE-BOW, CHEAPSIDE.



St OLAVES, JEWRY.



St MARY, ALDERMARY.



St MARY, WOOLNOTH.

DIORAMA.

This delightful exhibition was first opened in London, Sept. 29, 1823, it is very superior to the Panorama in the fidelity with which the objects are depicted; and differs from it in this respect, that instead of a circular representation, the whole picture is exhibited at once in perspective.

The exhibition is a display of architectural and landscape scene ry executed principally by Messrs. Bouton and Daguere, which is painted in solid and transparency, arranged and lighted in a peculiar mode, so as to exhibit changes of light and shade, and a variety of natural phenomena. The body of the picture is painted on what scene-painters term a flat, and this main or perpendicular subject is aided by wings or side scenes, by painting on the floor, by raised bodies, and other optical and pictoral effects, until the delusion is perfect and almost incredible.

The exterior elevation of this building is from designs by Mr. Nash, and in appearance is similar to the houses on either side of it. The interior was constructed at an immense expence, expressly for the purpose, by Messrs. Morgan and Pugin, and resembles a theatre; the part allotted to the spectators consisting of a tier of boxes elevated three or four feet above the pit. The ceiling is circular, adorned with transparent vices, and surrounded with a series of medallions, representing the most eminent sculptors and painters.

By some admirable machinery the whole is made to revolve with the audience, at intervals of a quarter of an hour, so that as one picture recedes the other comes gradually into view.

ST. MARY-LE-BOW, CHEAPSIDE.

The Church of St. Mary is supposed to have been first erected in the reign of William the Conqueror, and to derive the title of Le-Bow from its original construction upon arches. In the year 1090, a tempestuous wind unroofed the building, and the rafters, twenty-six feet in length, were precipitated with such violence into the main street (at that time a swampy ground), as to sink about eighteen feet into the earth, from which it being difficult to extricate them, the protruding parts were cut down to the level of the street. In the year 1271, a great portion of the steeple fell down, by which several persons were killed. Towards rebuilding the steeple, Robert Harding Goldsmith, in 1478, gave 40*l.*, and others lesser sums; so that in 1512 it was finished, with the exception of the lanterns and bows, which were afterwards built of stone, brought from Caën, in Normandy, and delivered at the Custom-house quay at 4*s.* 8*d.* per ton. The lanterns were intended to have been glazed, and to have had lights placed in them every night in the winter, for the benefit of those persons whose business required them to resort to the city early in the morning.

In 1620, the church was new pewed and beautified, but sharing in the destruction caused by the fire of 1666; it was rebuilt in 1680 by Messrs. Thompson and Cartwright, from designs by Sir Christopher Wren, but being surveyed in 1819, and found to be in a dangerous state, it was taken down, and the present structure erected on precisely the same plan by Mr. Gwilt.

It is well built of brick and stone, and the walls covered with a finishing. The principal ornament of this church is its steeple, erected near the north-west angle, and made contiguous by a lobby placed between it and the church. It is accounted by judicious artists, an admirable piece of architecture, not to be paralleled by the steeple of any parochial church in Europe. It is constructed of Portland stone, and consists of a tower and spire: the tower is square; on the north side is a door and beautiful door case; the piers and arch are of the Tuscan order, adorned with two columns and entablament of the Doric order, enriched with cherubim; above the cornice is an eliptical aperture, on the key piece, a cherub, whence (by way of compartment) there extends two festoons of large fruit sustained by two angels in a sitting posture, their feet resting on the cornice. There is another door case on the west-side; above that on the north-side is another aperture and balcony, and a little higher a modillion cornice; above that are four belfry windows, each adorned with four pilasters and entablament of the Ionic order: on the cornice an acroteria, at each angle four cartouches erected tapering, and on the meeting at the upper ends a spacious vase, which terminates the tower.

The spire begins with a circular meur, and on that is a range of columns with an entablature and acroteria of the Corinthian order. This balcony is adorned with arches or bows, which may be passed under, in walking round this part.

The spire, a little higher, is adorned with pedestals, their columns and entablament of the Composite order; so that here are the five orders placed in the same way as they are commonly expressed.

On the cornice of this last order stands several cartouches, supporting a pyramidical body of considerable altitude, and at the vertex, a spacious ball, surmounted by a vane in the form of a dragon of gilt brass, ten feet long and proportionably bulky, with wings expanded, which notwithstanding its great weight, is so exactly poised as to be turned with the least wind.

The interior is paved with stone, and divided into four aisles, lighted by several handsome windows. The roof, which is arched and supported by ten columns of the Corinthian order, is adorned with pannels and arches of croket and fret-work. Between the columns are arches, on the key-pieces of which are cherubim, sumounted by an entablature. It is pewed and wainscoated with oak; the pulpit, veneered and carved, with enrichments of leaves, coronets, escalops, &c.; near the north-west angle is a handsome inner wainscoat door-case, adorned with four fluted pilasters of the Corinthian order; at the west-end is a gallery containing an excellent organ; on the northern and southern sides are handsome galleries.

The altar piece is very neat, in the centre of which, in a square frame carved and gilt, is the Decalogue, executed in letters of gold on a black ground, on either side of which, are two pilasters and entablaments of the Corinthian order; above are two attic pilasters, with cornice and compass pediment, supporting the figures of seven golden candlesticks with flaming tapers. Under the pediment is a spacious glory, the rays curiously veneered, replenishing a circle about five feet in diameter, containing the words "Glory be to God on high," and, underneath the circle, "On earth peace and good will towards men." The upper part of the altar-piece is enriched with palm branches, leaves, &c.

This church, remarkable for the number of incidents connected with it,* contains many beautiful monuments of celebrated men.

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* In 1284, one Lawrence Ducket, a goldsmith, having offended a person of the name of Crepin, the latter severely wounded Ducket, who fled for safety into the church; upon which, Crepin's adherents entered the church in the night, and slew Ducket, who was lying in the steeple, and then hanged up the body in such a situation, that it might appear as though Ducket had committed suicide. The inquisition returned a verdict to that effect, and the murdered corpse was drawn through the city by the feet, and buried in a ditch without the walls. A boy who had secreted Ducket from his pursuers disclosed the truth; the murderers were seized and executed; a woman, the chief cause, being burnt, and the others who were wealthy persons, hanged with their purses.

In 1195, one William Fitz Osbert, alias Long Beard, a deformed person who had permitted his beard to grow to an unusual length, partly from affectation, and partly in derision of the Norman custom of shaving the face, so wrought upon the lower classes, that he was esteemed by them a man of extraordinary talent and demeanour.

The greatest enemies of Fitz Osbert acknowledge, that being a man of powerful elocution, he became the professed advocate of the poor citizens, against the oppression of the more wealthy; and having frequently pleaded the cause of the poor before the magistrates, he became the idol of the lower orders of the people, who were universally at his devotion.

Upon this he began to act more openly, and made use of all his rhetoric to enrage the populace against a certain aid or tallage, which was to be raised for the service of the public. He insisted that the tax was unequal, and pressed more upon the poor than the wealthy. This insinuation wrought so powerfully on the minds of the people, that a tumult ensued near St. Paul's Cathedral, in which several citizens were killed. Advice of this insurrection being transmitted to Hubert, archbishop of Canterbury, the king's justiciary, that prelate summoned Fitz Osbert to appear before him at a fixed time and place. He obeyed the summons, but was attended by such a numerous crowd of his adherents, that the archbishop,

ST. OLAVE'S, OLD JEWRY.

The time when this church was founded is uncertain, but there is little doubt that it is very ancient, for in 1171, the canons of St. Paul's Cathedral granted the patronage of St. Olave's to Ralph de Arden, at a yearly rent of four shillings, for the profit of Butley Priory, in Suffolk, founded by his father-in-law Ranalph de Granville, at that time chief justice of England.

In 1450, Thomas More stead, esq., surgeon to Henry IV., V., and VI., built the north aisle, but being unhappily demolished by the fatal flames in 1666, it was again re-edified and finished by Sir Christopher Wren, in 1673.

The walls are partly brick with stone facings; the steeple consisting of a handsome tower with pinnacles, is also of stone. The east-end is ornamented with pilasters, cornices, and a spacious pediment; the upper part of the walls, at the meeting of the roof, is enriched with cherubim, festoons, and cartouches.

The interior is paved with Purbeck stone; it is divided into two aisles, and a very large chancel, raised one step higher than the west-end. At the west-end is a handsome gallery, extending a little eastward at both ends, fronted with oak, and supported by columns of the Tuscan order. The south door-case is adorned with pilasters and entablament of the Doric order. There are three handsome inner door-

instead of seizing him, thought it better, for his own safety, to dismiss him with a gentle reproof, and to advise him not to appear in any tumultuous assembly for the future.

The more wealthy citizens being greatly terrified at the proceedings of Fitz Osbert and his party, at length agreed that a number of men should lay in wait to seize him when he had but few attendants: an opportunity of this kind soon offered; but Fitz Osbert, with the few friends he had with him, made a most desperate resistance; and having possessed themselves of the church of St. Mary le-Bow, in Cheapside, they fortified the steeple with a full determination to defend themselves until further assistance should arrive.

The situation of Fitz Osbert was no sooner known, than the populace from all parts assembled in Cheapside, for the purpose of setting their champion at liberty; but the magistrates used such persuasive arguments, that they were prevailed upon to disperse. A resolution was then formed of setting fire to the steeple; so that Fitz Osbert and his friends, having no resourse but to force their way through the flames and fight for their lives, or be burnt upon the spot, they chose the former expedient, and making a desperate sally, aimed at safety by wading through the blood of their opponents; but being overpowered by numbers they were made prisoners and committed to the Tower of London.

The next morning they were tried, and sentence of death passed on them. On the following day they were drawn by the feet through the city, to a part of Smithfield called the Elms, where they were publicly executed, and then hung in chains.

A report was spread by a priest, a kinsman of the deceased, that miracles were performed at the place of his execution, which again increased the public terror; but his life being published by authority, and the priest excommunicated, order was restored.

cases, two opening towards the north and south, and one in a fine wainscot partition at the west end of the church.

The pulpit, which is made of oak, is placed on the north side, and enriched with cherubim, fruit, &c. The altar-piece is ornamented with pilasters of the Corinthian order, supporting an entablature and open arched pediment, in which the arms of England are portrayed: between the pilasters are portraits of Moses and Aaron, with the Decalogue, Paternoster, and Creed, the whole embellished with palm-branches, fruit-leaves, cartouches, &c. The length of this church is seventy-eight feet, breadth thirty-four, altitude thirty-six, the tower to the pinnacle above eighty-eight feet.

ST. MARY WOOLNOTH, LOMBARD STREET.

The parish church of St. Mary Woolnoth is situated on the south side of Lombard Street, and derives its name from its dedication to the Virgin Mary, and its original situation near the Woolstaple,* which stood in the churchyard of St. Mary Woolchurch Haw, the syllable *noth* being a corruption from neath, signifying near.

The church is a rectory, formerly in the patronage of the prioress and nuns of St. Helen, until their suppression by Henry VIII., when it was granted to Sir Martin Bowes, lord mayor, in 1543.

In the year 1485, Sir Hugh Brice, goldsmith, lord mayor, keeper of the King's exchange, and one of the governors of the mint, built part of the body of the church, the steeple, and a chapel termed the charnel, and gave money towards finishing the whole, in addition to the stone which he had caused to be prepared for the purpose.

Sir Simon Eyre, founder of Leadenhall, gave the Cardinal's Hat Tavern, with a tenement adjoining, and the appurtenances which had been erected by him, to be appropriated for a brotherhood, dedicated to our lady in this church.

The fabric not having been totally destroyed by the fire of London, the steeple escaped the flames, and all the walls, except the north side, were deemed to be reparable. But the condition of the living having been much improved by its union with that of St. Mary Woolchurch, and the church thus patched falling to decay, it became necessary to level the whole, and to rebuild it as one of the fifty new churches appointed by parliament in 1719. In digging the foundation there were found a considerable number of tusks and bones of boars and goats, with several models and pieces of metal, some tesselated work, and several Roman earthen vessels, both for sacred and profane uses, on removing which, a well was discovered choaked with rubbish, upon its being cleared, a spring of salubrious water arose, to preserve which a pump was fixed over it.

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* The Woolstaple was the place for weighing wool.

It is to be hoped that intended improvements will leave this handsome structure exposed to public view, as hitherto the architectural beauties of this edifice have been obscured by the neighbouring houses. On the north side, fronting Lombard Street, there are three very large and lofty niches adorned with Ionic columns, and surmounted with a bold rustic; over these is a large cornice, upon which is placed a balustrade. The entrance is at the west end, by a lofty rustic arch, over which rises a broad shallow tower, ornamented with six composite columns in the front, and two on the sides; upon this is raised two small towers crowned with a balustrade, from the centre of which rises a flag-staff with a vane. The interior of the church is massy, and the principal lights through four large arched windows, forming part of a dome.

CHURCH OF ST. STEPHEN'S, WALBROOK.

This splendid specimen of architecture, justly esteemed the masterpiece of the celebrated Sir Christopher Wren, is recorded in Dugdale's Monastican, to the effect that Eudo, Steward of the household to Henry I., presented the living of St. Stephen's Super Walbrook to his newly-founded monastery of St. John, Colchester, in 1422.

In 1428, Sir Robert Chicheley, grocer, gave to the parish a plot of ground on the east-side of the water-course, two hundred and eight and a half feet in length, and sixty feet in breadth, for the purpose of erecting a new church, and forming a churchyard. In 1429, Sir Robert Chicheley laid the first stone of the proposed fabric on his own account, and a second in memory of Sir William Standon, of whom he had purchased the ground for the sum of two hundred marks. He also gave the additional sum of 100*l.*, and bore all the charges of the timber-work, besides covering the new structure with lead, giving all the timber for roofing the side aisles, and defraying the expences of carriage.

In 1432, Sir Robert Whittingham, knight of the bath, purchased the patronage of this rectory from John, Duke of Bedford, uncle to Henry VI., and gave it to Sir Richard Lee, lord mayor in 1460, in whose family it continued until about the year 1502, when Richard Lee, esq., presented it to the Grocers' Company, who still continue patrons of the living.

During the years 1622 and 1632, the church was thoroughly repaired at an expense of 500*l.* or 600*l.*, but, sharing in the general destruction of 1666, was levelled, with the exception of the steeple and bells. It was again rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren, and the parish of St. Bennet Sherehog united to it by act of parliament.

The church is constructed of stone, but the beauties of its exterior are hidden from the sight by the surrounding buildings, except the steeple, which is square to a considerable height, the summit of which is surrounded with a balustrade, within which rises a very light and elegant tower in two stages; the first adorned with Corinthian, and the second with Composite columns, surmounted by a dome, from which rises a vane.

The interior of this edifice, which is entered by an ascent of fifteen steps from the street, is paved with stone, and divided into four aisles. The roof, in the centre of which is a spacious dome crowned with a lantern and divided into small compartments, beautifully decorated, is supported by pilasters and noble columns of the Corinthian order, raised on their pedestals, with an entablature and arches, ornamented by shields, palm branches, and rows of fret-work, and pannels of crocket work. The walls are wainscoted ten feet high, having the grocers' arms within a handsome compartment: at the north end is a door-case, beautifully decorated with various kinds of fruit and leaves: at the north-west angle is another, and at the west-end a third, adorned by two columns, with an entablature and pediment of the Corinthian order, enriched with cherubim, festoons, and the arms of Chicheley. The altar-piece is embellished with two columns, their architecture, frieze, and cornice of the same order; on the cornice are the arms of England, and beneath are figures of Moses and Aaron, with a radiance: above the Creed and Lord's Prayer are two shields with compartments and festoons, fruit, leaves, &c., gilt. On the northerly shield are the arms of Chicheley, a chevron between three cincque foils, gules, &c. The Communion table, which is semicircular, is finely veneered and carved, and placed on a foot-piece of black and white marble, enclosed by rail and banister, raised two steps of black marble higher than the rest of the chancel, Over the altar, at the east end, is a splendid painting, representing the martyrdom of St. Stephen, executed by Benjamin West, esq., which was presented by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, and put up in September 1776. The dimensions of this church are as follows:—Length seventy-five feet, breadth fifty-six feet, altitude of the middle roof thirty-four feet, of the cupola and lantern fifty four feet, and of the tower (in which there are three bells) to the top of the banister near seventy feet.

THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY, ALDERMARY.

On the eastern side of Bow Lane, Cheapside, is situated the church of Aldermary. This is the most ancient edifice in London, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and is supposed to have been founded during the reign of the Saxon monarchs. The name is a corruption from Older, or Elder Mary, and must therefore have been of a more remote date than St. Mary-le-Bow, which was standing in the days of William the Conqueror.

Sir Henry Keeble, grocer, and lord mayor of London in the year 1510, bequeathed the sum of 1000*l.* towards rebuilding the church and erecting a steeple, which was not completed until 1627. In 1626, William Rodoway gave 3000*l.*, and Richard Pierson 200 marks, for the same purpose, with the proviso that it should be built after the plan proposed by Sir Henry Keeble. The body of this church and part of the steeple suffered by the devastating flames of 1666, and was rebuilt in its present form at the charge of Henry Rogers, esq., who having left the sum of 5000*l.* for re-edifying a church, his wife, Mary Rogers, appropriated the money to that of St. Mary Aldermary, as appears by a Latin inscription over the west entrance to the following effect :—

"This church, which was reduced to ashes by the general conflagration of the city, and is now rebuilt with much greater magnificence by the pious liberality of one single, but very bountiful hand, at the expense of full 5000*l.*, gratefully acknowledges in this comely frontispiece, that this pious benefaction is owing to Henry Rogers, esq., the great grandson of Edward Rogers of Cannington, knight (who was confessor in Queen Mary's days), and the heir also of his piety, in the year of our Lord 1681.

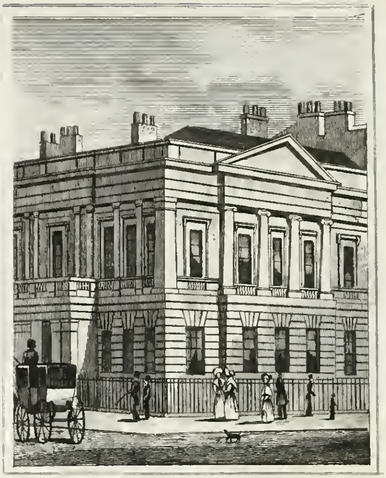
'The memory of the just shall be blessed.'"

The church is built of stone, in the modern Gothic style of architecture. The interior of the roof is ornamented with Gothic arches and branches of crocket and fret-work; the grand arches are adorned with the arms of the archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Rogers, and with cherubim, palm-branches, &c., executed in fret-work. The altar-piece is embellished with four columns of the Corinthian order supporting an entablature and compass pediment, in which are emblazoned the arms of England, gilt and painted: between the columns are the Decalogue in gold letters on a black ground beneath a glory, and two cherubim with enrichments of cartouches, and the Paternoster and Creed in black letters on gold.

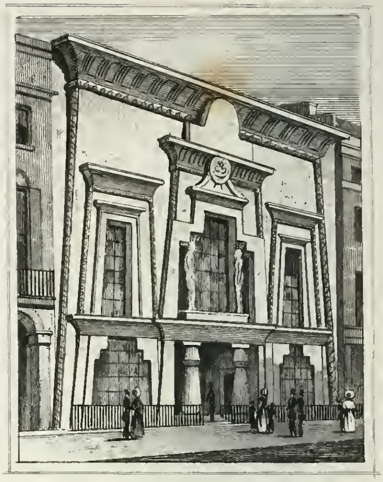
The length of the building is one hundred feet, breadth sixty-three feet, altitude about forty-five feet, and the tower to the summit of the pinnacles about one hundred and thirty-five feet.

THE EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY,

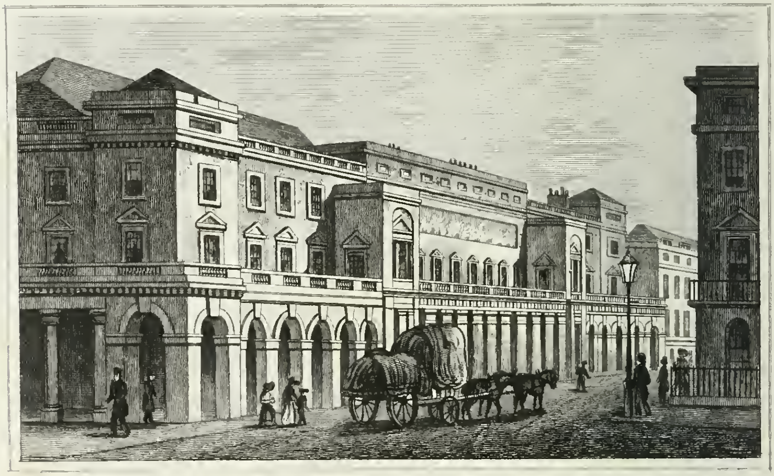
WAS erected in the year 1812, from designs by P. F. Robinson, esq., for W. Bullock, esq., of Liverpool, and originally occupied by the



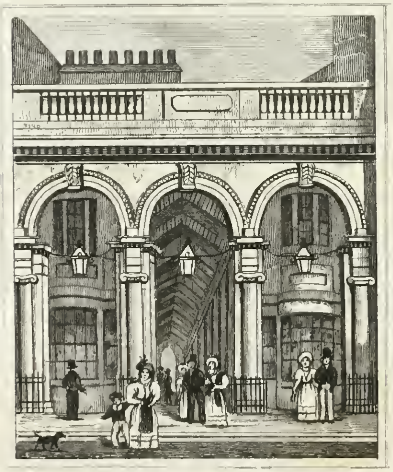
UNIVERSITY CLUB HOUSE.



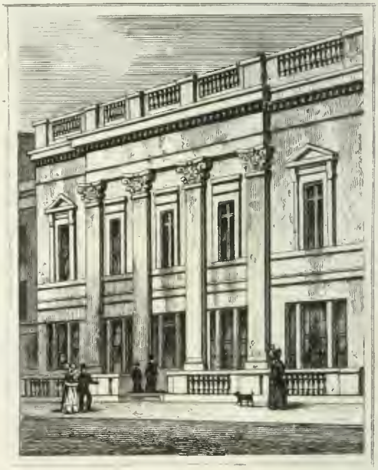
EGYPTIAN HALL.



ITALIAN OPERA HOUSE.



BURLINGTON ARCADE.



CROCKFORD'S CLUB HOUSE.

London Museum, a fine collection of natural and artificial curiosities. Upon the Museum being sold by auction, the hall was divided into several compartments, which are used as exhibition rooms.

It is named from the Egyptian style of architecture, in which it is erected. The main body of the building is after the great temple of Tentyra, and the details corrected from the celebrated work of Denon. The building is in two stories : at the entrance in the basement story are two massy columns, which seem to have been built as pedestals for the figures of two Ethiopians supporting the entablature of the central window. The edifice is bounded by a large projecting cornice, rising from a colossal sculptured torus, and is richly ornamented by inclined pilasters and hieroglyphics.

UNIVERSITY CLUB-HOUSE.

This noble building was erected from the united designs of William Wilkins, esq., R. A., and John Peter Dering, esq., A. R. A. Being a corner house it has the advantage of two fronts, one opening to Suffolk Street, and the other to Pall Mall East. The fronts are raised on a rusticated basement occupying the ground story. The front next Suffolk Street, in which is the entrance, has an inclosed portico, and a porch to the ground story. The principal front facing Pall Mall East is distinguished from that next Suffolk Street by a tetrastyle portico of the Ionic order, supporting an entablature and compass pediment. The edifice is ornamented by a series of antæ above the rusticated basement, surmounted by an entablature cornice and parapet, in the form a continued pedestal. In the intercolumniatur is a series of spacious and lofty windows that give light to the grand apartments of the principal story.

The University Club is composed of members of the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, elected by close ballot for the purpose of keeping the society select.

BURLINGTON ARCADE, PICCADILLY

Is a handsome covered avenue, erected in 1819, from a design of Samuel Mare, esq. It is situated on the west side of Burlington House, and extends from Piccadilly to Burlington Gardens.

The Arcade is 210 yards long, containing 72 shops, in which almost every species of fashionable and useful merchandise are exposed to the inspection of the public who attend it, attracted by its seclusion from the heat and inclemency of the weather, as well as by the attention of the inhabitants, who have appointed two porters to keep out improper visitors ; thus rendering it a desirable promenade.

The entrance in Piccadilly has a pleasing effect, and consists of four columns of the Ionic order, with entablature and cornice, from which spring three arches, surmounted by a handsome cornice and balustrade.

ITALIAN OPERA-HOUSE, HAYMARKET.

In consequence of the unequal management of theatrical performances, at the commencement of the eighteenth century, Sir John Vanbrugh was induced to procure subscriptions for erecting a new and magnificent theatre in the Haymarket, calculated to do honour to the architect and to the nation, and at the same time produce wealth to those who were concerned in it.

The sum of 3000*l.* was immediately raised, and the building begun under Sir John's direction. In the year 1704, Mr. Betterson having surrendered to Sir John all his right and interest in the license which had been granted to him, the latter associated himself with Mr. Congreve, and, from abilities of two such excellent writers, great expectations were formed. On the 9th of April, 1705, the theatre was opened with an Italian opera, which did not meet with its expected success. It was soon discovered that the architect was much better qualified to produce excellent pieces than to construct a place for their performance. The edifice was a vast triumphal piece of architecture, wholly unfit for every purpose of convenience; the vast columns, the gilded cornices and lofty roofs, availed very little when scarcely one word in ten could be distinctly heard. "At the first opening of it," says Mr. Cibber, "the flat ceiling that is now over the orchestra, was then a semi-oval arch, that sprung fifteen feet higher from above the cornice. The ceiling over the pit, too, was still more raised, being one level line from the highest part of the upper gallery to the front of the stage; the front boxes were continued a semi-circle to the bare walls of the house on each side : this extraordinary and superfluous space occasioned such an undulation from the voice of every performer, that, generally, what they said, sounded like the gabbling of many persons in the lofty aisles of a cathedral. The tone of a trumpet, or the swelling of an eunuch's holding note, it is true might be sweetened by it; but the articulate sounds of a speaking voice were drowned by the hollow reverberations of one word under another."

The theatre had not at that time the benefit of a large city, which has since been built in its neighbourhood, and it was then too remote from the then frequenters of the theatre to be frequently attended by them. All these circumstances uniting together afforded so little prospect of profit or success, that in a few months Mr. Congreve gave up his share to Mr. Vanbrugh; who, at the end of the second season, either finding the gains which arose from the management too few, or the trouble arising from his attending to it too much, grew dissatisfied with his situation, and wished to be relieved from it. But of so little value was the theatre considered at this juncture, that no person thought it of consequence enough to apply for it.

During the year 1720, a fund of 50,000*l.* was raised by subscription for the regular support of the undertaking, to which King George I. contributed 1,000*l.* The concern was then put under the direction of a governor and directors, called the academy of music. The first vocal performers, a lyric poet, and the best three composers of music were engaged; the latter were Handel, Attilia, and Bononcini. From this period the Opera continued to flourish under the direction of various managers.

On the 17th of June, 1789, the whole of the theatre was destroyed by fire, but was immediately rebuilt on a scale of greater magnificence. The exterior of the present building was erected from designs by Messrs. Nash and Repton, in 1818, and is a splendid specimen of the Palladian style of architecture. The front is ornamented by a design by Mr. Bubb, representing the origin of music and dancing, executed in terra cotta. The edifice is cased with stucco, and adorned with an elegant colonade, supported by cast-iron pillars of the Doric order.

The interior of this theatre is beautifully decorated, and is nearly as large as the celebrated theatre of La Scala, at Milan; the stage within the walls is sixty feet long, and eighty feet broad, and the space across from the boxes, on each side, forty-six feet. The fronts of the boxes, of which there are five tiers, are elegantly ornamented and painted in compartments, with various emblematical devices; each box is furnished with six chairs, and enclosed with curtains in the fashion of the Italian theatres. The pit and gallery are very spacious. The boxes will contain about 900 persons, and the pit and gallery about 800 hundred each.

Here is also a grand concert room, for the performance of ancient music, &c., ninety-eight feet in length, forty-six in breadth, and thirty-five in height, which is elegantly fitted up, and is usually opened for the season in January.

CROCKFORD'S CLUB-HOUSE.

This noble building was erected from designs by Messrs. Benjamin and Philip Wyatt. It consists of a lofty ground story lighted by five spacious venetian windows; from this rises the principal story containing the same number of French casement windows, ornamented by entablatures. The entrance to the building is by a flight of stone steps to the level of the ground floor, beneath which is an extensive and lofty basement story, comprising the kitchen and other domestic apartments and offices, lighted by a wide area, and separated from the street by a handsome stone balustrade ; on the pedestals of which are raised a series of bronzed tripods, supporting as many elegant octagonal lanterns.

The front of the building is composed of a centre and two slightly receding wings, adorned with pilasters of the Corinthian order supporting an entablature and cornice, upon which is raised a blocking course and balustrade.

KING'S WEIGH-HOUSE

Originally stood on Cornhill, but is now situated at the corner of Love Lane, Little Eastcheap, on the ground formerly occupied by the parish church of St. Andrew Hubbard. The intent for which this building was erected, was to prevent frauds in the weight of merchandise brought from beyond the seas.

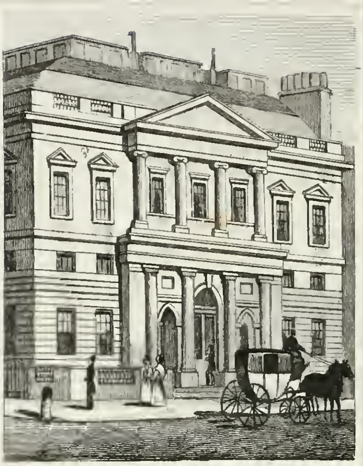
It is under the government of a master and four master-porters, with labouring porters under them, who used to have horses and carts for the purpose of carrying the goods from the merchants' warehouses to the beam and to carry them back. This laudable institution has of late years fallen into disuse in consequence of a compulsory power being wanting to oblige the merchants to have their goods weighed.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

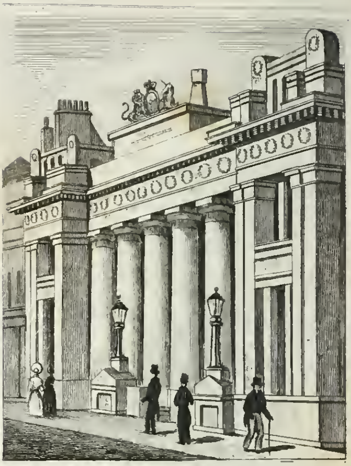
On the 18th of May, 1801, the first stone of this fabric was laid by William Hammond, esq., chairman of the committee of managers, who stated to the proprietors that the following inscription, engraved on copper, had been deposited under the stone:—

"On the 18th of May, in the year 1801, and the forty-first of the reign of George III., the first stone of this building, erected by private subscription for the transaction of business in the public funds, was laid in the presence of the proprietors, and under the direction of William Hammond, William Stur, Thomas Roberts, Griffiths Jones, William Grey, Isaac Hensley, Robert Sutton, John Bruckshaw, John Capel, and John Barnes, managers ; James Peacock, architect: at this era, being the first year of the union between Great Britain and Ireland, the public funded debt had accumulated in five successive reigns to 352,730,924*l.* The inviolate faith of the British nation, and the principles of the constitution sanction and secure the property embarked in this undertaking. May the blessings of that constitution be transmitted to the latest posterity!"

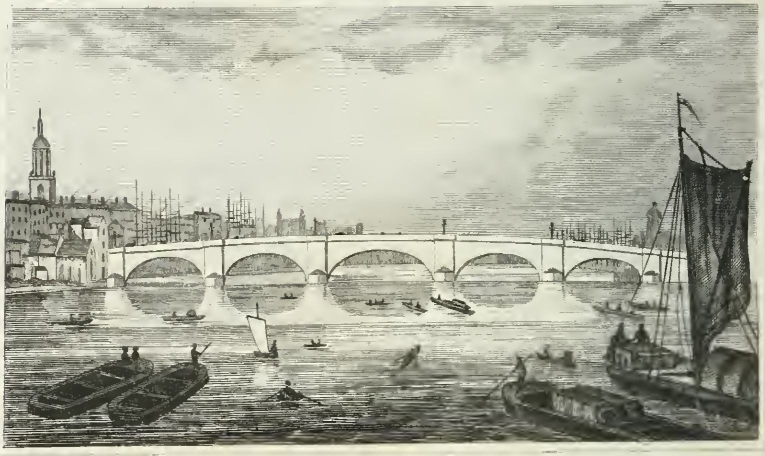
The building was erected in 1804, by Mr. James Peacock, architect, and is well calculated for the purpose intended. It is situated at the upper end of Chapel Court, opposite to the east door of the Bank : there are also entrances to it from Shorter's Court, and New Court, in Throgmorton Street, and from the Hercule's Tavern, in Broad Street. The nature of the stocks will be explained in a future portion of this work.



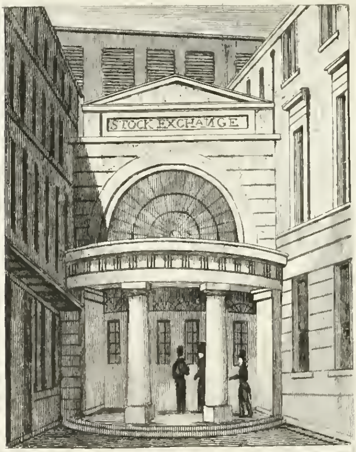
AUCTION MART.



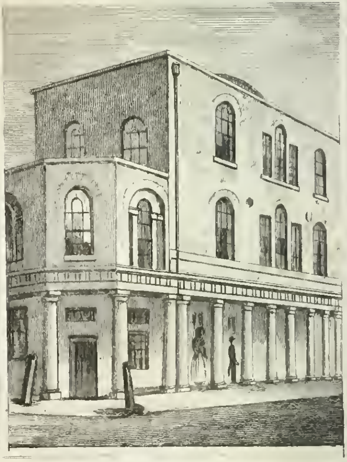
CORN EXCHANGE.



NEW LONDON BRIDGE.



STOCK EXCHANGE.



KINGS WEIGH HOUSE.

Drawn by T.H. Shepherd. *London Published by Allan Bell & C^o 1833* *Engraved by J. Shury*

AUCTION MART

Is situated at the corner of Bartholomew Lane and Throgmorton Street.* The fabric derives much of its importance from its occupying a site near the Bank, Royal Exchange, and other public buildings, and is a very useful commercial edifice; originally constructed by a joint-stock company, principally composed of auctioneers. It was erected in 1810, under the direction of Mr. John Walters. The front facing Bartholomew Lane is ornamented by an attached portico of two stories; the lower one of the Doric order, and the upper one of the Ionic order, supporting an entablature and triangular pediment. Both fronts are rusticated as high as the second series of windows, and the whole of the building is finished by a cornice and handsome balustrade. The area which gives light to the basement story is protected by a plinth and balustrade.

The interior contains a spacious saloon for the exhibition of particulars of sales of every description, various apartments for auctions, and a coffee room, &c., for the use of the auctioneers. Particulars of all sales are preserved here for the purpose of public reference, as are also all charters, acts of parliament, &c., relating to canals, railways, bridges, and other commercial speculations. In the basement is a sub-hall with offices for the use of the brokers; beneath which are arched vaults and cellaring.

CORN EXCHANGE.

The Corn Exchange, situated in Mark Lane, was erected in 1827, from designs of George Smith, esq., by a joint-stock company, as a market for the use of the corn factors, &c. The centre (in which is the entrance) is a handsome receding portico of the pure Grecian Doric order of architecture, supporting an entablature ornamented by wreaths of laurel, instead of the more appropriated tryglyphs ; above which is the cornice crowned by a magnificent blocking course, surmounted by a styoblate, bearing the imperial arms of the United Kingdoms.

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* Throgmorton Street consisted of old and small houses until the reign of Henry VIII. Thomas Cranwell, master of the Jewel House, and ultimately earl of Essex, erected in this street a spacious mansion for his city residence. According to Stowe, this great courtier committed an act of oppression which does not reflect to his credit—"This house," he remarks, "being finished, and having some reasonable plot of ground left for a garden, he caused the pales of the garden adjoining to the north part thereof on a sudden to be taken down, twenty-two feet to be measured directly into the north of every man's ground, a line then to be drawn, a trench to be cut, a foundation laid, and a high brick wall to be built. My father had a garden there and a house standing close to his south pales; this house they loosed from the ground and carried on rollers into my father's garden twenty-two feet, before my father heard thereof. No warning was given, nor any other answer, when he heard thereof, and spoke to the surveyors of that work, but that their master, Sir Thomas, commanded them to do so. No man durst go to argue the matter, but each man lost his land; and my father paid his whole rent, which was six shillings and eightpence a year for that half which was left. And so much of my own knowledge have I thought good to note, that the sudden rising of some men causeth them to forget themselves.

The interior is a quadrangular paved court, surrounded by a colonnade, in which are seats appropriated to the cornfactors, each of whom has a desk containing samples of corn. The market-days are on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, but the most business is transacted on Mondays.

LONDON BRIDGE.

The first pile for the formation of the coffer dams, in which were built the piers of this magnificent structure, unrivalled by any bridge in the world, was driven on the 15th of March, 1824. The coffer dams being completed, the first stone was laid on the 27th of April, 1825. The construction of the pier proceeded with such rapidity, that the first arch was keyed in on the 4th of August, 1827, and the bridge finally finished on the 31st of July, 1831 ; having occupied seven years and a half in its construction.

The bridge consists of five semi-eliptic arches, the centre of which is 152 feet span, with a rise above high-water mark of twenty-nine feet and a half. The length of the bridge, from the extremity of the abutments, is 928 feet, the abutments being each 130 feet span ; the breadth of the roadway between the parapet is fifty-three feet, and the foot-paths nine feet each in width.

The whole of the bridge is built of granite, of which there were about 120,000 tons employed. The expences of its erection, amounting to about two millions of pounds sterling, were defrayed partly by government, and partly by the corporation of London. As an indemnification to the corporation, they are allowed to levy a tax for twenty-six years of tenpence per chaldron on all coals entering the port of London.

CROSBY HOUSE.

This magnificent structure was built by Sir John Crosbie,* grocer and woolman, and sheriff of London, in 1470, on ground leased to him by

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* Sir John Crosbie lived in the reign of Henry V., as appears by the will of Henry Lord Scrope, of Masham, who was beheaded at Southampton for high treason. That nobleman bequeathed to Sir John a woollen gown without furs, and one hundred shillings.

Having been knighted by Edward IV. in 1471, the next year Sir John was appointed one of the commissioners for settling the differences then subsisting between Edward and the Duke of Burgundy. He was at that time a member of the grocers' company and a considerable dealer in wool, by which he raised a considerable fortune, and was enabled to purchase

Alice Ashfield, prioress of St. Helens. In this house Richard, Duke of Gloucester, lodged after he had conveyed his innocent nephews to the tower, and meditated on their murder. Shakspeare alludes to this building in his play of Richard III.:—

> *Buckingham.*—Good Catesby, go, effect this business soundly.
> *Catesby.*—My good lords both, with all the heed I can.
> *Gloster.*—Shall we hear from you, Catesby, ere we sleep?
> *Catesby.*—You shall, my lord.
> *Gloster.*—At Crosby Place; there you shall find us both.

The hall, improperly termed Richard the Third's chapel, is still entire, although it is divided by floors for the convenience of the packers, who at present inhabit it. It is in length eighty-seven feet, in breadth twenty-eight feet, and in height thirty-six feet. The hall is lighted at the west side by a range of beautiful Gothic windows, and by an elegant circular window at one end. The roof is divided by three rows of pendents, which are connected by painted arches.

CLOTH WORKERS' HALL.

The Cloth-workers' company was incorporated first by letters patent of Edward IV., in 1482, under the title of "the Fraternity of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, of the Sheermen of London:" and, secondly, by Queen Elizabeth, who changed their first appellation to that of "the Master, Wardens, and Commonallity of Freemen of the Art and Mystery of Cloth-workers of the City of London;" whose title was confirmed by Charles I.

This company has a master, four wardens, thirty assistants, and a livery; and supports the following charities:—

A free-school at Sutton Vallence, in Kent, another in the Isle of Man, alms-houses at Sutton Vallence and Islington, and nine exhibitions for poor scholars in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The whole

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the manor of Hanworth and lands in the adjoining parish of Feltham, in Middlesex, as well as to erect this house, at that time the highest in London.

By his last will, after bequeathing considerable sums to various monasteries and hospitals, he gave to the repairs of St. Helen's church five hundred marks; sending the poor-house keepers in Bishopsgate Ward 30*l.*; to the repairs of Hanworth church 40*l.*; of Bishopsgate and London Wall 100*l.*; and towards erecting a new tower of stone at the south-east of London Bridge, if the same were begun by the corporation, 100*l.*; besides a number of other legacies.

The mansion was afterwards granted by Henry VIII. to Anthony Bonvica, an Italian merchant; Henry, being a great favourer of the merchants of that country, for the sake of "magnificent silks, velvets, tissues of gold, jewels, and other luxuries," as he expresses it, "for the pleasure of us and our dearest wyeff the queane." In the reign of Elizabeth, Crosby House was appropriated for the reception of ambassadors; it has been since a dissenting meeting-house, but has now dwindled into warehouses.

expenditure of this company, for charitable purposes, is estimated at 1,400*l.* per annum.

The hall is a neat brick building, with fluted columns of the Corinthian order. The interior is a lofty room, wainscoted to the ceiling which is highly adorned with fret-work. The screen is of oak, ornamented with four pilasters supporting an entablature and compass pediment of the Corinthian order. At the west end are carvings as large as life of James I. and Charles II., in their robes.

In the windows are painted the arms of England, the city, the company, and others belonging to the masters and benefactors.

VINTNERS' HALL.

This handsome building is erected on the spot originally occupied by the residence of Sir John Stody, mayor of London in the year 1357, at that time called Stody Place; which place Sir John afterwards presented to the Vintners' Company.

The present edifice is enclosed by a square court, with a large iron gate separating it from the street, hung upon columns wreathed with grapes and leaves, surmounted by the figure of a Bacchus seated upon three tuns. In the great hall, which is exceedingly handsome, is a good painting of St. Martin dividing his cloak with our Saviour, who appeared to him in the character of a beggar, and a statue of that saint; but why St. Martin is selected as the patron of the company does not appear.

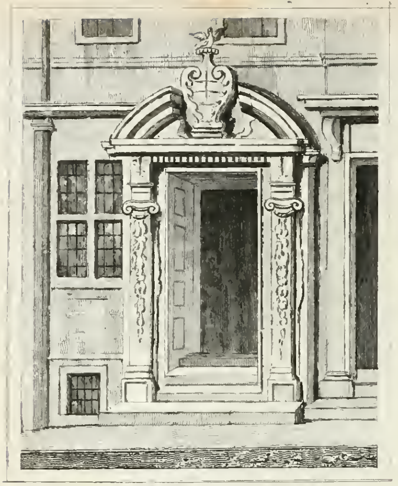
The Vintners were originally known by the name of Merchant Winetrimmers of Gascoigne, and were distinguished into importers, who were called vineatrij, or wholesale dealers in wine; and tabernarij, or neatrij, who kept taverns or cellars to retail wine, bought of the merchant. They were incorporated by Edward III., and confirmed by Henry VI., who granted them a charter to form them a body politic, by the name of "The Master, Wardens, and Freemen, and Commonality of the Mystery of Vintners of the City of London."

The freemen belonging to this company (the eleventh of the twelve principal companies) have the privilege of retailing wine without a licence.

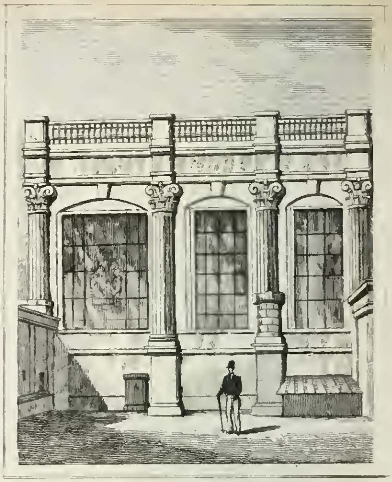
PAINTER STAINERS' HALL.

The Company of Painter Stainers originated from some artists, who formed themselves into a fraternity as early as the reign of Edward III., but they were not incorporated.

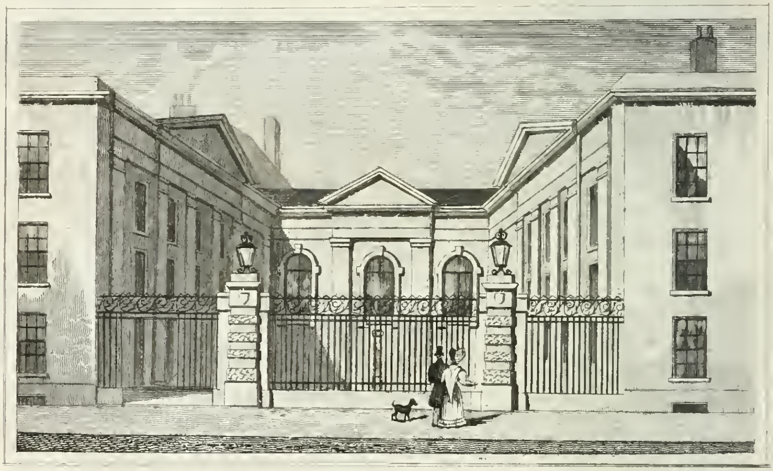
They styled themselves Painter Stainers; and employed themselves in painting and staining glass, illuminating missels, and painting altars



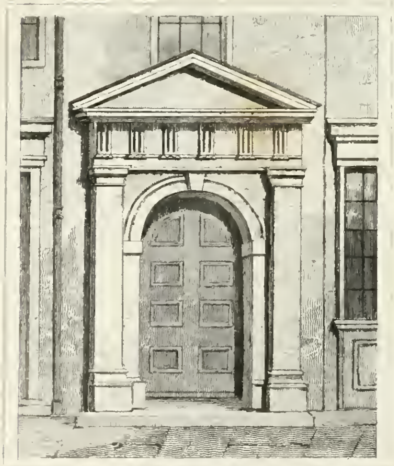
PAINTERS STAINERS HALL.



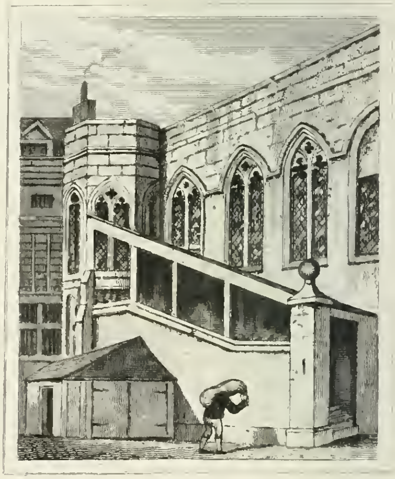
CLOTHWORKERS HALL.



VINTNERS HALL.



MASONS HALL.



CROSBY HALL.

Drawn by T. H. Shepherd

Engraved by J. Shury

and portraits, a fine specimen of which may be seen in the portrait of Richard II. in Westminster Abbey. In the year 1575, they were molested by plasterers and unskilful persons attempting to bring their work into disrepute by the slight and in some measure coarse manner in which it was executed. The painters, to preserve the mystery of their art, applied to Queen Elizabeth for protection, who incorporated them in the year 1582, under the title of "The Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Freemen of the Art and Mystery of Painting, called Painter Stainers in the City of London."

The hall-room is very handsome, and is ornamented by several allegorical paintings on the ceiling and panels, executed by Fuller and other artists. The ceiling, representing Pallas triumphant with the Arts and Fame, attended by Mercury, suppressing Envy, Sloth, Pride, and the other enemies of the liberal sciences. There is also a very fine collection of paintings, by various celebrated artists, belonging to this company.

MASONS' HALL

Is situated at the south-east angle of Masons' Alley (a paved thoroughfare leading from Basinghall Street into Coleman Street). The building, which is at present occupied as a warehouse, is small though convenient, and is well built of stone.

The Company was incorporated about the year 1410, under the title of The Freemasons, a fraternity of great celebrity. In 1477, William Hanckstow, clarencieux king at arms, granted them the arms of their society as borne at this time ; but the present company act under the incorporation granted by the letters patent of the 29th of Charles II., on the 17th of September 1677, by the name of "The Masters, Warden, Assistants, and Commonalty of the Company of Masons of the City of London," under which style they enjoy the privilege of the livery.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

The eminent physician and naturalist, Sir Hans Sloane, may be justly considered as the founder of this great receptacle of valuable curiosities. In 1695 he married the daughter of Alderman Langley; and, being desirous that the metropolis, in which he had obtained an ample and well-earned fortune, should be benefited by the vast accumulations of useful knowledge which he had collected, he ordained by his last will that his whole museum should be offered to the parliament for the use of the public on condition of their paying to his executors the sum of 20,000*l.*, though it appeared from his own account that the sum proposed for such a valuable repository was scarcely the intrinsic value of the gold and silver medals, the ores, and precious stones, which it contained, and that the first cost of the whole collection to him had amounted to 50,000*l*. The parliament readily embraced the offer, and an act was passed "For the purchase of the museum or collection of Sir Hans Sloane, and of the Harleian collection of manuscripts, and for providing one general repository for the better reception and more convenient use of the said collections, and of the famous Cotton library, and of the additions made and to be made thereto."

Government immediately raised by lottery the sum of 100,000*l*. for the purchase and establishment of this noble museum; governors and trustees, consisting of the most eminent persons in the kingdom, were appointed to conduct it; and among them were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and the Secretaries of State, who were declared trustees for the public. Lord Cadogan, and Hans Stanley, esq., who had married Sir Hans Sloane's daughters, were added; after their decease, two others were to be chosen of the family of Sir Hans Sloane, from time to time, to be their perpetual representatives in the trust.

In order to increase this valuable collection still more, the king, with the parliament, directed that the royal library of curious manuscripts, which had long lain exposed in the old dormitory at Westminster, should be added to the Cotton library, and that it should become a part of the proposed museum; and that Samuel Burrows, and Thomas Hart, esqs., the then trustees of the Cotton library, and their successors, should be nominated by that family as perpetual representatives.

All these trustees were made a body corporate by the name of the "Trustees of the British Museum," with power to make statutes, rules, and ordinances; to choose librarians, officers, and servants, and to appoint their several salaries, upon this special trust and confidence, "that a free access to the said general repository, and to the collections therein contained, shall be given to all studious and curious persons, at such times and in such manner, and under such regulations for inspecting and consulting the said collections, as by the said trustees, or the major part of them, in any general meeting assembled, shall be limited for that purpose."

The building in which our national collections are deposited is situated in Great Russel Street, Bloomsbury, and was formerly called Montague House, on account of its having been the residence of the dukes of Montague. It was built by Ralph, the first duke of that title, in the reign of Louis XIV., under the direction of Peter Puget, a celebrated French architect, who came from Paris for that purpose. The principal building, which is on the north side of a spacious quadrangle, concealed from the street by a lofty brick wall, is 216 feet in length, and fifty-seven feet high. The exterior is of no positive order of architecture; but in the interior the hall is spacious, the staircase ample, and the rooms not only lofty, but the ceilings of several of them were painted by Rousseau and Charles de la Fosse. The great staircase, the decorations of which have been recently restored, was painted by these two artists. The ceiling, representing Phaeton petitioning Apollo for leave to drive his chariot, was painted by de la Fosse, who was eminent for the beauty and chasteness of his colouring; the landscapes and architectural decorations were by Rousseau, whose skill in perspective is perpetuated in many buildings in Paris as well in this staircase. A description of the various parts of this museum will be given, with a representation of them, in a future portion of this work.

ST. PETER LE POOR.

A Church dedicated to St. Peter has been situated in Broad Street since 1181, and the additional title of Le Poor is supposed to be derived from its proximity to the Augustine monastery, the monks of which were termed "begging friars," it being the rule of their order to affect poverty. In 1540 the church was rebuilt; but the meanness of its appearance, its obstruction to the thoroughfare, and its dilapidated state, induced the parishioners in 1788 to apply to parliament for an act to enable them to take down the old fabric and erect another upon the site of an adjoining court. Thus, by having more room behind the passage, Broad Street and the other avenues might be rendered uniform and handsome.

The present structure was erected in 1791, from designs by Mr. Gibbs, at an expense of 4000*l.*, raised by annuities: 500*l.* as part of the money were contributed by the corporation of London. The new church was dedicated by the bishop of London in 1793, and is an edifice combining elegance and simplicity. The interior is of a rotund form, properly terminated; independently of the principal entrance, there are four others leading into the vestry. The church is very handsomely pewed, and the pulpit and reading desk are placed on the north side of the middle aisle from the entrance, and so constructed that the altar, which is plain and simple, is not obstructed from the view. There are two rows of handsome galleries, terminated by an organ: beneath which, on a brass plate, are engraved the date and dedication of this church; above the galleries on each side are monuments mostly to the memory of the family of Gresham. The building is diminished by an ornamented dome, the upper story of which is surrounded by arched windows, the whole terminated by an enriched cap, from the centre hanging a large branch for illuminating the whole fabric.

The exterior of the edifice consists of a centre and two wings. The centre, containing the principal entrance, is ornamented by four columns of the Ionic order, supporting an entablature and triangular pediment, above which is a square tower in two stories, the first plain containing the clock and four bells ; the second story is ornamented by double Corinthian pilasters, terminated at each corner with a handsome vase. The wings, containing blank windows, are finished with pilasters of the Ionic order, the *tout ensemble* forming a very chaste specimen of the modern style of architecture.

SESSIONS HOUSE AND NEWGATE PRISON,

Newgate, which formerly stood across the street, was considered as one of the entrances to the city, and called Newgate from its being later built than the rest. As early as the year 1218, this gate was used as a prison, and continued as such until finally removed in 1777 ; but, although the gate was frequently rebuilt, yet there seems to have been no attempt at improving the apartments ; the rooms and cells were so close as to be continually the seats of disease and sources of infection. A melancholy instance of this occurred as late as the year 1750 : a pestilential disorder called the gaol fever broke out among the prisoners ; the infection extended from the gaol to the Sessions House, where it proved fatal not only to Sir Samuel Pennant, lord mayor, but to Sir Daniel Lambert, alderman ; Sir Thomas Abney, judge of the court of common pleas ; Mr. Baron Clarke ; Mr. Cox, under sheriff ; many of the lawyers that attended the sessions ; most of the Middlesex jury, and several of the spectators.

In consequence of this disastrous event, the prison was well cleansed, a machine placed at the top of the building to supply a circulation of fresh air, and every other precaution taken to preserve the health of the prisoners, by the court of aldermen, upon a representation made to them by lord chief justice Lee.

The first stone of the present structure was laid during the second mayoralty of alderman Beckford, in the year 1770 ; and scarcely was the building finished when the whole of the interior was demolished, during the disgraceful riots of 1780. To repair the damage that was done in a few days by those " lords of misrule," a London mob, 30,000*l.* were necessary, which sum was chiefly supplied by parliament,

The present edifice is a massy and somewhat superb building, and perhaps the external appearance corresponds better with the purpose for which it is intended than any other structure ever erected : there is a sort of gloomy grandeur and terror-striking uniformity in its outer walls, which would at once point it out as the abode of crime and misery. The plan of the whole (equally suitable to its object) is an area of three squares. The north quadrangle was originally intended for debtors of both sexes; but, since their removal to the prison in Whitecross Street, there is a better opportunity of classifying the prisoners; but they are still too numerous to enable the keeper to do this effectually, the average number of prisoners being about 420. On one side of a large quadrangle (behind the keeper's house for male felons) is a plain and neat chapel. The south quadrangle contains apartments for state prisoners, &c., a wall dividing them from the women felons. According to the accounts of Mr. Howard the Philanthropist, " There are upon each of the three floors five cells, all vaulted, near nine feet high to the crown. Those on the ground-floor measure full nine feet by six: the five on the first story are a little larger on account of the set-off in the wall; and the five uppermost still a little larger, for the same reason. In the upper part of each cell is a window double grated, near three feet by one and a half. The doors are four inches thick. The strong stone wall is lined all round each cell with planks, studded with broad-headed nails. In each cell is a barrack bedstead. I was told," continues Mr. Howard, " by those who attended me, that criminals who had affected an air of boldness during their trials, and appeared quite unconcerned at the pronouncing sentence upon them, were struck with horror and shed tears when brought to these darksome solitary abodes."

THE SESSIONS HOUSE

Is divided from Newgate by a broad yard, and is a very handsome building, erected in brick and stone. A court is held here eight times in the year for the trial of criminal offenders in London and Middlesex; and yet the prisoners are so numerous that each sessions generally continues a fortnight or three weeks. The judges are the lord mayor, the aldermen past the chair, and the recorder, attended by the sheriffs and one of the national judges. There are two juries, one of citizens to try such as have offended in the city, and another of house-keepers of the county of Middlesex to try offences committed in the county. The court is empowered to inflict corporal punishments, transportation, and loss of life.*

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* Formerly, when criminals were executed at Tyburn, upon their passing St. Sepulchre's church, words were appointed to be spoken as an exhortation to the people to pray to God for the poor sinners for whom the great bell of the church tolled; but, since the executions have taken place before the prison, a bell at the top of Newgate (purchased of the parish of St. John's, Southwark) warns to prayers in the chapel, and is used as the knell for criminals awaiting their wretched fate.

WHITTINGTON'S COLLEGE.

Sir Richard Whittington, having obtained a licence in the eleventh year of the reign of Henry IV., founded this building as a religious edifice, on ground granted to him by the mayor and commonalty of London. The structure (situated on College Hill) consisted of a college for a master, four fellows, masters of arts, clerks, conductors, choristers, &c., and an alms-house, called God's House, for thirteen poor men, one of whom was to be tutor and to receive sixteen pence per week, and the other twelve to have fourteen pence each per week for ever, with necessary provisions, a hutch with three locks, a common seal, &c. The college was suppressed by statute of Edward VI., the alms-houses still remaining under the patronage of the mercer's company, who are in possession of the original documents made by the executors of Sir Richard Whittington.† The first page contains a beautiful illuminated painting, representing the founder on his death-bed, attended by his executors, a priest, &c.

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† "To alls the trew people of Cryst, that shalle se or here the things which be conteyned within these present Letters, John Coventre, John Carpentre, and William Grove, &c., Executors of the Testament of the worthy and notable Merchant Richard Whyttington, late Citizen and Mercer of the Cite of London, and oftentimes Mayor of the same Cite, sending gretyng in our Lord God everlasting.

"The fervent Desire and besy Intention of a prudent, wyse, and devout man, shal be to cast before, and make seure of the state and hende of the short liffe with Dedys of Mercy and Pite, and namely to provyde for such poucr Persons which grevous Penure and cruel Fortune have oppressed, and be not of power to gete their lyving either by craft or by any other bodily labour, whereby at the Day of the last Judgement he may take his part with hem that shal be saved.

This considering, the foresaid worthy and notable Merchant Richard Whyttington, the which while he leved had ryght liberal and large Hands to the Needy of Powre People, charged strictly in his Death bed us his foresaid Executors to ordeyne a House of Almes after his Deth for perpetual Sustentation of such poure people, as is to-fore rehersd; and thereupon fully he declared his Wyll unto us. And we wylling after our power to fullfil Thentent of his commendable will and holesome Desire in this Part as we be bound;

"First, yfounded by us, with sufficient authorite, in the Church of Saint Mighells in the Royolle of London, where the foresaid Richard and Dame Alice his wife be birid, a commendable College of Certain Prestes and Clerkis, to do every Day divint service for the aforesaid Richard and Alice.

"We have founded also, after the will abovesaid, a House of Alms for xiii pouere Folk successively for evermore, to dwell and to be susteined in the same House: which House is situated and edified upon a certain soyl, that we bought therefore, late in the Parish of Seynt Mighel abovesaid; that is to say, bytweene the foresaid Church and the Wall, that closeth in the voyd Place behind the heigh Auter of the same Church, in the south side, and one great Tenement, that was late the House of the aforesaid Richard Whyttington, in the north side, and it stretcheth from the dwelling place of the Master and the Prestes of the College above said, the which also we did late to be now added in the east side unto a great voyd Place in our Land, the which by the Help of God we purpose to be hallowed lawfully for a Church-yard to the same Church within that time in the west side."

The college with the church, mansion, and garden, of the yearly value of 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, were sold in the second year of the reign of Edward VI. to his clerk of the council, Armagill Wade.

"And in the more ful and clere foundation and ordinance and also Stablyng of the foreseid Almes-house for pouer Men, the Myght of the Fadre, the Wysdom of the Sonne, and the Goodness of the Holy Ghost, fiyrst of al y called unto our Help, we procede in this Wyse—

"Fyrst bith by Lycence, Graunt, and Authorite of the right mighty Prince and Lord King Henry 6, King of England, and of Fraunce, that now is: and also by the will and consent of the ryght worthy Lord and Fadre in Cryst, Henry, by the sufference of God, Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, and Legate of the See of Rome; of whose Jurisdiction immediate be the Church and Parrishe abovesaid; and the Graunt and Consent of al and every Man, that had any title or interest in this Partre before required and had;"

THE ORDINANCES

"To be twelve pouer Folks alonely of men or women togidder; after the said Discretion and good conscience of the Overseers under writ, and Conservators of the same House, to be provided and admitted.

"The which every Day, when due and convenient Time is, shall pray for evermore for al the now being alive, and also for the by past, to God; whose names of great speciality been expressed in these statutes under-writ—

"To be one Principal, which shall pass all other in Power and Revenue and be called a Tutor. The Office and charge of him shal be the goods of the Almes-house which shall come to his Hands well and truly to minister the Goods dissevered to gather again togidder to the use of the Alms house are at the husbandry of the same house, in as much as he may goodly oversee, dispose, and ordain; enforcing himself to edifie and nourish Charity and Peace among his Fellowes.

"The pouer Folk unto the said Tutor evermore shall obey.

"The thirteen pouer Folk to be able in conversation and honest in living.

"The same House to be called for ever God's-House or Almes house, or the Hospital of Richard Whyttington.

"The Lord Maior to be Overseer of the said Almes-house, and the Keepers of the Commonalty of the craft of Mercers to be called for evermore Conservators of the foresaid House.

"The Tutor to have a place to himself, that is to say, a cell or little House, with a Chimney and a Privey, and other necessaries. In which he shall lyegge and rest, and that he may aloon and by himself, without Let of any other Person, intend to the contemplation of God if he woll.

"That the seid Tutor and pouer Folke, whom they be in the aforesaid Houses and Cells, and also in the Cloisters, and other places of the foresaid Almes houses, have himself quietlie and pesably without noise of disturbance of his Felaws; and that they occupy hemself in Prayer or Reading or in labour of her Handes or in some other occupation, &c.

"Every Tutour and pouer Folk, every day first when they rise fro their Bedds, kneeling upon their knees, sey a Pater noster and an Ave maria with special and herty recommendacion-making of the foresaid Richard Whyttington and Alice to God and our blessed Mayden Mary: and other times of the Day, when he may best and most commonly have leisure thereto for the staat of al the souls above said, say two or three sauters to our Lady at the least: that is to say, threces seaven Ave Marias with fifteen Pater Nosters, and three Credes.

ARTHUR'S CLUB-HOUSE,

SITUATED in St. James's Street, is a handsome building in two stories; the lower story, containing the entrance and four arched windows, is rusticated; the upper story is ornamented by six columns of the Corinthian order, supporting an entablature and handsome cornice, above which is a fine balustrade: between the columns are windows giving light to the principal apartments.

HARMONIC INSTITUTION.

THE Harmonic Institution, situated in Regent Street, originated from a species of joint stock company, who associated for the purpose of publishing musical compositions, and other objects connected with the art of music. At present it is conducted by Messrs. Welsh and Hawes, two eminent professors of music. The building, which has a very pleasing effect when viewed from the street, was erected from designs principally executed by Mr. Bubb.

ST. GEORGE'S, HANOVER SQUARE.

THE Church of St. George's, Hanover Street, Hanover Square, is one of the churches erected by order of Parliament during the reign of Queen Anne. The structure was completed in the year 1724, and

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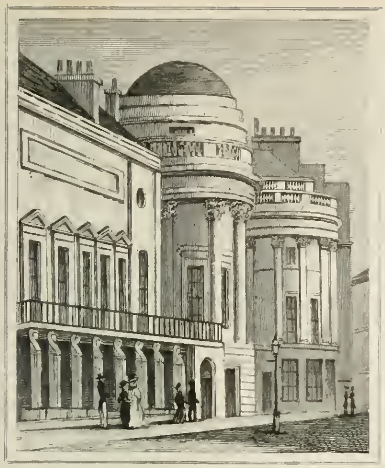
But if he be letted with Feebleness or any other reasonable cawse, one in the day at the least in case it may be: that is to say, after the Masse, or when Compeyn is done, they come togidder within the College about the Tomb of the aforesaid Richard Whyttington and Alice, and they that can sey shal sey, for the soules of the said Richard Whyttington and Alice and for the souls of al christen people, this Psalm de Profundis, with the Versicles Oriosons that langeth thereto, and they that can shal sey three Pater nosters, three Ave Marias and oone Crede. And after this doon, the Tutour, or oone of the eldest Men of theym, shall say openly in English, "God have Mercy on our Foundes souls and al Chrystian." And they that stand about them shal answer and sey, Amen.

"That they be bound to dwell and abide continually in the said Almes-house, and Bounds thereof: And that every Day, booth at Meet and Sopier, they eet and be fed within the seid Almes house, and while they be at Meet or Soupier, they absteyn thanne from veyn and ydel words. And if they woll any thyng talk that it be honest and profitable.

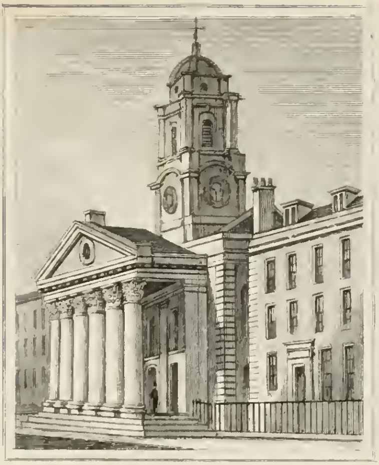
"That the over clothing of the Tutour and pouer Folk be dark and brown colour; and not staring ne baising; and of esy prisd according to their degree.

"In witness, we have put to our seals, geven at London the xxi Day of December, in the Yere of our Lord a Thousand ccccxxiiii, and the Yere of King Henry 6 after the Conquest the Thyrdde.

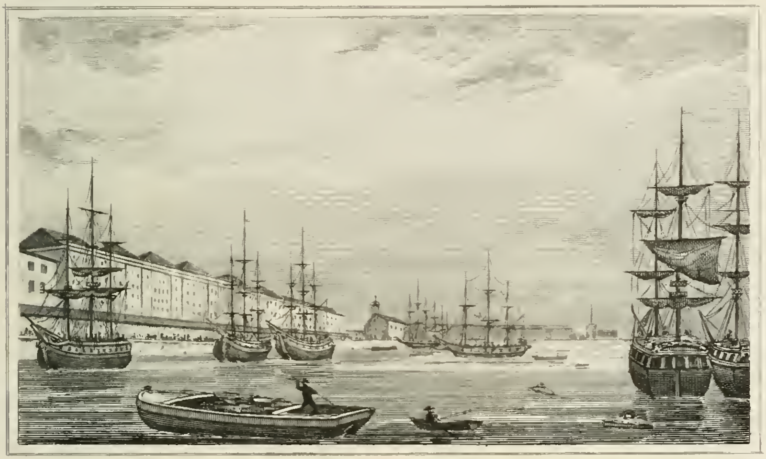
"Go, litel Boke, go litel Tregedie
"Thee lowly submytting to all correctin
"Of theym being masters now of the Mercery
"Olney, Felding, Boleyne, and of Burton,
"Herteley theym be seyking, with humble Salutacion
"The to accept, and thus to take in gre
"For ever to be a Servant withyn Yeare Communaltie."



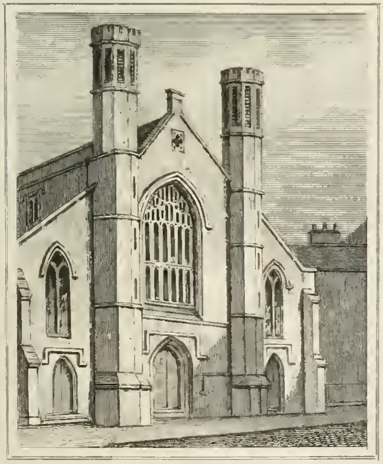
HARMONIC INSTITUTION.



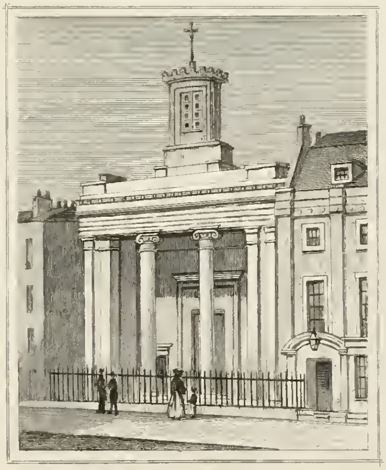
ST GEORGE'S CHURCH, HANOVER SQUARE.



WEST INDIA IMPORT DOCK.



NEW CHURCH, SAFFRON HILL.



NEW CHURCH, NORTH AUDLEY STREET.

Drawn by T.H. Shepherd.

Engraved by J. Shury.

measures 100 feet in length, sixty feet in breadth, and forty-five feet in height.

The ground on which the edifice is situated was presented to the parish by Lieutenant-General Steward, who also left 4000*l.* towards erecting and endowing a charity school. The most beautiful feature in this edifice is its portico, which, with the exception of that of the church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, is the finest in London. It consists of six columns of the Corinthian order supporting an entablature and triangular pediment. Upon the main body of the building rises a grand and majestic steeple; notwithstanding the beauty of the exterior, the interior exhibits a total disregard of the rules of architecture. The altar is ornamented by a representation of the Last Supper, said to have been executed by the celebrated Sir James Thornhill.

WEST INDIA IMPORT DOCK.

The West India Docks are situated across the narrowest part of the Isle of Dogs, which by the circuitous course of the River Thames is almost a peninsula, and therefore well calculated for the purpose, as it leaves a point of communication with the river at Blackwall, and another at Limehouse. The northern, or Import Dock, for unloading shipping arrived from the West Indies, covers thirty acres of ground, and is capable of accommodating 300 West Indiamen. This dock was commenced February 3, 1800, and opened August 27, 1802. Extensive ranges of warehouses surround the dock, capable of containing the whole of the West India trade. In these warehouses the goods are lodged until the duty is paid.

ST. PETER'S, SAFFRON HILL.

This Church has a very pleasing effect, and bears a strong contrast, in its height and somewhat elegant appearance, to the old and filthy buildings with which it is surrounded. It is erected in the Gothic style of architecture, the front ornamented by two high narrow octagonal towers, but has little worth notice in the details, as is the case with the church of

ST. MARK'S, NORTH AUDLEY STREET,

Consisting of a centre ornamented by an entablature supported by two columns of the Ionic order of architecture and two double pilasters at each end. Above the entablature is a bold cornice, surrounded by a very high blocking-course, upon which rises a tower in two stories, the lower one square and the upper circular, ornamented by four pilasters: the whole of the building is enclosed by an iron railing.

COOPER'S HALL

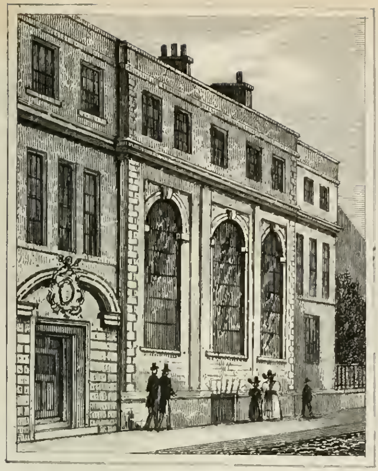
Is a very handsome structure, erected in brick; the hall is principally lighted by three large arched windows in the side towards Basinghall Street, in which are emblazoned several coats of arms. The hall-room is wainscoted to the height of fourteen feet, and contains portraits of Sir John Fleet, Lord Mayor in 1693, and Mr. Henry Stroud, a member of the company, who, in the year 1704, presented 6500*l.* to build and endow a free schoool and alms-houses at Egham in Surrey.

The Coopers' Company was incorporated by Henry VII. in the year 1501, under the title of "The Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Company of Coopers of London and suburbs thereof;" and by statute 23, Henry VIII., it was ordained that "No brewer who shall brew for sale beer or ale shall occupy the mystery of Coopers, nor make any barrels or other vessels whereby they shall put their beer or ale to sale; but all such barrels, or other vessels of wood, shall be made and marked by the coopers, upon pain to forfeit for every such barrel or other vessel three shillings and fourpence." The Wardens of the mystery of Coopers in London, taking with them an officer of the Mayor's, shall have power to search and gauge all such barrels and other vessels to be made for ale, beer, and soap, to be put to sale in London, and within two miles without the suburbs, and to mark every such barrel and other vessel with St. Anthony's cross. The same Wardens to have for the search and gauging of every such barrel and every other vessel one farthing of the owners or makers; and shall have authority to retain every such vessel as they shall so gauge and mark, until they be satisfied thereof; and, in case they shall find any of the said vessels defective, they may seize and retain every such vessel, and cause the same to be remarked or amended, or else to be burned.

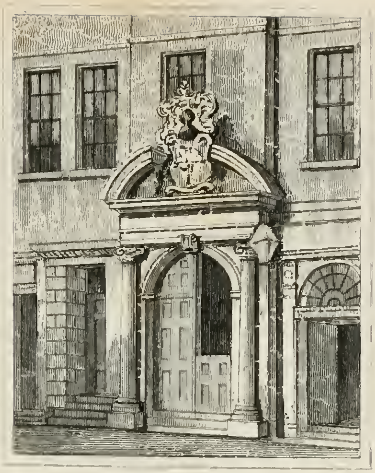
GIRDLER'S HALL.

The Company of Girdlers were incorporated in the reign of Henry VI. on the 6th of August, in the year 1449, and were re-incorporated with the pinners and wire-drawers by Queen Elizabeth on the 12th of October, 1568, under the title of "The Master and Wardens, or Keepers, of the Art or Mystery of the Girdlers of London."

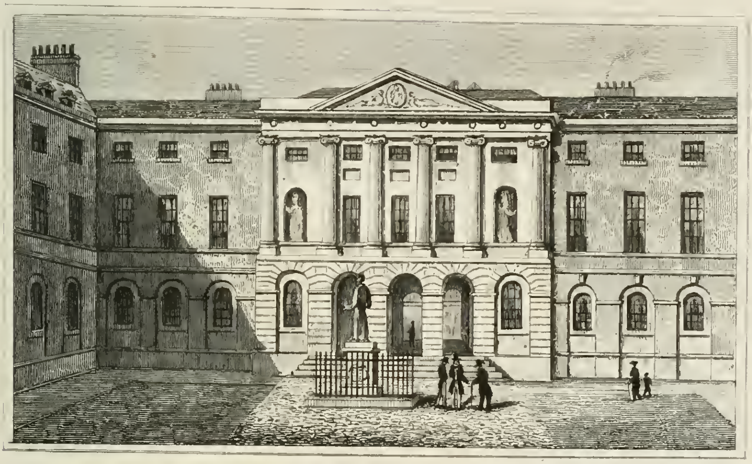
The hall, erected in 1681, is a handsome building, well calculated for the purpose to which it was applied, viz., for transacting the affairs of the company. The entrance in Basinghall Street is through an arched door-way, ornamented by two columns of the Ionic order, supporting an entablature and open arched pediment, in which is placed the arms of the Company. The interior, which is well wainscoted, is adorned with a screen of the Composite order.



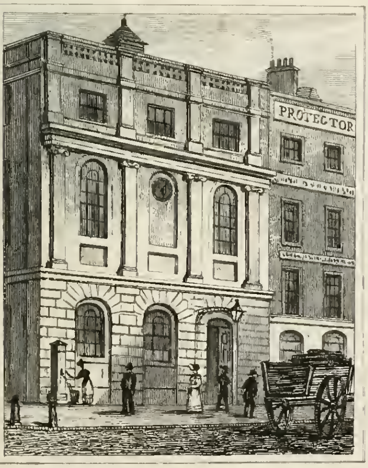
COOPERS HALL.



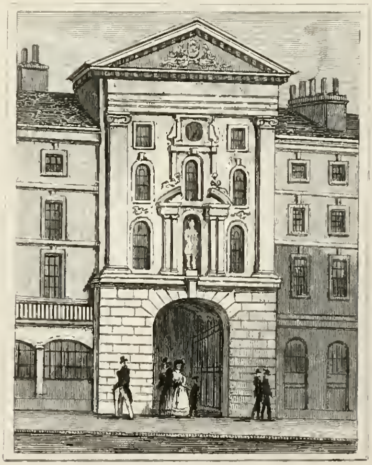
GIRDLERS HALL.



GUY'S HOSPITAL.



TOWN HALL, SOUTHWARK.



S^T BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

Drawn by T.H. Shepherd.

Engraved by [illegible] Shury

GUY'S HOSPITAL.

Though not honoured with the appellation of royal, the foundation of this hospital was the most munificent donation ever presented to the public. The edifice was erected in 1722, and the expense of building and furnishing this hospital, amounting to 18,493*l.* 16*s.*, was defrayed solely by the philanthropic Thomas Guy. About two years after its erection Mr. Guy died, having endowed it with the vast sum of 219,499*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.** Soon after Mr. Guy's decease, his executors applied to parliament for an act of incorporation, and, obtaining their petition, an act was passed, making sixty governors a body corporate, who have the power to choose new governors as the old ones decease, and officers and servants. This noble charity has been conducted in such a manner as to restore health and ease to a great number of persons. The average quantity of in and out patients is calculated to be about 4000 or 5000 annually.

The building is well planned and executed, and does honour to the architect: the entrance (in St. Thomas's Street) is by a very elegant and noble iron gate, hung on very handsome piers, which open into a square, in the centre of which is a well-executed brazen statue of the founder, arrayed in his livery gown. On the west side of the pedestal supporting the statue is represented the parable of the good Samaritan, in relievo; on the east side, our Saviour healing the impotent man; on the south side, the arms of Mr. Guy; and on the north side, or front, the following inscription:—

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* It has been contended that Mr. Guy gave his money in charity from some pique; but, when the general benevolence of his disposition is considered, it is not probable that he would leave his immense fortune to the enrichment of a few, when he could so essentially benefit the mass of his fellow creatures.

He was a great benefactor to the Borough of Pamworth, in Staffordshire, where he was born, and which he represented in parliament: he not only contributed towards the relief of private families in distress, but erected an almshouse with a library for the reception of fourteen poor men and women, to whom he allowed a certain pension during his life, and bequeathed at his death 125*l.* per year for their support.

In the year 1701, Mr. Guy built at his own cost three wards on the north side of the outer court of St. Thomas's Hospital, and presented 100*l.* per year to that part of the Hospital. Some time prior to his death, he removed the frontispiece of St. Thomas's Hospital from over the gateway, in the Borough, and placed it in its present situation; rebuilt the two large houses at its sides, and erected the beautiful iron gate which separates them at a cost of 3000*l.* He bequeathed the sum of 870*l.* a year to his poor aged relations during their lives, to his young relatives and executors he left the sum of 75,589*l.*, and to the governors of Christ's Hospital a perpetual annuity of 400*l.* for taking in four children annually, and 1000*l.* for discharging poor prisoners within the city of London and the counties of Middlesex and Surrey, who could be released for five pounds, upon which, by the good management of his executors, above 600 were set at liberty.

THOMAS GUY,
SOLE FOUNDER OF THIS HOSPITAL IN HIS LIFE-TIME.
A.D. MDCCXXI.

The superstructure contains three stories, independently of the attics, divided into thirteen wards, in which are four hundred and thirty-five beds, with commodious apartments for the attendants, &c.

TOWN-HALL, BOROUGH,

Is situated at the southern extremity of the High Street, Borough, and occupies the ground on which formerly stood the Church of St. Margaret's-on-the-Hill. A Court is held here every Monday by the Steward for the City of London, for all debts, damages, &c., within his limits, besides which there are three court leets held here, for the great liberty, the Guildable, and the King's Manor, in which are chosen constables, ale-conners, &c.

The structure is built of brick, having the front cased with stone. It is in three stories; the lower or basement story, containing the entrance, is rusticated: the second story ornamented by four pilasters of the Ionic order, with an entablature and projecting cornice; and the third story surmounted by a balustrade.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, in West Smithfield, was founded in the year 1102 by Raherus (said to have been a minstrel to Henry I.), who established a priory of black canons near it. The endowment, which was for brethren and sisters, sick persons and pregnant women, was 305*l.*; to this sum was added several additional sums presented prior to the reign of Henry VIII. That monarch, in the reformation, suppressed the monastery, but preserved the hospital, and gave 500 marks towards its support, upon condition that the city should add the same sum; the citizens repaired the houses at an expense of 1000*l.*, and, by the reign of Edward VI., provided means to receive 100 sick persons. It was incorporated under the title of "The Hospital of the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of London, Governors for the Poor, called Little St. Bartholomew's, near West Smithfield."

From the time of its incorporation the Hospital began to flourish, under the government of the Lord Mayor, Four Aldermen, and Eight Commoners, who had under them an Hospitaller, Renter, Clerks, Butler, Porter, Matron, Twelve Sisters, and Eight Beadles; besides Three Surgeons in wages and a chaplain.

About 200 years ago this Hospital maintained about 300 poor diseased people at the yearly charge of 2000*l.* At Easter, 1824, the number of patients admitted, cured, and discharged during the year was—in-patients 3725, out-patients 3018, and casual patients relieved with money, clothes, and other necessaries, 2600; buried, after protracted illness, 269; remaining under cure, in-patients 490, out-patients 160, and casual patients 50: making a total of poor and sick persons 10,312. All indigent persons, maimed by accident, are taken in at all hours of the day and night without recommendation. The diseased are received only on petition signed by a governor; the out-patients are relieved with medical aid from the funds of the charity.

Although much of its revenues was destroyed by the dreadful fire of 1666, the building remained uninjured and continued until the year 1730, when it was deemed advisable to rebuild the whole by a subscription raised for the purpose.

The present structure was commenced under the direction of Mr. Gibbs, during the mayoralty of Sir Richard Brocas, Knight, President of the Hospital. The building forms a quadrangle, with an inner court of considerable dimensions. The principal entrance, facing Smithfield, is very excellent, consisting of a rustic basement, through which is a noble arch; over the key-stone, in a niche, is a good figure of Henry VIII., guarded by pillars of the Corinthian order: above is an open arched pediment, on which recline two human figures, emblematic of the nature of the charity. The whole of the entrance is surmounted by a triangular pediment supported by pilasters of the Ionic order, ornamented with festoons suspended from the volutes. Under the grand pediment is a clock, with several windows and other tasteful ornaments. The tympanum is ornamented with the arms of England. The entrance in Giltspur Street is a very good piece of architecture of the Doric order, with a large gate and foot-way on each side and two round windows; the basement is rusticated, and four pillars support the entablature and pediment. In the centre are two plain and handsome Venetian windows, surmounted by a circular and two attic windows. The tympanum has well-sculptured enrichments.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH.

It is uncertain when this church, dedicated to St. Clement,* was founded; but it was repaired in 1632. The great fire of 1666 reducing the fabric to ashes, it was rebuilt of brick and stone at the public expense in the year 1686.

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* St. Clement was born at Rome, and became a disciple of St. Peter the Apostle; he was afterwards ordained bishop of his native city. By his piety and learning he made many converts to the Christian faith, for which he was banished by the emperor Trajan to the Chersonesus, beyond the Pontus, to dig marble in the quarries, and labour in the mines, where he found several of his own persuasion, who felt themselves elated by the presence and instruction of so good a man. His eminence was so great even in those places that his doctrine became well attended, and his religion attracted the multitude to such a degree

It is built in the Composite order of architecture, with a flat roof, from which rises a tower. The interior of the church is surrounded by pilasters, having the roof adorned with a spacious circle, and the periphery of curious fret-work. It is well wainscoted to the height of eight feet and a half, and four handsome inner door-cases are ornamented with palm branches, shields, cherubim, and pilasters of the Corinthian order. The pulpit is also finely veneered and carved with cherubim and festoons, and the cover to the marble font is beautifully embellished.

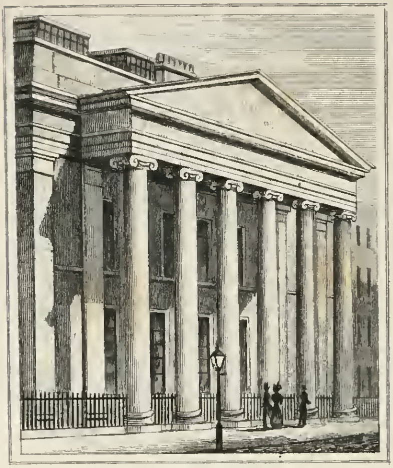
The altar-piece is spacious and beautiful, consisting of six columns with their entablature of the Corinthian order and seven pediments; at each end of the triangular cones are lamps on acroteras, above which is a large circular pediment, and under that is a glory in the shape of a dove in relievo, with solid gilt rays. The inter columns are the Commandments in gold letters on a black ground, and the Lord's Prayer and Creed in gold letters on a blue ground, the whole having enrichments of fruit, palm and laurel branches, &c., enclosed with a rail and banister; on the south and west sides of the church are neat wainscot galleries, terminated by a good organ. The length of the church is sixty-four feet, breadth forty feet, altitude thirty-four, and that of the tower eighty-eight feet.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

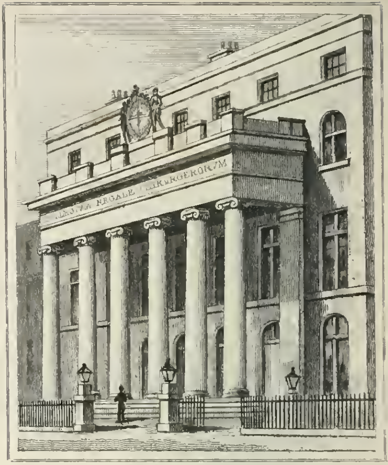
WAS established and the first charter granted by Henry VIII., in the tenth year of his reign, in order (as it is stated in the preamble) " to restrain the boldness of some wicked people, who all profess physic more for their own covetousness than out of any good conscience, whereby many inconveniences may arise to the ignorant, credulous, and common sort." Four years afterwards this charter was ratified by an act of parliament which enacted that " no person of the said political body and commonalty be suffered to exercise physic, but only those persons that be profound, sound, and discreet, roundly learned and deeply studied in physic." The number of its members was then limited to thirty, but Charles II. increased the number to thirty, and James II. extended it to eighty.

Three dispensaries were established in different parts of London by

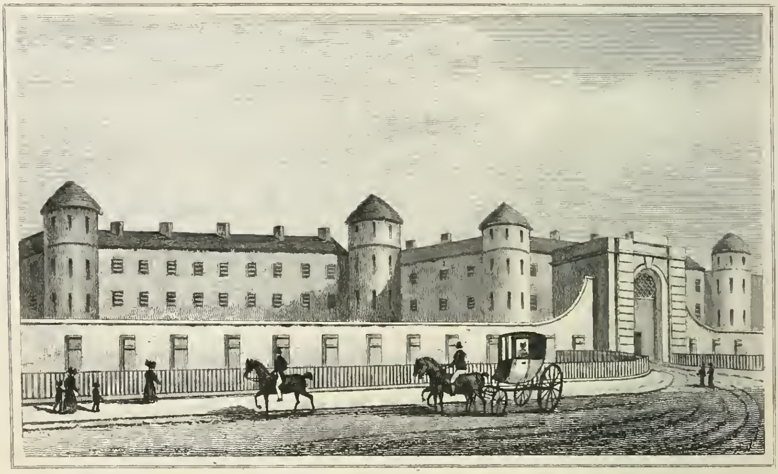
as to cause the demolition of every monument of paganism. Persecution by the emperor was the consequence: but, though many suffered death for their faith, the Christian religion continued to increase, which so incensed Trajan against St. Clement, that, to strike terror into his followers, he was taken in a ship and thrown into the sea with an anchor tied about his neck, that his disciples might not discover the body.



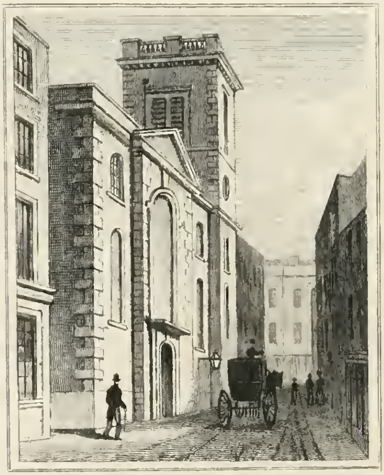
COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.


COLLEGIVM REGALE CHIRURGORUM

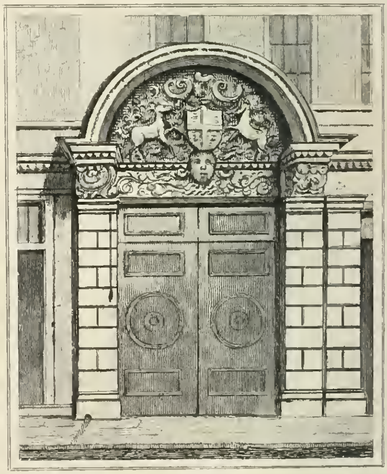
COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.



PENITENTIARY. MILLBANK.



St CLEMENT'S CHURCH, EASTCHEAP.



BARBER SURGEONS HALL

Drawn by T.H. Shepherd.

Engraved by [illegible]

the College of Physicians, towards the close of the seventeenth century, for the purpose of supplying the poor with drugs at a low ratio; each of these dispensaries was attended by two physicians, in order to give gratuitous advice to the poor; but this benevolent arrangement does not appear to have long existed.

The college was first held in Knight-rider Street, subsequently in Amen Corner, which being destroyed by the fire of London, 1666, they purchased a piece of ground to the west of Warwick Lane, and erected an extensive building from designs by Sir Christopher Wren. At present the society hold their meetings at their new college, situated in Pall Mall East. The principal feature of this building is its portico of six beautiful fluted columns of the Ionic order, supporting an entablature and compass pediment.

SURGEON'S THEATRE.

From the reign of Henry VIII., the surgeons were incorporated with the barber's company, and in the year 1745 they applied for an act of parliament to be separated from them, which they obtained, but it was not until the year 1800 that they gained a new charter, erecting them into a distinct college. The business of the society was carried on in the Old Bailey during the erection of the new hall.

The present edifice is situated on the south side of Lincoln's Inn Fields, and is remarkable for the exquisite beauty of its portico, consisting of six lofty columns of the Ionic order selected from the temple on the banks of the Illyssus at Athens; the entablature bearing the inscription "Collegium Regale Chirurgorum." Upon the cornice of the entablature is raised a styoblate supporting a row of antique tripods and a blocking-course, surmounted by a shield bearing the company's arms, and two classical figures of Æsculapius with his club and mystic serpent.

PENITENTIARY, MILBANK.

This establishment was formed for the purpose of trying a new system of imprisonment, founded on the humane principle of instruction, employment, and reform. It is situated at Milbank, the front facing the Thames, having the name Penitentiary placed on it in large letters. The external form of the structure is octagonal, and encloses a space of ground eighteen acres in extent, on which are erected seven distinct, though connected, buildings; the fronts of all which face the centre, containing the residence of the master, who, by this arrangement, has the whole of the edifice under his immediate inspection. The rooms are about twelve feet long by seven feet in breadth, in each of which is a bedstead, mattress, bolster, sheets, blankets, and a rug; the rooms are also well wearmd and ventilated, having the windows glazed, but secured externally by strong iron bars. The religious and moral habits of the prisoners are strictly attended to, and they are kept regularly at work in the different manufactures of the prison, being allowed a per centage on what they earn, which is presented to them on their discharge. The female prisoners are under the management of official persons of their own sex; the regulations even restricting the governor from visiting them unless he is accompanied by either the matron or task-mistress. The prisoners are not allowed to receive visits from their friends unless an order is granted by the committee, which is obtained if the prisoner's conduct is approved by the governor, chaplain, or master-manufacturer, with the proviso that the interview takes place before an officer, to prevent the introduction of provisions into the prison. The government of this prison is by a committee appointed by the privy council.

ST. BOTOLPH, BISHOPSGATE STREET.

The earliest account of this church is gleaned from the registers, which inform us that on the 4th of June, 1323, John de Northampton resigned the rectorship. It was then and still remains in the gift of the bishop of London. The old church, built of brick and stone, covered with stucco, escaped the destructive fire of 1666, but became in such a ruinous state that it was necessary to apply to parliament for an act to pull it down and build a new church. The present fabric was commenced in 1725, and completed in the year 1728, and is a massy and spacious brick building, well lighted. In the centre of the front is a large plain arched window, decorated with pilasters of the Doric order; over this window is a festoon, and above an angular pediment. The front of the building contains two entrances, above which are two arched windows and two small circular windows, surmounted by a handsome balustrade encircling the roof. The tower is bold and well devised. The lower story is square, containing the clock, having the upper part ornamented with pilasters of the Corinthian order, and four urns; from the square tower rises a circular one, adorned with coupled pilasters of the Corinthian order, vases, and a balustrade; the whole crowned with an orgive dome, supporting a very large vase with flames.

The interior is arched, except over the galleries, and two rows of Corinthian columns support both the galleries and arch, which extends over the body of the church, and is neatly adorned with fretwork.

To remedy some defects occasioned by the houses on the north side obscuring the light a dome was formed in the ceiling, and a large window at the west end; the latter, however, is completely hid by a large and elegant organ, erected by subscription in 1764. The pulpit is richly ornamented and inlaid. On the wall of the stairs leading to the north gallery is a fine old painting emblematically describing the sufferings of king Charles I.

Among numerous monuments connected with this church, besides that of Sir Paul Pindar, is one inscribed with Persian characters, erected in the lower church-yard, out of the bounds of consecrated ground, to the memory of Coya Shaughsware, thus translated:—

"This grave is made for Hodges Shaughsware, the chiefest servant to the king of Persia, for the space of twenty years, who came from the king of Persia and died in his service. If any Persian cometh out of that country let him read this and a prayer for him: The Lord receive his soul, for here lieth Maghmore Shaughsware, who was born in the town of Novoy in Persia."

This gentleman was a Persian merchant, and came over to England with his son, as principal secretary to the Persian ambassador. He died August 10, 1626, aged 44 years; the ambassador, the junior Shaughsware, and the principal Persians attending the funeral. The rites and ceremonies were principally performed by the son, who, sitting cross-legged, alternately read and sung, with weeping and sighing. This continued morning and evening for the space of a month, and, had not the rudeness of the rabble prevented, would have continued during the whole stay of the Persians in this country.

The church-yard, which is now handsomely railed in with iron-work and opened to the street, was originally a piece of waste ground given by the city in the year 1613 for the burial of the dead, reserving a passage through it to Broad-street.

In the register book of this parish are some very curious items; among them is the following, which, though illustrative of the general regard for queen Elizabeth, does not argue much in favour of the humanity or politeness of the times:—

"1586. Paid for bread and drink for the ringers when they rang for the death of the queen of Scots."

The expense of the dinner given by the parish at the consecration of the burial ground, as extracted from the register, amounted to £23. 18*s*. 4*d*.

SIR PAUL PINDAR'S HOUSE.

This building, which retains the name of its original possessor, the celebrated Sir Paul Pindar,* is situated in Bishopsgate-street-without, nearly opposite Whitegate-alley. It is a curious Gothic structure, with a pointed roof and the front covered with ornaments, of which there is little of the original beauty left from the variety of stuccoings and plasterings it has undergone. It is at present occupied as a public house.

THE NEW CALEDONIAN ASYLUM

Was instituted in 1815, with the laudable intention of supporting and educating the children of soldiers, sailors, marines, &c., natives of Scotland, or born of indigent Scottish parents resident in London.

The building, which occupies a space of ground fronting a new cross road leading from Holloway to Battle Bridge, is a beautiful classical specimen of architecture, erected in the pure Doric order. The centre consists of a detached portico of four columns supporting an entablature cornice and triangular pediment, in the tympanum of which is a shield containing the royal arms of Scotland. The cornice of the pediment is ornamented by plain acroteriæ, the central one serving as a pedestal to a statue of St. Andrew with his cross. The extreme angles of the building are finished by pilasters in accordance with those behind the columns. There are two series of windows, those of the lower story embellished by cornices above the lintels.

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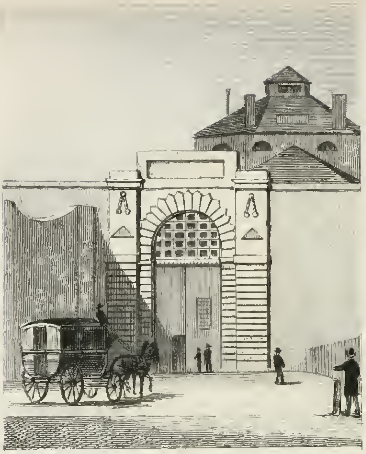
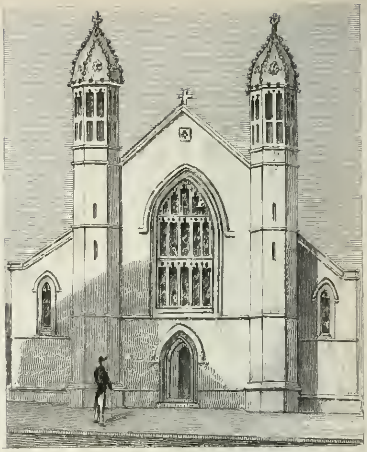
* Sir Paul Pindar was apprenticed to an Italian master, with whom he travelled over great part of Europe. He soon became distinguished by his extensive knowledge of languages, which, with the superior information he gleaned in his travels, caused him to be appointed by James I. ambassador to the Ottoman Porte, in which office he continued nine years actively employed in extending the British commerce in the Turkish dominions. Upon his return from Turkey he was appointed farmer of the customs, and in that capacity frequently supplied James with money. He brought over with him a diamond valued at 30,000*l.*, which the king wished to purchase on credit; but this the sensible merchant declined, although he favoured his majesty with the loan of it on gala days, and afterwards sold it to Charles I. He was estimated at one time to be worth 236,000*l.* exclusive of bad debts, but was ruined by his connection with his unfortunate monarch, and it is supposed was imprisoned for debt.

Charles owed him, and the rest of the old commissioners of the customs, 300,000*l.*, for the security of which they offered the parliament 100,000*l.*, but the proposal was rejected. He died involved, and left his estate in such disorder that his executor, unable to bear the disappointment, destroyed himself.

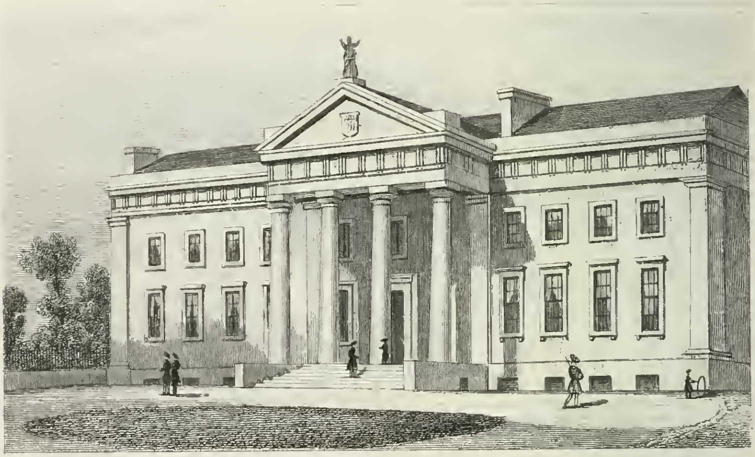
His charities were very great, and he expended 19,000*l.* in the repairs of St. Paul's cathedral. Even in the iniquitous times in which he lived, all accounts of Sir Paul teem with expressions of the veneration in which he was held; among others is the following singular one: "1650, paid to Mr. Ellis, glazier, for mending the windows of the church that were broken at Sir Paul Pindar's burial, 16*s.* 2*d.*"



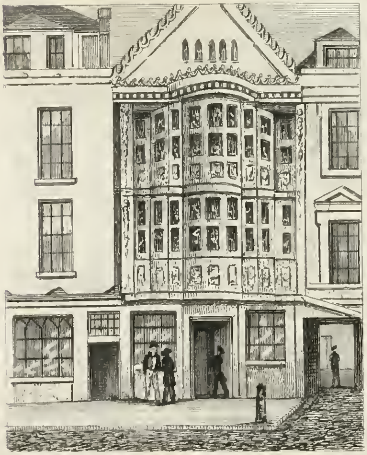
HOUSE OF CORRECTION.
COLDBATH FIELDS.



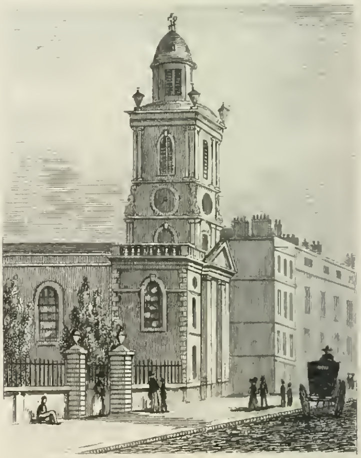
TRINITY CHURCH.



CALEDONIAN ASYLUM.



SIR PAUL PINDAR'S HOUSE,
BISHOPSGATE STREET.



BISHOPSGATE CHURCH WITHOUT

Drawn by Tho. H. Shepherd.

Engraved by J. Shury

TRINITY CHURCH.

The church of the Holy Trinity, Cloudesley Square, Islington, is a handsome Gothic edifice, erected from designs by the ingenious architect Mr. Barry. The front is ornamented by two octagonal towers, surmounted by crocketed pinnacles, which divide the large Gothic window and entrance of the nave from the windows of the side aisles. The interior is fitted up in a style corresponding with the beauty of the exterior.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

This prison, which is called the house of correction for the county of Middlesex, is situated in Cold Bath Fields, and was, like the Giltspur Street compter, built on the suggestions of Mr. Howard,* though it is to be doubted whether his benevolent objects have been realized.

The prison is almost entirely used as a house of correction, and contains about 300 sleeping cells, each cell accommodating three persons; and even these are sometimes found insufficient; so that barracks of wood, in each of which from fifteen to thirty persons sleep, are erected in the yard. The prisoners were employed in converting old rope into oakum until the year 1823, when a treadmill, capable of working 320 individuals, was introduced. The regulations of this prison are strictly attended to, insomuch that if any prisoner transgresses them or misbehave himself he is reported to a magistrate, who orders him to be flogged in proportion to his offence.

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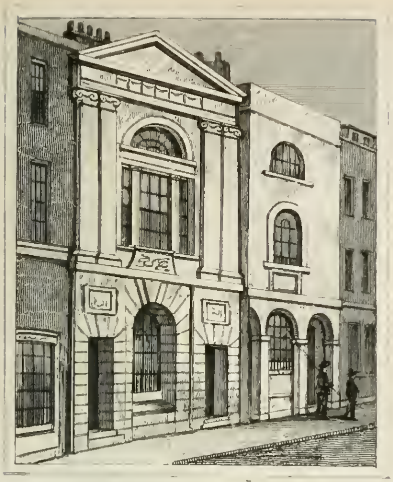
* John Howard, Esq., the philanthropist, was the son of an upholsterer in St. Paul's church-yard. He was born at Hackney in 1726, and put apprentice to a grocer in Watling-street. His father dying in 1742 he came into possession of a handsome fortune, and, in consequence of the weakness of his constitution, he bought up the remaining time of his apprenticeship and applied himself to the study of medicine and natural philosophy. In 1752 he married a widow lady, in gratitude for the assiduity and care with which she nursed him while he was afflicted with a nervous fever. In 1755 his wife died, and about this time he was elected member of the Royal Society. In 1756 he embarked in a Lisbon packet to make a tour through Portugal, when the vessel was taken by a French privateer. Upon his return he settled at Brockenhurst, near Lymington, in Hampshire; and in 1758 he married a second wife, who died in child-bed in 1765. At her decease, he purchased an estate at Cardington, near Bedford; and in 1773 was appointed sheriff of Bedfordshire, which office brought the distress of prisoners more immediately under his notice. He personally inspected the county gaols and some of the contiguous prisons, where he observed such scenes of calamity as induced him to visit the principal prisons in Europe, where, finding equal room for complaint, he exerted himself to gain a general reform in those places of confinement; upon this subject he was examined before the House of Commons, in March, 1774, when he had the honour to publicly receive their thanks. Thus encouraged, he visited all the prisons in the kingdom, cheerfully exposing himself to much inconvenience and hazard from the loathsome and malignant diseases of which he saw numbers dying. His laudable endeavours, particularly in regard to the healthiness of the prisons, were crowned with success. For this purpose, in 1777, he travelled nearly over the whole of Europe. In the years 1778 and 1781 he again re-visited the major part of the continent. At Dublin he was created LL.D. by the University; and at Glasgow and Liverpool he was enrolled among the honorary members. In 1789 he set out on the hazardous enterprise of re-visiting the Lazarettoes of Russia, Turkey, and the East. In visiting a Russian hospital he caught a malignant fever, of which he died on the 20th of January, 1791. He regularly published an account of his tours on his return to England.

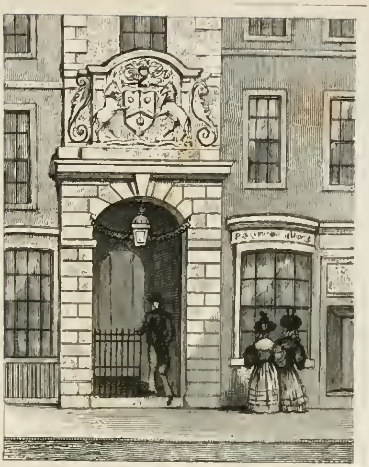
In the summer at six, and in the winter at seven o'clock in the morning, the bell is rung to arouse the prisoners from their slumber, upon which the turnkey unlocks the cells; and unless the prisoners are dressed, their beds turned up, and prepared for prayers in the chapel, they are punished. After prayers they go to breakfast, which consists of a penny loaf and one pint of gruel; this they take seated in a double row with the turnkey at their head, facing whom is a man selected from the most tractable among them termed a wardsman, who acts under the direction of the turnkey; after breakfast those prisoners whose physical powers permit are sent to work at the mill in intervals of forty minutes on and twenty minutes off; but those who labour under any infirmity of nature are set to pick oakum, each prisoner having to pick nine pounds per day. At two o'clock they have dinner served to them, consisting of a penny loaf and beef or soup, which they are allowed one hour to eat, and then return to work until dusk, when they are locked up until the next morning.

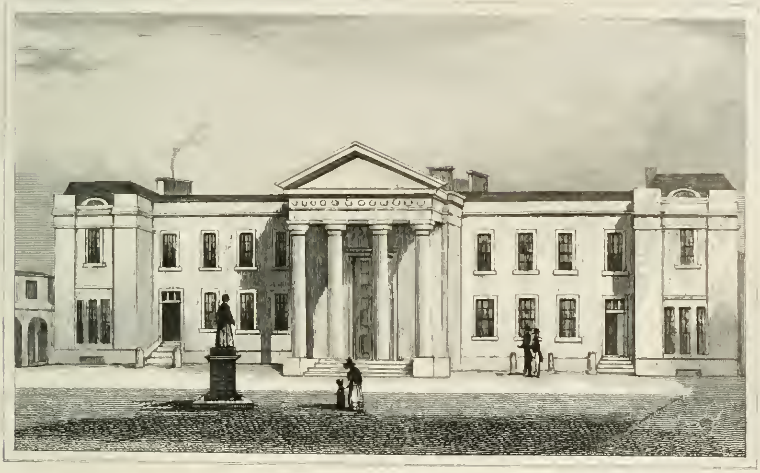
WATERMAN'S HALL.

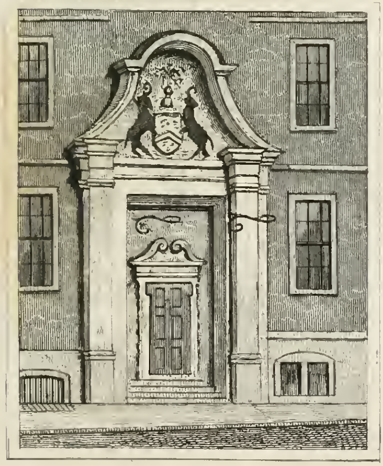
The watermen were first incorporated as a company in the year 1356, and are under the power and control of the lord mayor and aldermen, who appoint eight persons of good character among the watermen, and three persons out of twelve annually nominated by the watermen, which eleven persons are styled rulers and overseers of all watermen, wherrymen, and lightermen, that shall row or exercise any rowing upon the river Thames between Gravesend and Windsor. These rulers are enabled to annually appoint and direct the watermen of the principal towns, stairs, and plying places, within the above districts; and to choose certain free watermen who are housekeepers to be their assistants, so that they do not exceed the number of sixty nor less than forty, which, with the addition of nine lightermen, compose the assistants of the company.

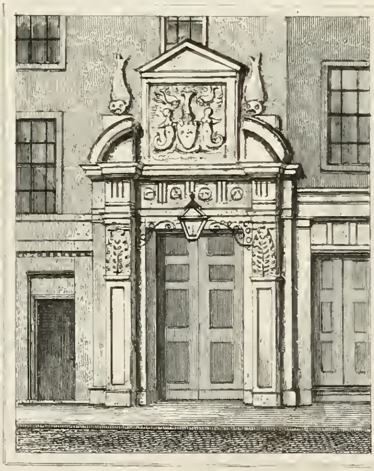
In the year 1701, during the reign of William III., an order was made by the court of rulers, auditors, and assistants of the company of watermen and lightermen of the river Thames to the effect "that several watermen and their apprentices, while they are rowing upon that river, or at their plying places between Gravesend and Windsor, often


WATERMANS HALL.


SADLERS HALL.


HABERDASHERS ALMS HOUSES.


INNHOLDERS HALL.


OLD FISHMONGERS HALL.

use immodest, obscene, and lewd expressions towards passengers, and to each other, that are offensive to all sober persons, and tend to the corruption of youth, it was therefore ordained that watermen or lightermen convicted of using such expressions forfeit 2*s.* 6*d.* for every such offence; and, if any waterman or lighterman's apprentice shall offend in the same manner, his master or mistress shall on his conviction forfeit the like sum; or, in case of their refusal, the offender shall suffer such correction as the rulers of the company shall think fit and necessary. The forfeitures when paid to be applied to the use of the poor, aged, decayed, and maimed members of the company, their widows, and children."

By an act passed during the reign of Geo. II., it was ordered "That no waterman's apprentice shall, between Gravesend and Windsor, be trusted with the sole care of a boat until he is sixteen years of age if he is a waterman's son, or if he is a landsman's son until he is seventeen years of age, under a penalty of ten shillings on the master."

"That every tilt boat shall be of the burden of fifteen tons; and that no Gravesend boats or wherries, with close decks or bailed down and not movable, be navigated, tilt boats only excepted, on the penalty of £10."

"Any waterman or wherryman who wilfully or negligently lose their tide from Billingsgate to Gravesend, or from thence to Billingsgate, by putting ashore for other passengers, or by waiting or loitering by the way, so that the first passengers shall be set on shore two miles short of the place to which they are bound, shall not be entitled to claim any fare of the passengers."

"The court of lord mayor and aldermen are empowered to make rules and orders for the government of watermen, wherrymen, and lightermen, between Gravesend and Windsor; and jurisdiction is given to the mayor, recorder, or any one alderman within the city, and the justices of the peace of the counties and places adjoining the river, to put all laws, rules, and orders made by the said court of mayor and aldermen, or by the rulers of the watermens' company and approved of by the court, in execution against watermen and others guilty of any offence against such laws, rules, and orders."

"Such rules may be enforced by penalties and forfeitures not exceeding £3 for any offence, and are to be approved of by one of the chief judges, a copy of them being thirty days previously sent to the waterman's company, who may submit objections to the judges. Within thirty days after being allowed, copies of the rules are to be sent to the public offices in Middlesex and Surrey, and to the clerks of the peace of the counties and places adjoining the river.

"Authority is also given to the lord mayor, recorder, or any alderman of London, and to any justice or justices of the peace within their respective jurisdictions, to summon offenders within six days after any offence is committed, and on their refusal to appear to apprehend them by warrant, and to punish them by fine not exceeding the penalty imposed for the offence; or, in case of refusal to pay the fine, by imprisonment not exceeding one month.

"A like authority is given to summon, apprehend, and punish persons refusing to pay watermen their fares.

"Authority is also given to two of the rulers of the watermens' company, as well as to the mayor, aldermen, recorder, and justices, to hear complaints between watermen and watermen, their widows, apprentices, &c.

"An appeal is by this act given from the lord mayor, or aldermen, recorder, justices, or rulers of the company to the quarter sessions."

Persons refusing to pay the fares of watermen, or give their names and address, or giving fictitious names and places of abode, incur a penalty of £5.

All boats belonging to this company must be numbered and entered in the company's register; and, for the prevention of imposition, the rates of passage upon the river are regulated by the lord mayor and court of aldermen; lists of which, framed and glazed, are hung up in the passage to the court rooms of the aldermen and common council, Guildhall. Any exaction or extortion beyond the rates fixed subjects the offender to a fine or imprisonment for a stated time. The application for this purpose is to the clerk at waterman's hall, giving the number of the boat; the offender will then be summoned to appear and answer the complaint, whether for exaction, abuse, or any other misbehaviour, and if convicted properly punished.

The building in which the business of the company is transacted is situated on St. Mary's Hill. The structure is in two stories, the basement story rusticated. The upper story, containing a handsome Venetian window, is ornamented by four pilasters of the Ionic order supporting an entablature cornice and triangular pediment.

SADLERS' HALL.

The company of sadlers appear to be of great antiquity, and to have organized themselves by a convention agreed upon between them and the dean and chapter of St. Martins-le-grand about the reign of Richard I.; but they were not legally incorporated until the reign of Edward I., when that monarch granted them a charter under the title of "The wardens or keepers and commonalty of the mystery or art of Sadlers of London."

Sadlers' Hall is a very handsome and extensive building, occupying a space of ground between Foster Lane and Gutter Lane. The entrance facing the street is by a noble rusticated gate, over which is placed the arms of the company.

THE HABERDASHERS' ALMS-HOUSES.

The Haberdashers' Alms-houses were originally called Aske's Hospital, and named after Robert Aske, Esq., who left by will thirty thousand pounds for erecting the building and the relief of twenty poor members of the company of Haberdashers, besides the maintenance and education of twenty boys, sons of decayed freemen of the same company.

The former building, erected in brick and stone from designs by the inventive Robert Hooke, was four hundred feet long, with an ambulatory extending three hundred and forty feet under a colonnade of the Tuscan order. In the centre of the building was the chapel, adorned with Ionic columns, entablature, and pediment. The edifice narrowly escaped destruction by a fire which broke out at an adjoining feather manufactory on the 6th of August, 1807, which destroyed those premises and the north wing of the hospital.

The present structure is of smaller dimensions; the centre consisting of a Doric portico, with a pediment and frieze bearing hybrid wreaths instead of tryglyphs; the wings are finished with brick piers. The apartments of the men occupy each side of a spacious quadrangle, in the centre of which is a statue of the founder placed on a lofty pedestal, bearing the following inscriptions:—

Roberto Aske Armigero, hujus Hospitii Fundatori Socie
Haberda B. M. P. C.

Anno Christi, MDCLXXXII., Societas Haberdasherorum de London, hoc Hospitium condiderunt, ex Legato et Testamento Roberti Aske Armigeri, ejusdum Societatis; et viginti Lenum alimenta et totidum Puerorum Educationem.

The worshipful company of Haberdashers built this Hospital pursuant to the gift and trust of R. Aske, Esq., a late worthy member of it, for the relief of twenty poor members, and for the education of twenty boys, sons of decayed freemen of that company.

OLD FISHMONGERS' HALL.

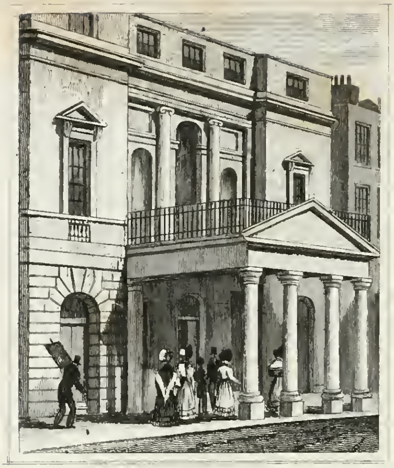
The Company of Fishmongers is the fourth upon the list of the city corporations, and have at all times been remarkable for their riches, patriotism, and public spirit. They were originally divided into two bodies, stock-fishmongers and salt-fishmongers, each of had no less than six halls, two in Thames Street, two in New Fish Street, and two in Old Fish Street, and were held in such reputation as valuable members of the community that six lord mayors were chosen from among them in twenty-four years. But, being charged with forestalling, contrary to the laws and constitutions of the city, they were fined five hundred marks by Edward I. in 1290: they were afterwards detected of extensively defrauding in their dealings, which coming under the cognizance of parliament, it was enacted in 1382, " That no fishmonger should for the future be admitted mayor of the city." * This prohibition was taken off the next year; but, in 1831, this company, and also all others concerned in furnishing the city with provisions, were placed under the immediate direction of the lord mayor and court of aldermen, by an act which is still in force.

The salt-fishmongers were incorporated in the year 1433, and the stock-fishmongers in 1509, but, this separation proving prejudicial to both companies, they united, and obtained a charter from Henry VIII., in 1536, by which they were incorporated under the title of " The

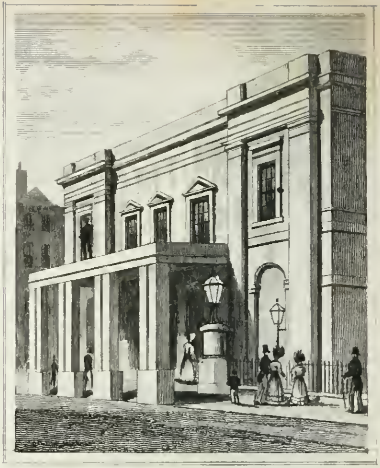
There appears to have been a premeditated spirit of persecution exerted against these companies in ancient times, proceeding from jealousy of their superior wealth, power, or number; it is evident that in the year 1382, through the counsels of John Northampton, mayor, William Essex, John Moore, and Richard Northbury, the fishmongers were considerably troubled, their liberties abused, and almost destroyed by congregations made against them, † so that in a parliament at London, the controversy depending between the mayor and aldermen of London, and the fishmongers, then Nicholas Exton, speaker for the fishmongers, prayed the king to receive him and the company under the immediate royal protection, lest they might receive corporal hurt. Whereupon it was commanded either party to keep the peace, upon the pain of losing all they had: hereupon a fishmonger starting up, replied, " that the complaints brought against them by the movers, &c., was but matter of malice, for that the fishmongers in the reign of Edward III., being chief officers of the city, had for their misdemeanours then done, committed the chief exhibitors of those petitions to prison." In this parliament the fishmongers, by the king Charles's patents, were restored to their liberties; notwithstanding in the next year, 1383, John Cavendish, fishmonger, craved the peace against the Chancellor of England, which was granted, and he put in sureties the Earls of Stafford and Salisbury. Cavendish then challenged the Chancellor for taking a bribe of 10*l.* to favour his case, which the Chancellor refuted by oath on the sacrament; it was, however, proved that the chancellor's man, without his master's privity, had accepted the bribe; yet Cavendish was committed to prison, and adjudged to pay 1000 marks for the slander.

The above Northampton was a troublesome magistrate, and aimed at reformation by means of riot and disturbance; to suppress his seditious spirit, the principal nobility assembled at Reading, where, for his contumacy and rebellion, he was convicted, and committed to perpetual imprisonment, and his goods confiscated to the king. His troublesome abettors were sentenced to similar punishment, and the fishmongers were thus enabled to enjoy themselves in peace.

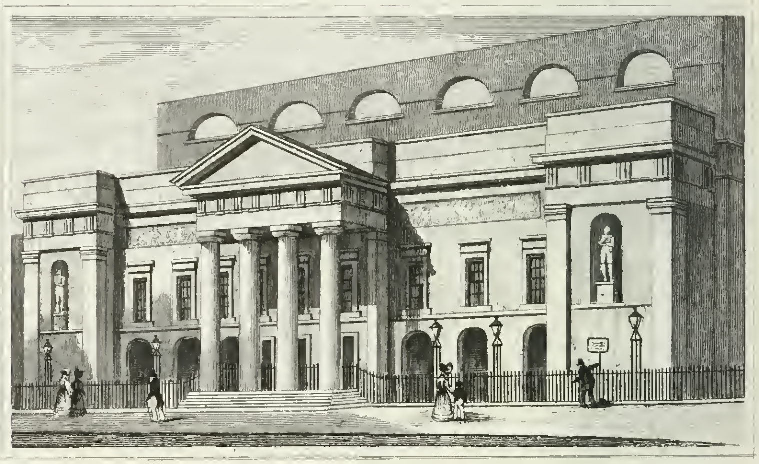
† Stowe.



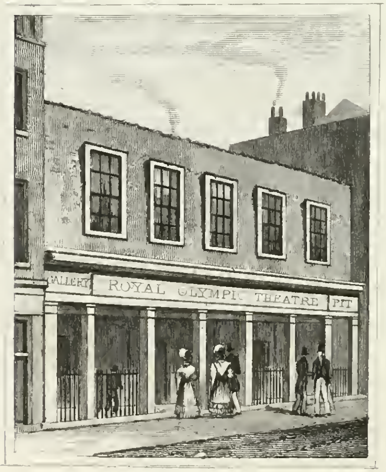
PANTHEON, OXFORD STREET.



DRURY LANE THEATRE.



COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.


GALLERY
ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE
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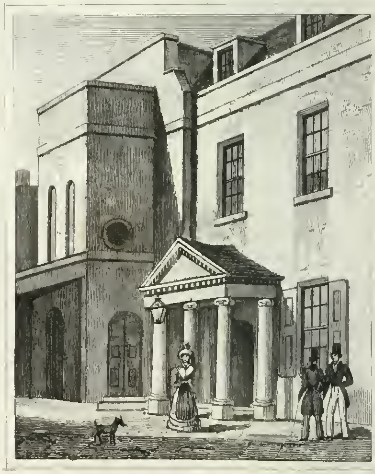
OLYMPIC THEATRE.



SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE.

Drawn by T.H. Shepherd *Engraved by J. Shury.*

Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Fishmongers of the City of London." At the same time it was arranged that one hall should serve the purposes of the two companies. The house appropriated for transacting the business of the company was presented to them by Sir John Cornewall, Lord Stanhope, of Ampthull, in the parish of St. Michael, Crooked Lane, during the reign of Henry VI.

Fishmongers' Hall, erected by Sir Christopher Wren, as a specimen of his grand intention of ornamenting the bank of the river Thames, was a stately and capacious edifice of brick and stone, commanding a fine view of the river and London Bridge. It may be said to have had two handsome fronts; the grand or fore-front entrance was from Thames Street, by a handsome passage, leading into a large paved square court, encompassed by the great hall, the court-room for the assistant, and other grand apartments. The galleries were handsomely constructed, supported by Ionic columns, with an arcade. The front facing the Thames had an ascent of a double flight of stone steps to the first apartment from the wharf. The entrance was ornamented with Ionic columns supporting an open pediment, bearing a shield with the arms of the company. A description of the splendid edifice at present erecting will be reserved until the building is completed.

INNHOLDERS' HALL,

Situated at the corner of Little Elbow Lane, is a substantial, although not an extensive structure, with little worthy of notice either in its external or internal embellishments.

The company was incorporated by Henry VIII., on the twenty-first day of December, 1515. It is the thirty-second in the city list of livery companies, and is governed by a master, three wardens, and a court of assistants.

PANTHEON, OXFORD STREET.

The Pantheon, near Poland Street, Oxford Street, was originally a noble structure, erected in a superior style, and ornamented with the richest decorations and embellishments. It was used as a place for entertainments of the nobility, consisting of musical pieces, masquerades, balls, &c.; but on the 14th of January, 1792, nearly the whole of the edifice was consumed by fire, the value of the property destroyed amounting to 60,000*l.*, of which only 15,000*l.* were insured. It has been partially repaired, and used for exhibitions and lectures: at present it is intended to convert it into a bazaar. The principal feature of the building is its portico, which still remains, and which, with the general appearance of the building, adds greatly to the pleasing aspect of the portion of the street in which it is situated.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

The first place of public entertainment in Drury Lane was a cock-pit, which was converted into a theatre * towards the close of the fifteenth century, under the title of the Phœnix, from its bearing the sign of that fabulous bird, and situated opposite the Castle Tavern, in Drury Lane. The theatre was demolished by the mob during the riots of 1617; how soon it was rebuilt is uncertain, but the first play in print expressly stated to have been performed at this theatre is "The Wedding," by James Shirley, printed in the year 1629: various pieces were produced until the suppression of the stage by the fanatics. In 1658, Sir William Davenant performed such pieces as the times would admit, until the eve of the Restoration. At that period, Mr. Rhodes, a bookseller, who had formerly been wardrobe-keeper to the company at the Blackfriar playhouse, fitted up the cock-pit, and commenced acting plays there, with such performers as he could procure, among whom were Betterton and Kynaston, who had been his apprentices. Two patents being obtained by Sir William Davenant and Thomas Killegrew, Rhode's company, under the protection of the former, went with him to Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, and were styled servants of the Duke of York.

The company collected by Killigrew were called the King's Servants, and performed first in a house near Clare-market; but, this theatre not being adapted for the use to which it was appropriated, a more convenient building was erected on the site of the present theatre, which

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* When dramatic representations ceased to be founded on religious subjects, they were no longer performed in churches, as was the case with the mysteries and moralities, and playhouses became necessary. The convenient form of the inn (still preserved in many of them), in London, with an open area in the centre, and a gallery on each side of the quadrangle, presented itself as a theatre ready made, with the exception of the stage; this was easily raised either in the centre or on one side of the court, and thus many of our early dramatic pieces were performed. Even the first theatres were but a very slight improvement; for the area or pit was generally exposed to the air.

The first company of players that received the sanction of a patent was that of James Burbridge and others, the servants of the Earl of Leicester, to whom Queen Elizabeth granted a patent in 1547.

When the first London theatre was built, or where it was situated, seems doubtful; but early in the reign of Elizabeth the Curtain, the Red Bull, and the Globe Theatres, were all flourishing. The Globe was burnt down on St. Peter's day, the 29th of June, 1613. The fire originated, according to Winwood, with the mimic discharges in Shakspeare's play of Henry VIII., when the rushes composing the roof caught fire; and he adds, that the audience were so much engaged with the actors that they did not perceive it.

If the Globe was rendered memorable by Shakspeare's connection with it, the Curtain Theatre, near Shoreditch, had a similar distinction by its being the place where rare Ben Johnson performed, before he obtained celebrity as an author.

was opened on the 8th of April, 1662, and entirely demolished by fire, with sixty of the adjoining houses, in January 1672.

After the consternation occasioned by this accident had subsided, the proprietors resolved to rebuild the theatre, with such improvements as might be suggested, and for that purpose employed Sir Christopher Wren, to design and superintend the execution of it. This fabric, which was of considerable dimensions, and excellent in its internal arrangement, remained undisturbed until the year 1791, when it was determined to take it down and rebuild it on a scale better adapted to the increased population, and more refined taste of the age. In erecting the new theatre, in 1793, the architecture fell into an opposite extreme: the house was so enlarged in its dimensions as to be a theatre for spectators rather than hearers.

As so many theatres had been destroyed by fire, it was determined to take every precaution against such a calamity in future: an iron curtain, which resisted the force of a sledge hammer, was constructed, so as to let down in a moment of danger, and separate the audience from the stage, while a reservoir was formed in the top of the house, filled with water sufficient, as the epilogue spoken by Miss Farren at the opening of the theatre, gave assurance " to drown the audience in a minute." On the first night the iron curtain was let down and the stage filled with water, on which a man rowed round with a boat; the managers boasted of their reservoirs as

> A firm reliance,
> Whose streams set conflagration at defiance.

But these were luckless words, for on the 24th of February, 1809, the whole fabric was burned to the ground.

It being determined to rebuild the theatre on a diminished, but more magnificent scale, Mr. R. Wyatt was appointed architect for the purpose. From his design the present edifice was erected and opened to the public on the 10th of October, 1812. The rebuilding the interior of the theatre cost upwards of 14,000*l.*, and was executed in the short period of two months. Every alteration, while it adds something to the comfort of the audience, renders the ornamental decoration more chaste and elegant, and it is difficult to conceive a more beautiful structure than Drury Lane Theatre. The grand entrance in Brydges Street is through a spacious hall, into a rotunda of great beauty; two noble staircases lead to the boxes, and to a saloon eighty-six feet in length, the walls of which are nearly covered with looking-glasses: the lobbies are spacious, and the house, which is lighted with gas, is well aired and ventilated. The exterior of the theatre is plain, but by no means inelegant. To the front, which is of the Doric order, a portico surmounted by a statue of Shakspeare was added in the year 1820, and is infinitely beneath so noble a structure. Both the theatres of Drury Lane and Covent Garden enjoy the privilege of a royal patent, which authorizes them to act dramas of every description, from tragedy, comedy, farce, operas, ballets or spectacles of every class, provided they have previously been submitted to and authorized by the Lord Chamberlain.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

The patent of the Theatre Royal Covent Garden was originally granted to Sir Willian Davenant, under whose directions several companies successively performed at the theatre in Dorset Street and Lincoln's Inn Fields. About the year 1733, a theatre was erected in Bow Street, Covent Garden, when Mr. Rich, who had formerly had the direction of Drury Lane Theatre, and afterwards that of Lincoln's Inn Fields, removed to the new theatre, over which he presided until the year 1761, having been for fifty years the manager of a company under the patent granted by Charles II.

In 1767, a young man of the name of Harris purchased the principal shares in this theatre, and in 1792 expended 25,000*l.* upon it, when the prices of admission were raised.

On the 2d of September, 1808, this theatre, with all that it contained, was completely burned to the ground, and so rapid were the flames that they threatened destruction to the whole neighbourhood; several houses caught fire and were reduced to ruins, and the walls of the theatre falling, twenty persons were killed. No time was lost in erecting the present edifice, the first stone of which was laid on the 31st of December by George IV., then Prince of Wales. In ten months this immense structure was completed, and opened to the public on the 18th of September 1809, when a new danger threatened the proprietors, who, having expended 150,000*l.*, sought an indemnification by raising the prices of admission. This was warmly resisted by the public; and for more than a month the theatre was a scene of continued riot and confusion. At length a compromise was effected; but the injury done to the theatre, and the loss sustained from other causes, was long felt by the proprietors.

The front of the theatre is 220 feet in length, and consists of a centre and two wings. The centre is ornamented by a noble portico of Doric columns, with entablature and pediment, after the temple of Minerva Parthenon at Athens, and the wings are formed (after the same example) of pilasters. The entablature is carried over the portico and wings; but in the intervening portions of the front, the achitrave, frieze, &c., are omitted to make room for the sculpture in two long panels, executed by Flaxman, representing the ancient and modern drama.

The lower part of the building on each side of the portico and between the wings is perforated by three arcades of segmental arches. Above these, and over the plain square-headed doorways under the portico, is a row of sash windows raised over a strong course, decorated with architraves to the jambs, and complete entablatures upon their upper surfaces. In the wings between the pilasters are niches containing statues representing Tragedy and Comedy from the chisel of Flaxman.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE.

The summer theatre denominated Sadler's Wells is situated by the side of the New River, and has a communication with the road by means of large iron gates. It is a very respectable place of public amusement, the performances consisting of burlettas, ballets, and pantomimes. Formerly one of its principal attractions was an excellent exhibition of water conveyed from the New River, and introduced in various pieces, which gained it the peculiar title of the "The Aquatic Theatre."

Its origin is ascribed to the salubrious qualities of a well, formerly famed for the extraordinary cures it effected in certain diseases, but which at the Reformation was stopped up by order of government, to check the impositions of the priests of the priory of Clerkenwell, who extorted money from the people by making them believe that the virtues of the water proceeded from the efficacy of their prayers. The concourse of visitors had induced the proprietors to have music at the house, and concerts were constantly performed there. But, after the well was closed, the place declined, and the music was stopped; however, in the year 1684, a person named Sadler, having opened a house for the reception of the public as a place of entertainment, called then "a music house," discovered the spring, and in 1683 caused a pamphlet to be published, giving an account of the discovery with the virtues of the water, which is there said to be of a ferruginous nature, and much resembling in quality and effects the water of Tunbridge Wells in Kent: this is confirmed by Dr. Russell in his account of mineral springs. The house in which the spring was discovered was also converted into a place of public resort as a miniature Vauxhall, and named the Islington Spa, or New Tunbridge Wells, in which a variety of entertainments were given to attract visitors. Most part of the garden is now levelled, and the site occupied by dwellings formed into streets.

After the decease of Mr. Sadler, the "Music House" came into possession of a person named Francis Forcer, whose son exhibited the diversions of rope-dancing, tumbling, and a variety of vulgar sports. It was at last brought into a state of reputation by means of a convivial society, called "The Sadler's Wells Club," among which was Mr. Rosoman, builder of Rosoman Street. The portraits of the members of this club, to the number of twenty-eight, form a large well-painted picture in the bar of the Sir Hugh Middleton's Head Tavern.

Sadler's Wells now assumed the rank of a regular theatre, and, being licensed, was under the management of some eminent dramatists, among whom were Messrs. Thomas King, Wroughton, Hughes, Lonsdale, and Messrs. C. and T. Dibdin. It is the oldest minor theatre in London, having been on the same spot and licensed nearly 150 years; and is the only theatre, one excepted, that has not been destroyed by fire.

On the evening of October 15, 1807, a dreadful accident happened at this theatre through a mistaken alarm of fire. The audience were thrown into the greatest confusion, and, in the sudden effort made to quit the house by the people in the gallery, many were pushed down whilst descending the staircase, and, the pressure from above preventing all possibility of aid, eighteen persons were killed, and many others seriously bruised and injured.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THE ground on which the Royal Olympic Theatre is situated was formerly occupied by the mansion of Sir William Drury,* an able commander in the Irish wars in the reign of queen Elizabeth. It was afterwards possessed by the heroic earl of Craven,† who rebuilt it. In course of time it degenerated to a public house, bearing the sign of the Queen of Bohemia's Head. The house was taken down and the ground purchased by Mr. Philip Astley, of the Amphitheatre, Westminster Bridge, who constructed a house of public exhibition in horsemanship and droll, which he denominated "The Olympic Pavilion."

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* Sir William Drury was unfortunately killed in a duel with Sir John Boroughs, through a foolish quarrel about precedency.

† The services rendered by the earl of Craven to London, his native city, in particular, were exemplary. He was so indefatigable in preventing the ravages of the frequent fires of those days, that it was said "his very horse smelt it out." He and Monk duke of Albermarle heroically staid in town during the dreadful pestilence, and at the hazard of their lives preserved order in the midst of the terrors of the times. A very good portrait of this hero exists in Craven Buildings. It is painted in al fresco; the figure in armour, with a truncheon in his hand, and mounted on his white horse; on each side is an earl and a baron's coronet, with the letters W. C.

The Theatre has been used for the purpose of performing a variety of entertainments, but generally unsuccessfully until the fascinating Madame Vestris became the lessee of it. This talented female has produced a number of pieces selected with due regard to public feeling, the result of which is that "her endeavours to please are crowned with success;" and perhaps there are few theatres which experience so bountifully the patronage of the public as the Royal Olympic Theatre.

ST. CLEMENT'S DANES.

There have been various conjectures respecting the foundation of this church, not one of which can be relied on as being correct. William Malmsbury informs us "that those invaders (the Danes) burnt the church on this spot, together with the abbot and monks, and that they continued their sacrilegous fury throughout the land. Desirous at length to return to Denmark, they were about to embark when they were, by the judgment of God, all slain at London, in a place which has since been called the church of the Danes.

The account given by recorder Fleetwood is that when most of the Danes were driven from England, the few that remained, being married to English women, were obliged to reside between the island of Thorney and Ludgate, where they erected a place of devotion, afterwards consecrated and termed "Ecclesia Clementes Danorum." Another version is "that Hardicanute, to be revenged of his brother Harold, caused his corpse to be dug up and thrown into the Thames, where it remained until a fisherman discovered and buried it in the church-yard of St. Clement, without Temple Bar, then called the church of the Danes."

Mr. Moser considered that the church was originally erected by the Danes, who, from the contention arising between them and the Normans, were banished the city and compelled to inhabit this suburb. The church was constructed in consequence, and dedicated to Pope Clement II., or more probably, as his reign was of short duration, only termed "The Church of the Danes," and to have received the additional appellation of "St. Clement" from the third pope of that name, who, during the crusade in the reign of Richard I., filled the papal chair and took an active part in the Holy War. By means of the Knights Templars and other orders, he obtained much greater influence in this country than any of his predecessors.

The most probable conjecture is that of David Hughson, LL.D., who supposed that the church was erected by Alfred the Great about the year 886, when he drove the Danes out of London. Those who submitted to his arms and government were probably settled without the walls, beyond the Bar which with Shire Lane was the boundary of these aliens. The corroboration of this circumstance is strengthened by the name of the latter place, as Alfred was the first monarch who divided his kingdom into shires and parishes. His desire also to instil into the minds of the vanquished heathens a notion of Christianity, might induce him to form this district into a parish; and as, in reforming the nation, he repaired many monasteries and built churches, the parish church of the Danes most probably was first constructed at this period.

It is certain that a church was founded at this place eight centuries ago, and that between the years 1608 and 1633, £1586 were expended in repairs of the former church. The present edifice was erected in the year 1680, and is a noble structure, built of stone in the Corinthian order of architecture.

The body is lighted by two series of windows, the lower plain, but the upper series ornamented, and is terminated by an attic adorned with pilasters, crowned with roses. The southern entrance is by an ascent of a few steps through a portico of six Ionic columns,[a] covered by a dome. On each side of the base of the steeple in the west front is a small square tower with a dome over the staircase leading to the galleries. The steeple, which was not added until 1719, is carried to a great height in several stories; where it begins to diminish, the Ionic order takes place, the entablature supporting vases. The next stage is of the Corinthian order; above that is the Composite supporting a dome crowned with a smaller dome, whence rise the ball and vane. The tower contains eight bells and chimes.

The roof of the interior is camerated, and supported with neat wood columns of the Corinthian order, plentifully enriched with fret-work, as is also the choir, which is ornamented with cherubim, palm-branches, shields, and six pilasters of the Corinthian order. It is well wainscoted, and the pillars cased up to the galleries, which extend round the church, with the exception of the east end. On the front of the south galleries are carved and painted the armorial bearings of the duke of Norfolk and the earls of Arundel and Salisbury, who were formerly inhabitants of this parish. The pulpit is oak, carved and enriched with cherubim, and branches of palm, festoons, &c. The altar-piece is carved wainscot of the Tuscan order. The length of the church is ninety-six feet, breadth sixty-three feet, and height forty-eight feet. The altitude of the steeple, consisting of a tower strengthened with buttresses and a turret, is nearly one hundred and sixteen feet.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

St. Thomas's Hospital owes it origin to two similar charities founded in the earlier portion of the thirteenth century. An hospital was erected in the year 1209, by the canons of the priory of St. Mary-over-Rhe, or Overie, and an alms-house erected by Richard Prior, of Bermondsey, for the reception of indigent children and necessitous proselytes. It was surrendered to the crown in the year 1538. The hospital was repaired and enlarged in 1551, when the mayor and citizens purchased the manor of Southwark of Edward I., for the sum of 647*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*, so as to render it capable of receiving 260 poor, sick, and helpless objects.

Although this hospital escaped the dreadful conflagration of 1666, yet it destroyed a great portion of its possessions, and two others that happened a few years afterwards contributed to increase the distress. By these accidents St. Thomas's Hospital was almost reduced to ruin, the building required repairing, and the funds that should have supported it were exhausted. In the year 1699, the governors set on foot a voluntary subscription, which they opened by large donations from themselves and their friends, and the public followed their example. The building was commenced upon a larger and more commodious plan, and erected at different periods by the assistance of various benefactors until it was completed, and consists of three quadrangular or square courts.

Facing the street is a pair of handsome iron gates, hung on stone piers, which open into a square court, encompassed on three sides with a colonnade and with benches affixed to the wall, for the accommodation of persons visiting or belonging to the hospital. On the south side, beneath an empty niche, is an inscription, purporting that this side, containing three wards, was erected in 1708, by Thomas Frederick, Esq. On the opposite side is another inscription, signifying that the north side was built at the charge of Thomas Guy, Esq., in 1707.

The principal front is on the west side, adjoining the street, the centre of which is of stone. It is surmounted by a circular pediment, placed above the clock, and is decorated with a niche, containing figures of sick persons. Beneath the clock is a statue of Edward VI., holding a sceptre in his right hand and a charter in his left, under which are the king's arms in relievo, and the following inscription :—

" King Edward the Sixth of pious memory, in the year of our Lord 1552, founded and endowed this hospital of St. Thomas the Apostle, together with the hospitals of Christ and Bridewell, London."

Underneath is a spacious passage leading into the second court, containing the chapel, which is on the north side, and is ornamented with lofty pilasters of the Corinthian order, surmounted by a pediment. In the centre of the court is an excellent brazen statue of Edward VI., executed by Mr. Scheemakers. It is placed upon a lofty stone pedestal, bearing this inscription in English and Latin:

THIS STATUE
OF KING EDWARD THE SIXTH,
A MOST EXCELLENT PRINCE,
OF EXEMPLARY PIETY, AND WISDOM
ABOVE HIS YEARS,
THE GLORY AND ORNAMENT OF HIS AGE,
AND MUNIFICENT FOUNDER
OF THIS HOSPITAL.
WAS ERECTED AT THE EXPENSE
OF CHARLES JOYCE, ESQUIRE,
IN THE YEAR, MDCCXXXVII.

In the centre of the east side of this court is an entrance into the third court, the buildings of which are of a more ancient date than the others, and are entirely surrounded by a colonnade. In the middle is a statue of Sir Robert Clayton in his robes, as lord mayor. The hospital contains nineteen wards, and 474 beds, which are constantly occupied; besides affording relief to many hundreds of out-patients annually.

ST. BENNET FINK.

THE church of St. Benedict, or St. Bennet, is situated in Finch or Fink lane, so called from its occupying the site of a mansion belonging to a family of that name. The time when the first church was founded is uncertain; but it appears that upon the death of Thomas Branketre, in 1323, John de Anesty was collated to the rectory; afterwards, falling to the possession of the crown, Edward IV. presented the patronage to the dean and chapter of Windsor. It was rebuilt by Robert Fink the elder, and in 1633 repaired and beautified at an expense of 400*l.*, defrayed by the parish. In 1666 it was consumed by the dreadful fire; and in 1673 the present edifice was erected.

The fabric is constructed of stone, and is considered a fine specimen of architecture. The interior of the body of the church is a perfect ellipsis, and the roof an elliptical cupola, environed with a cornice, supported by six stone columns of the composite order; between each column are a spacious arch and a large window with angular mullions. Those in the north side are nearly filled up. The altar-piece is ornamented by four small columns of the composite order, supporting an entablature, &c.

The dimensions of the church are, length sixty-three feet, breadth forty-eight feet, and altitude forty-nine feet. The steeple, consisting of a square tower, adorned with fresco work of festoons, and crowned with a cupola from which rises the spire, is 110 feet in height, and contains six bells, independently of the bell dedicated to the saint.

ST. GEORGE'S BLOOMSBURY.

St. George's, Bloomsbury, one of the fifty new churches appointed to be built by act of parliament, was erected at the public expense, and consecrated in January, 1731. The name of St. George was given to it in honour of his majesty George II., and it received the additional title of Bloomsbury from its being situated in that parish, as well as to distinguish it from others of that name.

The church, which has been stigmatised as an absurd piece of architecture, was constructed by Mr. Hawkesmoor, the pupil of Sir Christopher Wren, at an estimate of 9790*l.*, and so closely did he calculate the expense, that he only exceeded it 3*l.*

The principal features of the edifice are the portico and steps. The portico appears to have been copied from St. Mark's church, and consists of ten beautiful columns of the Corinthian order, supporting an appropriate entablature and pediment.

The steeple, which is pyramidical, has some claim to originality and beauty; this would be more readily admitted if the cumbrous supporters of the arms of England were removed from the angle of the pyramid, and placed couchant at the basement. It is surmounted by a statue of George I., a circumstance that has been rather happily alluded to in an epigram, which states "that the pope only made Henry VIII. head of the church, but that king George's good people made him head of the steeple."

The interior of the church is well lighted and convenient, but has no claim to elegance, and contains but few monuments worthy of notice.

ST. PANCRAS NEW CHURCH.

The church of St. Pancras is one of the first and largest, as well as the most expensive, of the churches erected under the parliamentary commission, and was erected at the cost of 70,000*l.*, from designs by Messrs. W. and H. W. Inwood.

The portico to the west front, consisting of six Ionic columns, is formed in imitation of the celebrated temple of Minerva Polia, at Athens, on which is raised a lofty entablature, its cymatim richly ornamented with the foliage of the Grecian honey-suckle, and covered with a tympanum. The wings are modelled from the Pandroseum which was attached to the temple of Erectheus, but they are too profusely ornamented; behind the canephoræ are entire sarcophagi, indicating the entrance to the mansions of the dead beneath the church, calculated to hold 2000 coffins. The eastern end is circular, with three quarter columns of the Ionic order, although the original is square.

The steeple is 165 feet in height, and an avowed imitation of the temple of the winds, with this difference, that the Athenian temple had no windows and but four columns, while that of St. Pancras has eight; the side elevation are ornamented with continuations of the entablature and of the heads or capitals of the pilasters.

The interior of the church is fitted up in a style of elegance corresponding with its exterior. The altar-piece is decorated with six antique scagliola columns, with bases and capitals of white statuary marble. The windows are in the Grecian model, and the pulpit and reading-desk are singular, from their being formed of the celebrated Fairlop oak.

ST. LEONARD'S CHURCH, SHOREDITCH.

This church, situated in the hamlet of Shoreditch, derives its additional name from its dedication to St. Leonard, bishop of Limoges. A church has occupied the site on which the present one stands for many centuries, as there are records of a dispute during the reign of Henry II. between that monarch and the prior and canons of the Holy Trinity, in London, concerning the right of presentation to the rectory, which being determined in favour of Henry, he presented it to Walter de Wettener.

King, John, in the year 1203, granted this rectory to William de Sanctie Mariæ, bishop of London, as a foundation for the office of chief presenter of St. Paul's Cathedral.

It was soon alienated from this office and conferred upon the archdeacon of London, in which office it has continued ever since.

On Sunday December 23, 1716, the walls of the old church (built of chalk and rubble) rent asunder with a frightful sound, and a considerable quantity of mortar falling so terrified the congregation that they fled on all sides to the door, and severely injured each other by their efforts to escape: upon the church being surveyed, it was reported that the walls were utterly decayed, the pavement eight feet lower than the street, and the ceiling very low. It was pulled down in 1735, and the present edifice erected.

The ascent to the church is by a double flight of steps, leading to an angular portico of four columns of the Doric order, with entablature and triangular pediment. The body of the edifice is plain but well lighted, and supports an elegant and lofty steeple, the tower, at a proper height, has a series of columns of the Ionic order, with the entablature ornamented by scrolls supporting as many Corinthian columns on pedestals crowned with a dome, from which rises a circular tower adorned by columns of the composite order, the entablature supporting four balls, serving as a rest for the spire, finished by a ball and vane.

The interior is very handsome; at the east end is a painted window, in one compartment of which is a representation of our Saviour and his disciples at the last supper; the table is furnished with a standing cup, candles, salt-cellar, two small loaves, a knife, square trenchers, and the pascal lamb in a dish. Judas is represented holding a purse in his hand, and beneath him is his resemblance, in small, hanging upon a tree. In the back-ground are small representations of our Saviour washing his disciples feet. Judas betraying him; his agony in the garden, &c. On one side of this painting is another; the subject of one compartment is the reconciliation of Jacob and Esau. Under the third compartment is written in one line:

"Ex dona Thomæ Austin, civis & cloth-worker, Londini, Anno Domini 1634."

The second light of this compartment is the vision of Jacob: the third represents Jacob on his knees, with the following words (in Latin) issuing from his mouth:

"I am not worthy of the least of all thy mercies, and of all the truth which thou hast shewed unto thy servant."

Over these, in smaller lights, are paintings of the evangelists, with their appropriate symbols; on one side are the arms of the clothworkers' company, and on the other those of Mr. Austin.

The present church was repaired in 1766, and again thoroughly repaired and beautified in 1792.

The length of the church from east to west is 130 feet, breadth seventy-two feet, altitude 200 feet; from the pavement of the communion table to the ceiling of the attic story fifty feet.

HENDON CHURCH.

The extensive village of Hendon is pleasantly situated at the distance of seven miles from London. According to Mr. Norden, the name of Hendon is derived from the Saxon word *pithendune*, signifying high wood, which is further corroborated on account of its proximity to Brockley Hill, or it might have retained its ancient British name of Haen-dun, the old town.

Its history can be traced as far back as Offa, king of the Mercians, who presented Blekingham or Bleccingham in Middlesex, to Westminster Abbey; archbishop Dunstan gave to the same religious foundation some houses in Loyerlege, or Loyersly, Bleckenham, and afterwards the manor of Headun, "in which, or at least appertaining to which, were the former donations of Bleckingham and Loyersley, and a farm called Coren-law"

Edward the Confessor confirmed to the said church twenty hides of lands in Heandune, which were taxed at the same rate by William I. The manor, under different revolutions, continued to belong to the monastery until its dissolution, whence it passed to Sir William Herbert in the reign of Edward VI., and continued in the younger branches of that family, when it was alienated to Mr. Clutterbuck in trust for David Garrick, patentee of Drury Lane Theatre, of whose devisees it was purchased by Mrs. Bond in 1790.

The village is situated of the river Brent, and contains many elegant seats; among these Hendon Place was celebrated for a remarkable cedar tree, which was blown down January 1, in the year 1779: its height was seventy feet; the diameter of the horizontal extent of its branches 100 feet; the circumference of the trunk, at seven feet from the ground, sixteen feet at twelve feet, from the ground twenty feet, and the limbs from six to twelve feet in girth.

Hendon church is a very ancient structure, consisting of a double chancel, nave and two aisles, supported by octagonal pillars and pointed arches. At the west end is a square embattled tower. The church contains many curious monuments, the principal of which are dedicated to the memory of severalof the noble family of Herbert, marquisses and earls of Powis. In the parish is a charity for seventy children, forty of whom are allowed clothing, and an alms-house for six men and four women, founded in 1727, from a bequest of 2000*l.* by Robert Danielin 1681.

HIGHGATE CHURCH.

Part of the hamlet of Highgate is in the parish of Hornsey and part in St. Pancrass. Towards the close of the sixteenth century, a school-house was erected on the summit of Highgate Hill, on a spot formerly occupied by a hermitage, and liberally endowed, as was also a chapel, which was shortly afterwards annexed to it. This chapel proved a great convenience to the Hamlet, Highgate not possessing a church, and the churches of Hornsey, Finchley, Islington, and Newington, which were nearest, being too far distant to be resorted to.

The first immediate communication* between Highgate and Islington was made under the direction of a hermit, who constructed a causeway down the hill and covered it with gravel.

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* Norden, who wrote in the reign of queen Elizabeth, gives the following account of the roads which lead through this part of the country: "The old and ancient high waie to High Barnet from Port-poole, now Gray's Inne, as also from Clerkenwell, was through a lane on the east of Pancrass church, called Longwich Lane, from thence leaving Highgate

At a place called Lodge Hill, in the parish of Hornsey, the bishops of London are said to have had a palace, in the vicinity of which they were accustomed to hunt. Out of the old materials of the palace the late church is supposed to have been built; it was a plain structure, consisting of a north and south aisle, divided down the centre by six Gothic arches. The old church has been lately pulled down, and the present beautiful edifice erected. It is built in the pointed or Gothic style of architecture, and consists of a nave and two aisles. The tower is square and strengthened by angular buttresses, crowned by crocketed pinnacles.

HIGHGATE ARCHWAY.

To avoid the steep acclivity of Highgate hill it was determined to construct a road for carriages from the foot of the hill to the road leading to Barnet. A tunnel was proposed and commenced in 1813, but this attempt failed in consequence of the greater portion of what was completed falling in while the workmen were absent at dinner. The ruins were cleared away and an excellent road formed, across which, at the end adjoining the Holloway road, is the archway, erected as a communication between Crouchend and Highgate. It is a massy and lofty pile of brick and stone. In the centre is a noble arch, surmounted by three semicircular arches, and finished by a balustrade.

on the west, it passed through Tallingdon Lane, and so to Crouche Ende, and thence through a Parke called Harnsey Great Parke to Muswell Hill, to Counie-hatch, Fryame Barnet, and so to whetstone, which is now the common way to High Barnet. This ancient high-way, was refused of way-faring men and carriers, by reason of the deepness and dirty passage in the winter season; in regard whereof, it was agreed between the Bishop of London and the countee that a new waie should bee layde forth through, the said Bishop's Parkes, beginning at Highgate Hill, to lead (as is now accustomed) directly to Whetstone, for which new waie all carts, carriers, packmen, and such like travellers, yeelde a certaine tole vnto the Bishop of London, which is fermed (as is said at this daie) at 40*l*. per annum; and for that purpose was the gate erected on the hill, that through the same all travellers, should passe, and be the more amptlee staide for the said tole."

It appears by this, that the part of the great north road which leads from Highgate to Whetstone was formed before that from islington to Highgate through Holloway; and from this gate placed on the top of the Hill for the convenience of collecting the toll, the place derives its name; an inscription against the gate-house imports that in the year 1789, the gate was taken away and the road widened at the expense of the Islington and Whetstone trusts, but that the toll is to be paid as usual. That part of the old road which leads from Battle Bridge is now useless, except for the carts of neighbouring farmers, and in the summer as a bridle-way for those who wish to avoid the dust of the more frequented roads. It is allowed to be considerably shorter than those through Islington and Kentish Town.

HAGGERSTONE NEW CHURCH.

This picturesque Gothic building was erected from designs by the able architect Mr. Nash. The west or principal front is divided into five parts, which have a varied and pleasing effect. A lofty tower, containing the entrance to the nave, is made the central portion of the design. Above the door rises two plain stories, separated by string courses, with a small pointed window to each. The parapet is terminated by a battlement on every face. The angles of the tower are protected by octangular buttresses, crowned by crocketed pinnacles; and the tower is finished by a lofty quadrangular lantern, supported by flying buttresses.

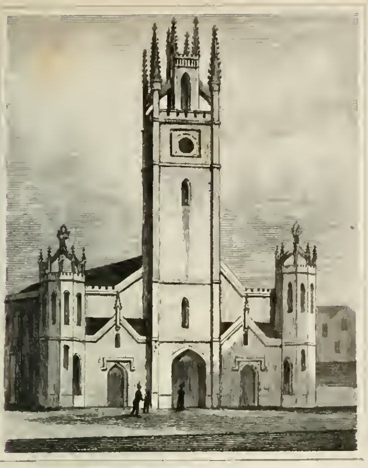
The doors leading to the aisles are covered with pointed arches; above each door is a narrow loophole window, surmounted by a gable, with a pinnacle in its apex. The building is flanked by octangular towers, two stories in height, containing the entrances to the galleries.

HAMPSTEAD CHURCH.

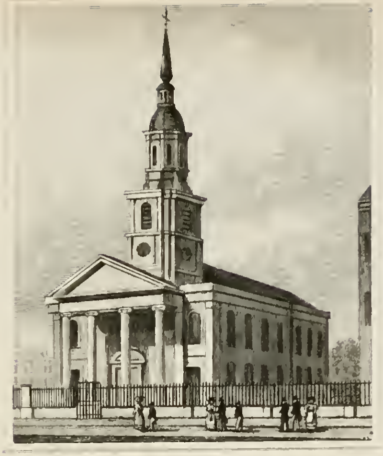
The village of Hampstead, from its situation, is one of the most celebrated in the neighbourhood of London, from which it is distant about four miles. It lies on the declivity of a hill, with an extensive heath on its summit. The fine views of the metropolis and of the distant country which are to be seen from the heath, and from most parts of the village, are not the only beauties of the scene: the home landscape, consisting of broken ground, divided into enclosures and well planted with elm and other trees, is extremely picturesque.

The ancient name of this place was Hamestede, which being the old way of spelling Homestead, a word still in use, signifying the site of a house with its appurtenances, probably may also refer by way of preeminence to the residence of the lord of the manor.

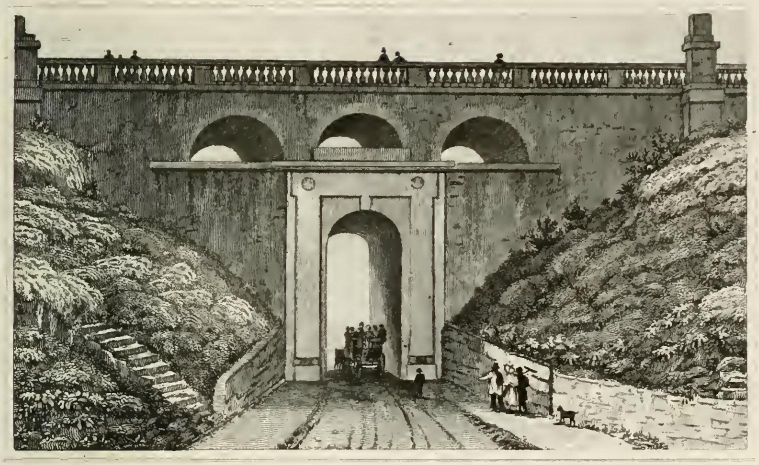
The manor was given in the year 986 by king Ethelred, father of Edward the Confessor, to the church of Westminster, and confirmed by the latter monarch. At the dissolution of that monastery, in the reign of Henry VIII., Hampstead was settled on the bishop of Westminster, who surrendered it into the king's hands in 1550, when it was granted to Sir Thomas Wroth, *pro cervicio*, in whose family it continued until the year 1620, at which time it was alienated to Sir Baptist Hickes, afterwards Viscount Campden, whose daughter Julia having married Edward Lord Noel, their son Baptist Lord Noel and Viscount Campden was the next possessor; but, having been an active loyalist, his estates were confiscated. He was, however, suffered to compound for this manor in 1656, in condition of paying a considerable sum of money to the ruling faction, and an allowance of *50l.* per year to trustees for the use of the minister of Hampstead. The manor continued in the



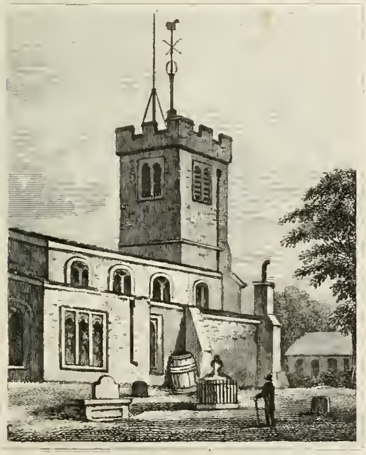
HAGGERSTONE NEW CHURCH.



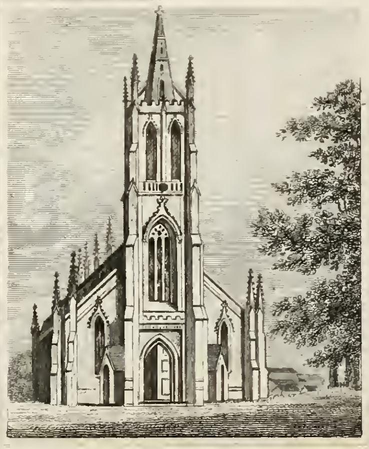
SHOREDITCH CHURCH.



HIGHGATE ARCHWAY.



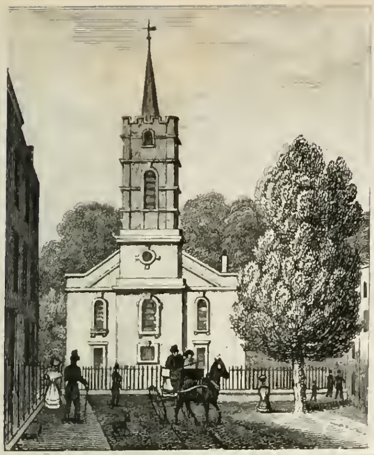
HENDON CHURCH.



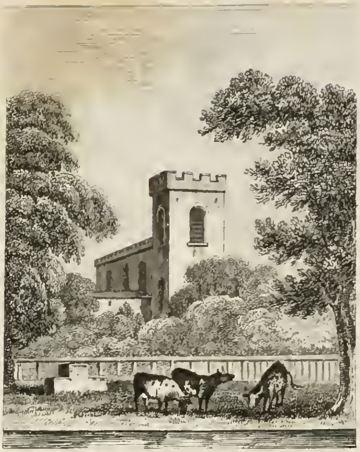
HIGHGATE NEW CHURCH.

Drawn by T.H.Shepherd

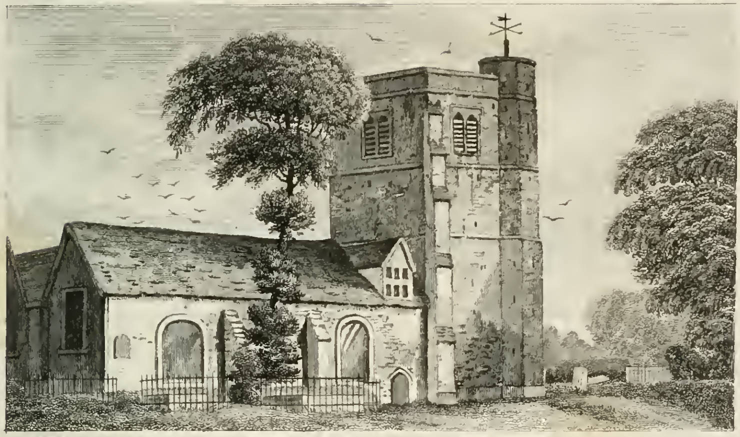
Engraved by J.Shury



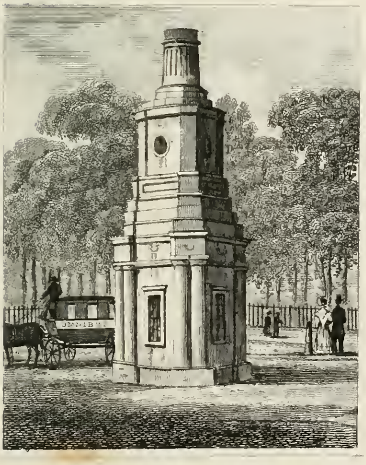
HAMPSTEAD CHURCH



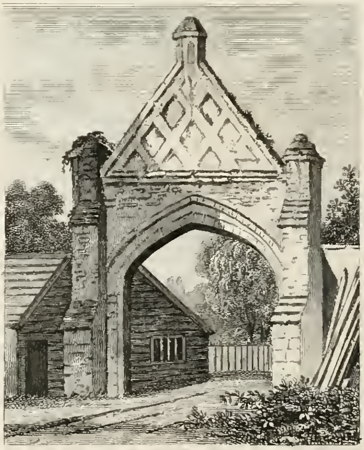
ENFIELD CHURCH



HORNSEY CHURCH



KING'S CROSS



GARDEN GATE to the MANOR HOUSE,
(Stoke Newington)

Drawn by T H Shepherd

Engraved by J. Shury

descendants of this nobleman, who became earls of Gainsborough, until the year 1707; from that time until the present it has become the property of several families.

To the south-west of Hampstead was situated an ancient mansion called Belsyse, which, from the reign of Henry VIII., had been the seat of many celebrated persons. In 1720 it was converted into a place of public entertainment, comprising music, dancing, and plays, and was much frequented on account of its vicinity to London. It continued open until the year 1745, when it experienced the caprice of fashion, was pulled down and a modern edifice erected in its stead.

Another old building in Hampstead is supposed to have been the residence of the celebrated Sir Henry Vane, at the time of the rebellion. It afterwards belonged to Dr. Joseph Butler, bishop of Durham, author of "The Analogy between Natural and Revealed Religion."

Hampstead ranks high for the number and variety of its medicinal waters. Independently of the old spa, which is of a chalybeate quality, there are two others discovered by Mr. Goodwin, who was a skilful practitioner of this place, the one a purgative saline, similar in quality and effect to that of Cheltenham, the other is of a sulphureous nature.

In 1774, near Hampstead, were dug up several Roman sepulchral urns, vases, earthen lamps, and other venerable remains of antiquity.

Hampstead church was considered as a chapel of ease to Hendon until the year 1477, when it became a perpetual curacy, and has since been constantly annexed to the manor. In the year 1747 the old church was pulled down and the present edifice erected. Although not architecturally beautiful, the church possesses fully that pleasing simplicity so much more in unison with the tenets of the Christian religion than the gorgeous edifices which adorn the metropolis, and from which the eye turns with pleasure to gaze on the humble buildings dedicated to the same sublime purpose. The spire rising from amongst the trees forms a picturesque object from whatever parts it is seen from the adjacent country.

ENFIELD CHURCH.

The parish of Enfield, which is distant from London about ten miles, was originally called Enfen or Infen, from the fenny nature of some portion of the soil. The swampy parts have since been well drained, so that with the exception of the wash it has became excellent land. In the reign of Henry VII. it possessed a royal palace, and was noted for the tanning of hides. In the centre of the chase are the ruins of an old house which is said to have belonged to the earls of Essex. This chase was full of deer and all sorts of game when James I. resided at Theobalds; but in the civil war it was stripped both of the game and timber and let out in farms. After the Restoration it was again laid open, woods and groves were re-planted and the whole chase stored with deer; but, by an act of parliament in 1779, it was again disforested Part of it was allotted to different parishes and enclosed, when it was found to contain eight thousand three hundred and forty-nine acres, and another part, reserved to the crown, was afterwards sold in eight lots at the office of the Duchy of Lancaster.

The parish of Enfield is very large, although the town constitutes but a very small portion of what is generally denominated Enfield. The soil, for the most part, is a strong loom, and supposed to produce as fine wheat land as any in the kingdom.

The circuit of the parish is, from the best authorities, about thirty miles, and contains many gentlemen's seats, being, from its rural and pleasant situation and vicinity to London, a very agreeable retreat for the opulent merchants of the metropolis.

In the town, opposite to the church, was an ancient brick structure called Worcesters, from belonging to the Tiptofts, earls of Worcester; the late structure was built in the reign of Henry VII. by Sir Thomas Lovell. It is considered that Henry VIII. purchased it as a nursery for the royal children. This house was afterwards alienated from the crown and became the property of Samuel Clayton, Esq. Only a small portion of the back of the building is left standing, the whole of the front having been taken down and houses erected on the site.

The parish church consists of a nave and chancel, with two aisles separated by clustered columns and pointed arches. The windows are of the architecture which prevailed during the fourteenth and until the middle of the fifteenth century. The devices of a rose and ring, which occur over the arches of the nave, seen also upon the tower of Hadley church, with the date 1444, " supposing it to have been, as is very probable," says Mr. Syms, " a punning cognizance adopted by one of the priors of Walden, to which monastery both churches belonged, will fix the building of the present structure to the early part of the fifteenth century." In the windows are the arms of Henry VIII., Sir Thomas Lovell, Thomas Earl of Rutland, and other cognizances of eminent persons.

Among other monumental inscriptions is this epitaph, on a flat stone near the altar—

HEERE LIES ENTEERED
ONE THAT SCARCE ERRD
A VIRGIN MODEST, FREE FROM FOLY;
A VIRGIN KNOWING, PATIENT, HOLY;
A VIRGIN BLEST WITH BEAVTY HERE;
A VIRGIN CROWNED WITH GLORY THERE.
HOLY VIRGINS REED AND SAY
WE SHALL HITHER ALL ONE DAY;
LIVE WELL, YE MVST
BEE TURN'D TO DVST.

"To the preciovs memorie of Anne Gery, doghter of Richard Gery, of Boshmead, in ye covn of Bedford, Esquire. Who dyed the 31st of Avgst, A. D. 1643."

Against the wall, near the altar, is the following—

CANN MAN BE SILENT, AND NOT PRAISES FINDE
FOR HER THAT LIV'D THE PRAISE OF WOMANKINDE,
WHOSE OUTWARD FRAME WAS LENT THE WORLD TO GESSE
WHAT SHAPES OR SOWLES SHALL WEARE IN HAPPINESS,
WHOSE VERTEW DID ALL SO OVERSWAYE
THAT HER WHOLE LIFE WAS A COMMUNION DAY?

Mrs. Martha Palmere, daughter to Sir William Garrad, Knt., and wife to James Palmer, Esq., she died 1617.

Several denominations of dissenters have places of worship here. We particularise two belonging to the Methodists, situated on the chace side, one of which was built in 1784; but, in consequence of a schism among the brethren, another has since been erected so closely to the former that only a narrow alley, about twelve or fourteen feet wide, separates them.

HORNSEY CHURCH.

The parish of Hornsey, or Herringay, is situated about four miles north of London, and contains two small irregular villages, Hornsey and Crouch End; a few good houses scattered about Muswell Hill, some on the north of Hornsey, and all those on the east side of Highgate from the north-west corner of Hornsey-lane to the chapel on the summit of the hill. Half of the house, called the Gate-house, is in this parish, and proceeding northwards it includes both sides of the way as far as a house called the Iron Gate-house, on the road to Whetstone.

Hornsey is one of the most pleasant and retired villages in the vicinity of London, owing principally to the inequality of the ground, which in the valleys confines the sight almost to the spot on which the spectator stands; but upon ascending the hills the view is extended over a great extent of fertile country, interspersed with gentlemen's seats, and the prospect is bounded by the cities of London and Westminster and their suburbs. The New River winding through the valley, not only furnishes a plentiful supply of water to the inhabitants, but renders the grounds of many of the houses exceedingly pleasant by its passage through them.

In the year 1386 the nobles assembled in a hostile manner at Hornsey-park to rid Richard II. of Robert de Vere, Duke of Ireland; Alexander Nevil, Archbishop of York; and the Earls of Arundel, Warwick, Derby, and Nottingham.

The church is a venerable edifice, but does not contain any thing worthy of notice, with the exception of the tower, which is square, and has a most beautiful and picturesque effect, from its being nearly covered with a remarkably fine ivy. It has lately been repaired.

GARDEN GATE TO THE MANOR HOUSE, STOKE NEWINGTON.

Stoke Newington, a village in the county of Middlesex, about two miles and a half from London, was originally Neweton Canonicorum, from its connection with the Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral. In the manor-house, then the seat of Sir Thomas Abney, the excellent Dr. Watts was treated for thirty-six years with all the kindness that friendship and respect could dictate. The subject of our engraving is the gate leading into the garden of the house. It is a singular specimen of ancient architecture, but, with the exception of its great antiquity, has nothing interesting connected with it.

KING'S CROSS.

This unsightly and unaptly-termed building, is situated at the junction of four cross roads, better known by the name of Battle-bridge; it is erected in three stories, the lower one square, with the angles ornamented by double three quarter columns of the Doric order; above this rises the second story, containing the clock and supporting the third, which is circular; it is at present used as a police station.

CANONBURY HOUSE

is situate about half a mile north-east of Islington church, and is supposed to have been a residence for the prior of the canons of St. Bartholomew in West Smithfield, and thence to have received its name of Canonbury; the most ancient part of the building at present in existence is supposed to have been built in the reign of Henry VIII. by William Bolton, prior from the year 1509 to his death in 1552, which is further corroborated by his device (a bolt in a tun) still remaining in several parts of the garden wall; at the dissolution it was granted to

Cromwell Earl of Essex, on whose attainder it reverted to the crown, and the divorced Queen Anne of Cleves had an annuity of twenty pounds from the manor towards her jointure.

Edward VI. granted the manor to John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, afterwards Duke of Northumberland, whose ambition involved in ruin his own family and his daughter-in-law, the excellent Lady Jane Grey. On the execution of that nobleman, the manor was granted, by Queen Mary, to Sir John Spencer, Alderman of London, commonly called Rich Spencer, whose only child married William second Lord Compton, afterwards Earl of Northampton, who appears in consequence of this vast accession of wealth to have been in a state of temporary distraction.

Of the old mansson great part has been pulled down, and the site is subdivided into separate houses and lodgings for private families. One large old house, having a brick tower seventeen feet square and fifty-eight feet high, still remains, which has been the temporary residence of several literary characters. The inside retains great part of its primitive appearance, as do the outer walls of the garden and park, all marked in various parts as before mentioned, with a bolt in a tun, the builder's rebus; we will now turn our attention to the parish church of Islington,* called

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* Islington was as celebrated for its divines in the year 1575 as it is now, and the following extract contains some shrewd hints, that the art of adulteration was practised with success. The extract is from Norden's Progresses of queen Elizabeth, and personifies "a squire's Minstrel of Middlesex," making a speech before the queen of Kenilworth Castle, in the course of which he thus expresses himself: "how the worhipful village of Islington, well knooenn too bee one of the most ancient and best townz in Englnnd, next to London, at this day, as well as Cookez feest in Aldersgate Streete, yeerely upon the Holirood Day, az allso at all solemn bridealez in the citie of London all the yeer after, in well serving them of mylk for theyr flawnez, not yet filled nor chalked of cream for their custardes not frothed, not thy knedwip floour and of butter for theyr pastiez amd frye paste, not made of well curds, nor gathered of whey in soomer, not mingled in winter with salt butter washed or watered, did obteyn long agoo these worshipful armez in cooler and foorm as yee see; which are a freted argent as the field and ground, whearn the milk-wives of this woorthy tooun doo trade for theyr living. On a fess tenny three platez between three milk tankards proper. The three milk tankards az the proper vessell whearn the substances and matter of their trade is too and fro transported, the fess tenny, which is a cooler betokening dout and suspicion, as well to their markets and servants az to their customerz; that they trust not too fare may bring unto them platez, that iz coyned silver; three that iz sufficient and plentie, for so that number in armory may well signify. For creast, upon a wat of ote straw a boll of furmenty. This Skoorchian with beastz, very aptly agreeing both to the arms and to the trade of the bearns, gloriously supported between a gray mare (a beast meetest for carrying milk tankards), her pannel on her bak, az alwiz reddy for servis at every feest and brydall at neede, and her silly fole, flexer and fuller mane after the syre. In the shro undergraven iz theare a proper word well squaring with all the rest, taken out of Salem's chapter of things, that most noorish a man's body, Lac casens ingens, that iz good milke and yoong cheeze. And thus mooch and pleazez, quoth he, for the arms of our worshipful tooun; and then withall made a mannerly leg and so held his peas."

ST. MARY, ISLINGTON.

The old Gothic church, dedicated to St. Mary, was taken down, and the present handsome structure commenced in 1751, and completed in 1754, at the expense of 6800*l.* The body of the building and tower are built of brick, with stone quoins, &c. The spire, with the gallery at the base, is of Portland stone ; and the front of the tower, in which are eight bells, is ornamented with a neat stone portico of of the Tuscan order, in a semicircular form. The height of the building from the ground to the top of the vane is 164 feet ; the length 180 feet ; and the breadth sixty. The interior is simply but elegantly adorned, and the roof is supported without columns.

In 1787, this church underwent considerable repairs ; to strengthen the tower, three tiers of iron chains were placed across the tower in different directions, and an electric conductor was placed from the ground to the top of the ball. The scaffolding for this purpose was of wicker-work, framed upon a very curious plan round the steeple, by Mr. Birch, a basket-maker of St. Alban's, who had before contrived a similar work for the repairs of the abbey church in that town. This ingenious man engaged to erect the scaffold at Islington for 20*l.*, and the privilege of showing it at sixpence each person, by which he amassed a considerable sum. Slight as the work appeared to be, it was constructed upon such an excellent principle, as to be capable of bearing any weight that was required. The church contains monuments, and the church-yard me morials of many eminent characters.

THE OLD QUEEN'S HEAD.

In the Lower Street, Islington, was situated one of the most perfect specimens of ancient domestic architecture in the vicinity of London, or perhaps in the whole kingdom. The origin and history of this house is involved in great obscurity ; neither the records of the prebend nor any historical document throws any light upon the subject ; therefore all that can be said respecting it, being founded on traditionary report or probable conjecture, might very properly be summed up in the words of the poet :—

> " Perhaps—for history is silent here,
> " And we may guess at will—perhaps some cit,
> " Grown wealthy, here retired in peace to pass
> " His latter days.—Some courtier here perchance
> " Erst liv'd in pomp, and feast, and revelry ;
> " How alter'd now the scene !—how chang'd the fate !"
>
> *La Bagatella.*

It appears, however, that the house was about the beginning of the last century possessed by a family named Roome, who were respectable citizens, and who had been proprietors of the premises for a considerable time. A further conjecture has been founded on the circumstance of Sir Walter Raleigh having, in the 30th year of Elizabeth's reign, obtained a patent "to make lycences for keeping of taverns and retailing of wynes throughout Englande;" namely, that this was one of the taverns so licensed by him, and that the Queen's Head was adopted as the sign of the house in compliment to his royal mistress.

It was a strong wood and plaster building, and consisted of three lofty stories, projecting over each other in front, and forming bow windows, supported by brackets and caryatides of a grotesque form in wood. The centre projects several feet beyond the other part of the building and forms a commdious porch, to which there is a descent of several steps. This is supported in front by two caryatides of carved oak, crowned with Ionic scrolls standing one on each side of the entrance. The floor of the front parlour is four feet below the surface of the highway. Though a tradition prevails that the house originally was entered by an ascent of several steps. The interior had pancelled wainscots of oak and stuccoed ceilings; the latter in the parlour was ornamented with dolphins, cherubs, acorns, &c., surrounded by a wreath border of fruit and foliage. Near the centre of the ceiling was the medallion of a Roman head crowned with bays; also a small shield containing the initials "I. M." surrounded by cherubim and glory. The chimney-piece was supported by two figures carved in stone, hung with festoons, &c. The stone slab over the fire-place exhibited the story of Danæ and Actæon in relief, with mutilated figures of Venus, Bacchus, and Plenty.

The idea that the edifice was entered by an ascent is not improbable when its antiquity is considered, and the vast accumulation of matter upon the road in the course of several centuries: add to this that the New River, which passes under the highway in front of the house, has in the formation of its bank and the arch turning over it occasioned a rise in this place.

WHITE CONDUIT HOUSE.

This superior place of amusement derived its name from an old stone conduit, which remained perfect till the canal was brought here, and which from the date in front, it appeared to have been erected in the year 1641. It was erected over a head of water which formerly supplied the Charter-house by means of a leaden pipe, but, that hospital having discontinued the use of it, the house and premises of the late Dr. De Valangin at Pentonville were afterwards supplied from the same source, since which it has been totally removed. A carved stone in front bore the date of 1641, and initials of Thomas Sutton, founder of the Charterhouse, with his arms and other initials. The letters "S. H." (Sutton's Hospital) were also lately to be seen on several stones in the adjoining fields to the north, now built on, which were placed there to point out the direction of the watercourse leading to the conduit.

This house and gardens were celebrated sixty years ago as a place of great resort, not only for the lower orders of the community, but for decent tradesmen and their families on a Sunday afternoon, to drink tea; and the following poem, extracted from the Gentleman's Magazine of May 1760, contains a lively picture of the place in its happiest time.

> "Wish'd Sunday's come—mirth brightens every pace,
> "And paints the rose upon the housemaid's cheek—
> "Harriet or Moll more ruddy.—Now the heart
> "Of 'Prentice resident in ample street,
> "Or alley, kennel-washed; Cheapside, Cornhill,
> "Or Cranbourne, then for calcuments renown'd,
> "With joy distends—his meal meridian o'er—
> "With switch in hand, he to the White Conduit House
> "Hies merry-hearted. Human beings here
> "In couples multitudinous assemble."

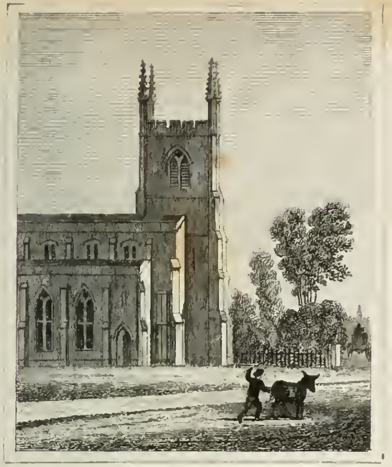
About six years ago the old assembly rooms were pulled down and the present splendid building erected by the present proprietor, Mr Bowles; and we are happy to say that the public liberally patronize it. The grounds are handsomely laid out as a shrubbery with alcoves, boxes, &c., in which the company sit and take refreshments.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, BALL'S POND.

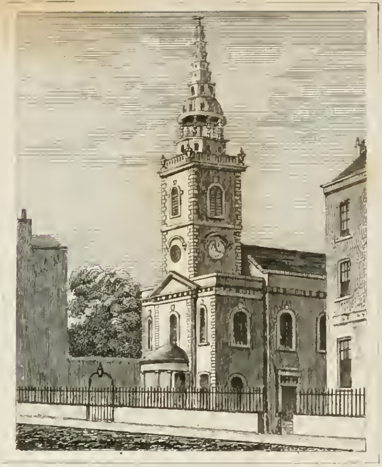
This church was erected from a design by Mr. Barry, whose new church at Brighton has given such general satisfaction. It is composed of a lofty nave lighted from above the roofs of the aisles. The tower is square and substantially built of bricks with angular buttresses, surmounted by crocketed pinnacles. The two aisles are lighted by lancetted windows, separated by dwarf buttresses. The design is pure in taste, and a fine specimen of ancient English architecture, which, with a little discolouration and fluting around it, would pass for a venerable country church.

END OF VOL I.

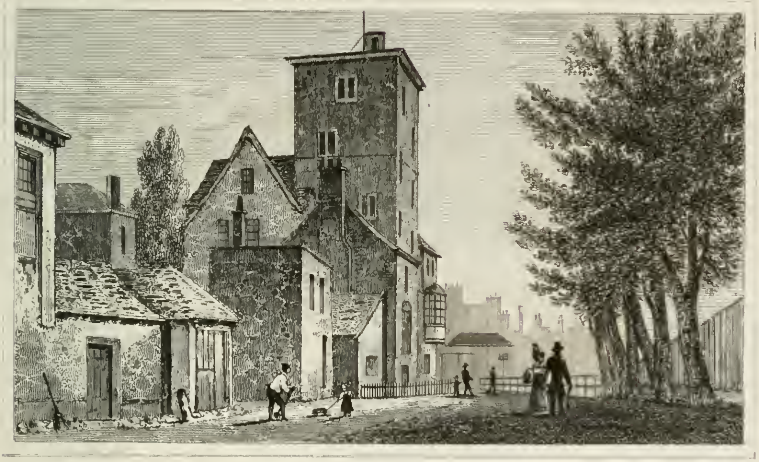
Printed by P. P. Thoms, 12, Warwick Square, London.



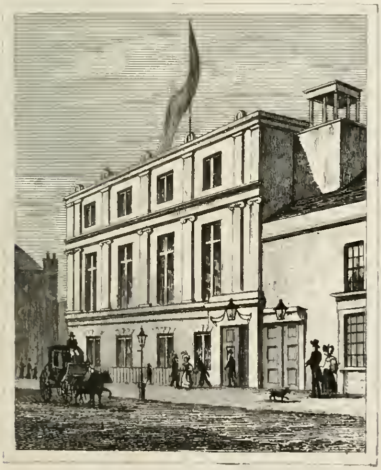
ST PAUL'S BALLS POND.



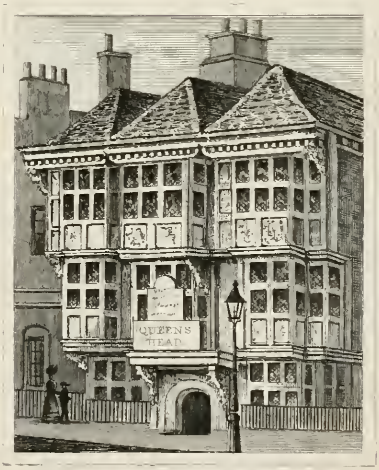
ST MARY'S ISLINGTON.



CANONBURY HOUSE.



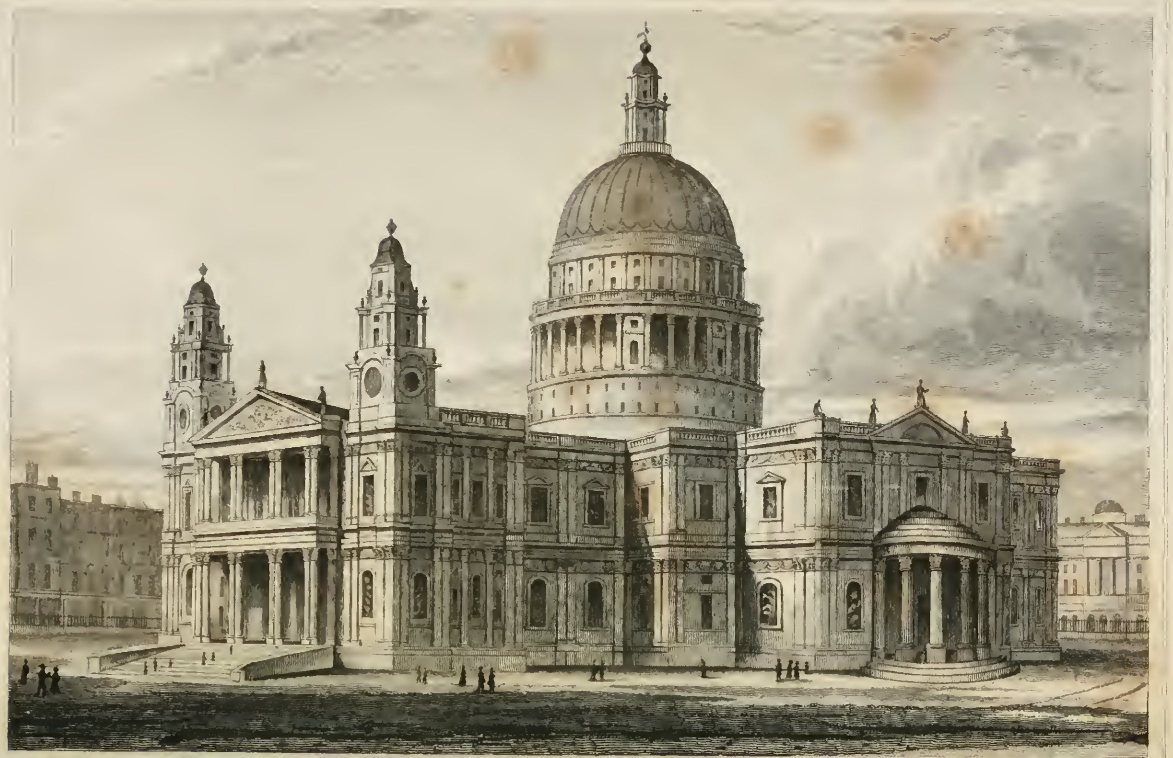
WHITE CONDUIT HOUSE.



OLD QUEEN'S HEAD TAVERN.
ISLINGTON.

Drawn by T.H.Shepherd.

Engraved [illegible]



Drawn by H W.   Engraved by J Shury

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL,
(SOUTH WEST FRONT)

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